"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Showers today; Friday fair; moderate temperatures; west winds.
For full weather report see Page 21.

VOL. LXVII...NO. 22,118. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, AUGUST 15, 1918.—TWENTY-TWO PAGES. TWO CENTS Metropolitan District 50 Mile Radius. | THREE CENTS Within 200 Miles. | FOUR CENTS Elsewhere.

GERMANS FALL BACK ON FIVE-MILE FRONT NORTH OF ALBERT; BRITISH PUSH FORWARD TOWARD BRAY AND NORTH OF ROYE; FRENCH CAPTURE RIBECOURT, POUND FOE HARD AT LASSIGNY

M'ADOO DEMANDS FLAT 80% TAX ON WAR PROFITS

Only Way to Raise Justly the $8,000,000,000 Required, the Secretary Tells Committee.

FOR EXCESS TAX CHANGE

Now Unfair to Smaller Concerns, He Says—Would Be Alternative to Flat Levy.

HIGHER RATES ON INCOMES

Especially Those Not Earned—Speed Urged to Enact Law Before Loan Drive Opens.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—An insistent demand for a high tax on all war profits as the basic principle of the new $8,000,000,000 War Revenue bill was made by Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo in a four-hour conference today with the House Ways and Means Committee. The Secretary advocated a tax of 80 per cent. flat on war profits and the retention of the existing graduated tax on excess profits, with modifications to make it equitable.

Under the scheme outlined by Mr. McAdoo and urged as imperative to yield $3,000,000,000 revenue for 1919, all corporations profiting through war industry would be subject to an alternative tax. Under the existing law, Mr. McAdoo pointed out, many powerful corporations escape their proportionate share of the taxation, while weaker concerns are overtaxed. He wanted the schedule readjusted so that the richer corporations would bear the brunt of the tax.

Secretary McAdoo also discussed the contemplated income tax, urging not alone that the present tax on normal incomes be retained, but also that there be a "substantial increase," and that a high rate be applied to all unearned incomes. He also favored an appreciable tax on luxuries.

Mr. McAdoo's suggestions hit squarely upon points of difference that have arisen between the Ways and Means Committee and the Treasury as to the working out of the tax features of the new bill. As a result of the Secretary's appearance, it was stated that the committee probably would embrace his ideas.

After the conference Mr. McAdoo, speaking to newspaper men, remarked, with a smile, as he patted Mr. Kitchin on the back:

"You see, we are not at swords' points. I think whatever differences there were will be easily adjusted."

Urged Speed on the Bill.

Mr. McAdoo urged the committee to hurry its work on the bill so that it might be enacted before the opening of the Fourth Liberty Loan campaign on Sept. 28. He recalled to the committee the letter he wrote on June 5, in which he estimated that the expenditures for the year ending June 30, 1919, would aggregate $24,000,000,000. He anticipated, he said, that there would be a large increase in expenditures, averaging approximately $100,000,000 a month, until December. On this basis, he said, the expenditures for the fiscal year would reach $24,000,000,000.

Going into the necessity of raising $8,000,000,000, one-third of the amount needed, through taxation, the Secretary said that $8,000,000,000 was the minimum to be raised through that medium. The brunt of this tax, he felt, ought to fall on profits made from the war. He quoted his letter of June 5, in which he criticised the existing war revenue tax as not always reaching war profits. In that letter Mr. McAdoo wrote that "a company with a swollen capital and huge war profits escapes" its proportionate share of tax. He urged that a "real war profits tax at a high rate be levied upon all war profits." This, he said, ought to be a supertax, imposed upon the existing excess profits tax in such a way that the corporation affected would "be obliged to pay whichever tax is the greater."

Mr. McAdoo alluded to a telegram he had sent to the Ways and Means Committee on Aug. 4, urging the war profits tax and advising that the rate be a flat 80 per cent., while continuing the existing excess profits tax, modified, as he explained, "so as to remove any inequalities."

Difference Between Profits Taxes.

"The distinction between a war profits tax and the excess profits tax is not a matter of form, but of substance," said Mr. McAdoo to the committee. "By a war profits tax we mean a tax upon profits in excess of those realized before the war. By an excess profits tax we mean a tax upon profits in excess of a given return upon capital. The theory of a war profits tax is to tax profits due to the war. The theory of an excess profits tax is to tax profits over and above a given return on capital.

"A war profits tax finds its sanction in the conviction of all patriotic men, of whatever economic or political school, that no one should profit largely by the

Continued on Page Four.

Toll of Shipping Reduced in July to 270,000 Tons

PARIS, Aug. 14—(Havas Agency.)—The allied and neutral shipping sunk by German submarines during July amounted to 270,000 tons, compared with 534,839 tons sunk in July, 1917. This radical decrease in losses is doubly significant when the increase in merchant marine navigation resulting from the American shipbuilding effort is considered.

The Entente nations constructed during July a tonnage in excess of 280,000 over that destroyed during the month by enemy operations.

The Entente tonnage sunk in 1918 was 50 per cent. less than that lost in 1917.

TORPEDOED TANKER AFLOAT 4 MINUTES

The Frederick R. Kellogg Was 10 Miles Off Barnegat When Sunk.

SEVEN COULD NOT ESCAPE

Two Cadets Caught in Their Cabins by the Rush of Water Through Hole in Side.

The American oil tanker, Frederick R. Kellogg, was ten miles off Barnegat Light on the New Jersey coast when sunk by a U-boat, as told in a late edition of yesterday's TIMES. The information was gained from Captain C. H. White, who commanded the tanker, before he was warned by the United States Naval Intelligence officers not to give any details of the destruction of his ship.

Captain White, who reached this city on a coastwise steamship with thirty-five survivors of his crew of forty-two, said that the seven men lost their lives following the explosion of the torpedo. Second Assistant Engineer Samuel L. Johnston, 42 years old, born in the United States; Third Assistant Engineer J. Kramer, 45 years, Norwegian, and Francesco de Louga, 17 years, Portugal, a messboy, were killed instantly in the engine room with an unidentified oiler and unidentified stoker, who were on duty in the boiler room at the time of the attack.

The other victims were cadets, William Stillman, 20 years, who lived with his wife at 201 Commonwealth Avenue, Shelton, Conn., and Chester C. Coverley, 21 years, who lived with his mother at 44 South Fifth Avenue, Long Branch, N. J. They were drowned in their cabins by the sea which rushed in after the torpedo had made a big hole in the ship's side.

Captain White told the reporters that the torpedo struck his ship at 6:10 P. M. on Tuesday night when she was on her way from Tampico to Boston with 7,500 barrels of crude oil. There was no warning given, he added, and the majority of the crew were below eating supper.

Went Down in Four Minutes.

The explosion was so terrific that the tanker was burst right open and went down in less than four minutes. The port quarter boat, which was on the davits close to the engine room where the torpedo struck, was smashed to splinters and the lifeboat further forward on that side was rendered useless by being dashed against the side of the ship. This left two boats to accommodate all hands, a lifeboat and a motor boat, which were lowered safely into the water and cut clear of the sinking ship, which went under so quickly that the crew had to jump overboard.

Some of the firemen were waist deep in water on the main deck as they struggled to get to the side of the ship and had great difficulty to prevent themselves being sucked down into the stokehole. One man was drawn down the steep iron ladder and was rescued by two of his mates at the last gasp.

Walter J. Dyeberg, an able seaman who had served twelve years at sea, said that the bridge was in charge of First Officer John Quigley when the torpedo struck the Kellogg on the port side by the engine room. By the way the water rushed in he realized at once that the vessel was sinking, and told Captain White, who ordered the four blasts to be given on the steam whistle as a signal to abandon ship. The men tumbled up on deck, Dyeberg continued, and jumped over the side and swam around until the two boats picked them up.

"Like most of the motor boats supplied to ocean-going steamships," he added, "ours could not be made to go, so we had to tow it with the lifeboat, which was slow work. The mate rigged up a lateen shaped sail like they use in the Mediterranean, which helped us a little. Most of our fellows were in a hurry to get off the tanker because they were afraid the Hun boat would turn his guns on us, but we saw no signs of him until we got clear away.

"As the rail of the Kellogg was just awash we saw a periscope appear above the surface of the calm sea close to her side and then the whole of the U-boat came into sight. There was no one on

Continued on Page Eleven.

Rest and be well at Grove Park Inn, Asheville, N. C. Finest resort in the world. No invalids, no children under ten.—Advt.

AMERICAN CONSUL SEVERS RELATIONS WITH BOLSHEVIKI

Destroys His Records and Turns Over His Office at Moscow to Care of Sweden.

GIVES WARNING TO REDS

Says Soviet Leaders Will Be Held Responsible for Safety of Allied Prisoners.

GERMAN ORDER TO FINNS

Must Prepare Army Within Two Weeks to Attack Entente Forces in Murmansk.

Germans Conscript Russians; Execute Those Who Disobey

LONDON, Aug. 15.—A dispatch to The Daily Mail from Vladivostok, dated Sunday, says that the Germans are already conscripting Russians on a small scale:—

"According to stories of prisoners taken by the Czechoslovaks," says the dispatch, "German flying columns are impressing males from 18 to 45 years of age, and are bringing those who disobey the mobilization order before Germanized revolutionary tribunals, which condemn them to death.

"These conscripted units have German company and platoon commanders and are stiffened by twenty Germans or Magyars to every sixty Russians."

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—New light on the crisis that has arisen between the Bolsheviki and the representatives of the American and Entente Governments and is fast coming to a climax, is furnished by a series of dispatches which the State Department received today from De Witt C. Poole, Jr., the United States Consul at Moscow.

After the arrest of the Consuls General of Great Britain and France, Mr. Poole, fearful that his own consulate would be violated, destroyed all his code books and records and turned over the care of American interests to the Swedish Consul General. The arrested Consuls were subsequently released through the good offices of the Swedish Consul General, but permission to leave the country was refused to the French and British Military Missions in spite of a previous promise of safe conduct.

It was on July 29, Mr. Poole's dispatches say, that Lenine declared repeatedly before an official gathering of the Soviet that a state of war existed between the Russian republic and the allied powers. The allied consular body asked Foreign Minister Tchitcherin for an explanation. He told the Consuls that the declaration should not be taken literally. What Lenine meant, he said, was that a state of defense rather than a state of war existed. The Government desired to continue its relations with the Entente.

The Consuls called for a public announcement to that effect. Tchitcherin's reply was unsatisfactory and the Consuls told him that they could not see in his attitude anything but confirmation of Lenine's declaration of the existence of a state of war. Tchitcherin then said that he would give a reply within three days.

Tchitcherin Evades Issue.

"On the night of Aug. 2," continues Mr. Poole, "a reply was received from Tchitcherin. It stated that inasmuch as Lenine's utterances were made behind closed doors in a meeting at which an agent of the Allies could be present only owing to a special courtesy on the part of the Soviet Government, public explanations could not be given about a nonpublic utterance. As to the members of the military mission, Tchitcherin said that negotiations had been begun with the German authorities to procure safe passage from Petrograd to Stockholm for these officers, passage through Archangel being impossible because British cruisers had already begun the bombardment of the islands covering Archangel."

Referring to the arrests of British and French citizens at Moscow, Mr. Poole says that on the afternoon of Aug. 5 there was a conference between Tchitcherin and the Consuls General of Japan, Sweden, and the United States with the following results:

First, the Soviet Government gave solemn assurances that allied persons having diplomatic or official character would not be molested; second, Tchitcherin stated that the allied military missions would not be allowed to depart as had already been promised; third, that civil persons arrested were hostages for the lives of Soviet members in territory occupied by the Allies. Tchitcherin said that these persons were civil prisoners arrested in accordance with the

Continued on Page Three.

Austria Forced by Threats to Help Ludendorff in West

GENEVA, Aug. 14.—Twenty divisions of troops were demanded of Germany's allies by General Ludendorff during the retreat from the Marne, according to the Democrat, which received the news from German sources.

Austria-Hungary refused, but after General Ludendorff had made threats, Vienna sent two divisions to the western front.

For this reason the Austro-Swiss frontier was closed recently.

BRITAIN KEEPS UP SIZE OF HER ARMY

Determined to Do So, Despite Industrial Burdens, Lord Milner Asserts.

HARD HIT IN LAST COMB-OUT

But Says Our Forces Should Be an Absolute Addition to Allied Strength.

By CHARLES H. GRASTY.

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 14.—In an interview with Lord Milner today, he expressed favorable views on the war position, but called attention to some of the problems now confronting the Allies.

"I feel that Great Britain may be overdoing her military effort, having regard to all of our other efforts," said the Minister for War. "The last comb-out hit us and the Allies very hard in some ways, by diminishing our industrial production for the purposes of the war. I need not say anything to you about the coal situation, which as you know is very serious for us and the Allies, Italy particularly being entirely dependent on Great Britain for coal and France largely dependent, while of course our own enormous output of war material depends upon coal. There are other cases in which the latest comb-out checked the production for war purposes. For instance, tanks. I am at the present time compelled most reluctantly to bring back some hundreds of men, recently recruited, in order to keep up the production of tanks, which began to fall off owing to the loss of these men's services.

Ranks Bound to be Diminished.

"What is evident is that the demand on British man power for war purposes—that is, for the maintenance of the navy and mercantile marine, for coal production, for the output of every kind of engine of war, especially airplanes and tanks and guns required by the United States and other allies, as well as ourselves, and for many other requirements in the way of equipment—is so great that Great Britain's contribution to the ranks of the allied land forces is bound to suffer a certain diminution.

"The Allies must understand it, and understand the reason. There is great danger of some misunderstanding. What I want to emphasize is that Great Britain's total war effort is not going in any way to be diminished. In fact, it is constantly increasing. I am very much afraid it may be thought that we are inclined to relax our effort because we now rely on the help of America. That is entirely unfounded. The way I look at it is that America's contribution should be an absolute addition to the strength of the Allies, not in any sense a substitution of American effort for that of Great Britain or any one else. But it may be the best use of the total strength of the Allies to devote rather more of Great Britain's man power to those objects which she is in the best position to fulfill or perhaps can alone fulfill, and rather less of it to actual soldiers. Each ally has got to contribute that which is best for the general purposes of the alliance.

"It is idle to ignore the fact that Great Britain, and France, too, for the matter of that, who have lost literally millions of their physically fit young men, are not in so good a position for supplying soldiers as America with her almost untouched millions of young men whose magnificent fighting qualities — which I for one never doubted—have now been

Continued on Page Two.

OCEAN TRAVELERS! Accident insurance, including War Risk. Block Earl & Manuel Inc., 27 William St. "Phone Broad 5700."—Advt.

BRITISH CAVALRY'S DEEDS

One Squadron Captured Trainload of 400 Men and Three Batteries.

TOWN ALSO TAKEN BY THEM

Then the Horsemen Had to Withdraw Before a Mass of Machine Guns.

BRITISH TOOK 20,000 MEN

Their Captures Include 600 Officers, More Than 400 Guns, and Three Railway Trains.

By HENRY W. NEVINSON.

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WITH THE BRITISH ARMIES, Aug. 13.—I have been unable today to visit any point of our fighting front, and must rely for information upon the reports that reach me. Except for the gradual strengthening of the enemy's resistance both upon our front and that of the French, there has been little change in the situation since yesterday.

Increased resistance was, of course, to be expected, as the enemy has brought up his reserves. The only question is, how many divisions that command, opposite this sector of the line, still holds, now that well over thirty have been identified, including those opposed to the French south of Roye Road, which may be estimated at nine. In any case, a surprise attack, such as ours, usually slackens after the first few days, owing to the difficulty of arranging the supply of big guns, fresh troops, stores, and rations over the length of territory gained. Consequently, today we have no very conspicuous event to narrate.

Last night a German party of about 100 men attempted a local attack upon Fouquescourt, a village lying about a mile south of Chilly, which the Australians now hold, and a mile north of Parvillers, which, unhappily, is still occupied by German machine guns hidden in a small, surrounding wood. But the attack was driven off without much difficulty, and the rest of our front line, including the sector north of the Somme, is reported fairly quiet.

British Captures Exceed 20,000.

I understand that the British captures since the beginning of our advance last Thursday exceed 20,000 prisoners, including five regimental commanding officers, twenty battalion commanding officers, and three army brigade commanders, making about 600 officers in all. Further, there were captured one corps and three divisional headquarters, more than 400 guns, several thousand machine guns, a number of trench mortars not yet counted, three complete railway trains, and a vast stock of stores and engineering materials. Such is the spoil of five days' battle up to this morning.

Of the enemy's losses in men, killed and wounded, I have heard estimates that at present are too vague to mention. Undoubtedly his losses have been very severe, and his present defeat adds fresh significance to the order recently issued by General von Ludendorff and captured during the fighting. It was dated June 25, and especially lays stress on the duty of avoiding unnecessary losses of men. I extract the following sentences:

"It is absolutely essential that we should avoid our old fault of attacking in too dense formations, and reduce our casualties by every possible means. This necessity holds equally good for the defensive fronts—even for those which sooner or later may become offensive fronts again.

"Divisions in the line must do their utmost to reduce their casualties to an absolute minimum by distribution in depth, and by the creation of an extended outpost zone."

After dwelling on the advantage of an elastic defense, the order proceeds:

"Owing to our reduced strength on the line it will frequently be impossi-

Continued on Page Two.

German Army Chiefs Try to Rouse Their People By Admitting Defeat and Danger to the Nation

By GEORGE RENWICK.

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 14.—That all is not well with the spirit of the German people, that the fatalism and pessimistic resignation which have been the subject of many speeches and articles of late really do exist in serious form is clearly shown by the use to which the German military authorities turn the west front defeat. If there were not something badly wrong with the home front as well as, though to a lesser degree, with the morale of the army, the German high command would certainly not have permitted prominent and fairly full recognition of the defeat to be trumpeted aloud to the fatherland through the press.

Obviously this is being done in order to stir up the people at home and to discredit all non-Pan-German elements among them, while it has also the object of rousing the army rank and file to a sterner appreciation of the seriousness of the situation. The powers that be recognize only too clearly now that the people, so long fed with hopes of an early and decisive victory, must be made aware of the desperate nature of the struggle.

"The enemy's success can be of domestic value to us if it teaches those at home how serious and difficult our struggle out here is," declares the war correspondent of the Vossische Zeitung. The new offensive, says the war correspondent of Vorwärts, "must certainly show the German people the seriousness of the impending decision."

WASHINGTON SEES BIGGER DRIVE NEAR

General March Points Out That Foch Has Now Won "Defensive" Phase of Campaign.

MAY ATTACK IN FLANDERS

Or an All-American Assault South of Verdun Is Suggested by Some Experts.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—A new drive against the German positions either in Flanders or between the Oise and Soissons is expected by many army officers here as a result of the slowing up of the advance in the Picardy theatre.

Outlining the situation at his midweek conference today, General March, Chief of Staff, confined his statements to pointing out that the Germans have now been forced back until they are not within fifty miles of Paris at any point. The head of the army had previously laid stress on the fact, however, that the greatest advantage won by Marshal Foch in a military way is in having wrested the initiative from the enemy.

The opinion prevailed among other officers that the present struggle around Roye and Lassigny would soon terminate in the capture of those points, to be followed by the taking of Noyon. They agree with the commentators abroad that all signs indicate that the enemy intends to withdraw, and is fighting fierce rearguard actions only to cover his retirement, and to permit him to prepare strong lines in his rear on which to stand fast.

It appeared possible to some officers that the organization of the First American Army might be followed by an all-American attack at some point on the line which it holds beyond Verdun, where there has been no recent fighting. No reports, official or unofficial, have been received, however, throwing any light on General Pershing's plans, or the part assigned to him by Marshal Foch in the present offensive campaign.

The primary purpose of the two blows Marshal Foch has struck has been realized. Both in the Aisne-Marne battle and again in Picardy the attacks were defensive measures to free Paris from the menace of the two wedges the enemy had driven in that direction. The value of the drives in this respect was pointed out by General March today.

Battle Plan Soon to Change.

Officers here, therefore, expect a complete change in the character of the fighting in the next phase of the battle, with Foch's armies assuming the offensive in the fullest sense of the word and striking to force the enemy back in such manner that he cannot avail himself of his old Hindenburg line defenses.

It appears very probable to some observers that the Flanders front might see the next blaze kindled with a double drive by British forces to pinch out the salient there as it has been pinched out at the Marne and again in Picardy. They foresee also, however, the initiation of movements of far greater scope in the near future, aimed at flanking the Germans out of the blunt wedge into which the Picardy and Aisne battlefront have been merged by recent actions.

Official reports to the American Government show that the French-British and American thrusts in Picardy extended over a fifty-three-mile front and had attained a maximum penetration of fifteen miles up to yesterday. In the centre, General March said, the present line is along the old front of 1916-1917 before the German withdrawal to the

Continued on Page Eleven.

A SPLENDID NERVE TONIC.
Horsford's Acid Phosphate.
Invigorates the tired nerve system. A pleasant Summer beverage. A tonic.—Advt.

HUGE AIR FLEET RAIDS OUR LINES

German Fliers Bomb Our Entire Front Along the Vesle River.

ALSO ATTACK BACK AREAS

Our Soldiers Stand Up Well Under Bombardment, Greatest They Had Experienced.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY ON THE VESLE, Aug. 14, (Associated Press.)—From one end to the other of the Franco-American line between Soissons and Rheims and far into the back areas the Germans dropped bombs from the air before daylight today.

The remainder of the day was confined to a sluggish reciprocal artillery duel.

On the flanks of the position, which are held by the French, light attacks were repulsed during Tuesday night.

The French also were subjected to bomb attacks. At no point has there been any alteration in the line.

Not since the German retreat halted have there been aerial raids of the magnitude of the one today. The Americans stood up well under the bombardment.

The front line was pounded, and almost every village and the roads between were subjected to the bombardment, but the great number of bombs fell on unoccupied ground. This was taken to indicate that the German airmen were striking more or less blindly. Allied anti-aircraft guns hampered the enemy somewhat.

The present German line, which is still regarded as only a temporary one, depends on defense of machine guns and airplanes. The enemy has concentrated machine guns at about one every fifty (five?) yards, a density rarely effected.

Their aerial defense is relatively far superior to any established hitherto on this front.

TAKE PRISONERS IN LORRAINE.

Our Men Also Repulse a Raiding Party in the Vosges.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—"In Lorraine, one of our patrols made a successful raid on the enemy's lines and brought back prisoners," General Pershing's night communiqué said.

"In the Vosges a hostile raiding party was repulsed. With the exception of considerable artillery activity along the Vesle, there is nothing further to report."

FERMENT IN BOHEMIA; 74 ARE PUT TO DEATH

General Rising There Is Feared, Munich Papers Say—Wholesale Arrests Made.

LONDON, Aug. 14.—Turmoil in Bohemia has resulted in the execution of seventy-four Czech soldiers and wholesale arrests in many raids, newspapers of Munich and Dresden say, according to an Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Zurich.

The Hungarian garrisons have been reinforced and arms are being confiscated. Public and private meetings have been prohibited, and several newspapers suppressed while others are censored.

Munich newspapers say it is believed that even a slight incident will bring about a general uprising in Bohemia.

FOE RETIRING AT BUCQUOY

Haig's Patrols Follow Close Behind and Take Prisoners.

BRITISH GAIN IN FLANDERS

Advance Lines Slightly at Two Points—German Raids on Vesle Fail.

PUSHING TOWARDS NOYON

Hard Fighting in Progress Along the Oise River and in the Hills to the West.

LONDON, Aug. 14.—The Germans have begun the evacuation of a five-mile front north of Albert extending from Beaumont-Hamel north ward through the villages of Serre and Puisieux-au-Mont to Bucquoy.

Field Marshal Haig tonight reported that they had abandoned their forward positions at these points, and that his patrols, keeping in touch with the enemy, had gained ground about the villages mentioned. A few prisoners were taken on this front, and others in the neighborhood of Parvillers (between Chaulnes and Roye), where the British also made progress.

French Advance Wins Ribecourt.

On the French front, the town of Ribecourt (6¼ miles southwest of Noyon, on the road to that city) has been wrested from the Germans as the result of a further thrust between the Matz and Oise Rivers.

Spirited artillery engagements have taken place throughout the day in the region of Roye and Lassigny.

It is unofficially reported that Australian troops, extending their lines along the north bank of the Somme from Etinehem, are on the outskirts of Bray.

On the Flanders front the British last night established a new outpost line east of Vieux-Berquin and also slightly advanced their positions east of Meteren.

German raids attempted last night on the Vesle front were without results.

Official Reports of Operations.

Haig's night bulletin reads as follows:

Local fighting has taken place today on the battlefront in the neighborhood of Parvillers. Our troops have made progress and have taken several prisoners.

Following upon his recent withdrawals in the Hebuterne sector, the enemy has evacuated his forward positions at Beaumont-Hamel, Serre, Puisieux-au-Mont, and Bucquoy. Our patrols are pushing forward in touch with the enemy, and have gained ground about these villages. A few prisoners have been taken by us.

The report issued by the French War Office tonight says:

During the day our troops, continuing their progress between the Matz and the Oise, took Ribécourt.

East of Belval our infantry elements, having discovered preparations for a German counterattack, succeeded in taking as prisoners seven officers, of whom two were battalion commanders, and a certain number of soldiers.

In the region of Roye and Lassigny the artillery fire has been very spirited.

Following is the text of the French day communiqué:

Between the Avre and the Oise there was activity by our own and the enemy artillery, notably in the sectors of Roye-sur-Matz and Conchy-les-Pots.

On the front of the Vesle German raids were without results.

Prisoners were taken by the French during an incursion into the German lines in the region of Mesnil-les-Hurlus.

The night was calm everywhere else.

The British day statement says:

The hostile artillery was active during the night on the battlefront. There was no infantry action.

At midday yesterday local hostile attacks in the Dickebusch sector were repulsed. During the night the enemy artillery has shown considerable activity in this neighbor-

hood and also against our positions northwest of Kemmel.

We secured prisoners last night in a successful raid in the neighborhood of Ayette.

In the Vieux-Berquin sector our patrols have continued to push forward and have succeeded in establishing a line east of the village. A number of prisoners and machine guns were captured in the course of this operation.

Our line has been advanced slightly east of Meteren.

Australians at the Gates of Bray.

WITH THE BRITISH ARMY IN FRANCE, Aug. 14, (Associated Press.)—All hostile positions between the western outskirts of Bray and Etinehem have fallen into the hands of the Australians, thus placing the river banks southwest of Bray under the control of the British. The Australians, also, have cleared the enemy from Cateaux Wood.

There was little change in the situation on the new Somme battlefront this morning, except for the fact that a considerably increased artillery fire indicates that the enemy has finally decided to bring up more of his guns.

Various small artillery concentrations have sprung up during the past few hours and are now active in firing on some points within the British lines, such as Vauvillers, Framerville, Proyart, Lihons, Derancourt, and the forward areas south of the Villers-Bretonneux-Chaulnes Railway.

The Germans have also subjected the valley north of Morlancourt to heavy gas shelling and have similarly treated Harbonnières and the Gressaire Wood region.

In the battle area between Fouquescourt and Roye the enemy appears to be in a fairly strong position in the old trenches behind the rusty wire erected prior to July, 1916. This area is strongly garrisoned.

However, there are no immediate signs of a counteroffensive here or elsewhere. The enemy seems to have accepted defeat, preferring not to attempt any operations which might cost him heavy losses.

It is believed that the Germans themselves are somewhat nervous. According to the talk of prisoners, which may or may not be correct, at least five, and probably more, enemy divisions have been withdrawn from the fighting in an exhausted condition.

The Germans have not desisted from the practice of leaving man traps in the territory from which they have been chased. The body of a British officer, found in Aveluy Wood, had a German grenade attached to the wrist in such a manner that it would have exploded had the body been moved incautiously.

Enemy Harassed from Air.

In addition to continuous harassing fire from the artillery, the Germans are suffering at the hands of the British air force. Tons of bombs are being dropped on them day and night and transports in towns and villages behind the line have been hit. Bridges across the Somme at Peronne and elsewhere have been bombed heavily.

Prisoners captured are unanimous concernng the effectiveness of the low-flying British airplanes. They say that the airmen have caused tremendous material losses and frequently have blocked roads completely by direct hits. They also have done heavy execution by pouring streams of machine gun bullets into enemy masses at close range.

All the prisoners mention the work of the tanks and seem to have stamped on their minds visions of steel monsters spitting death. One German company commander concluded his remarks about the tanks by saying:

"They are a magnificent weapon and I can't understand why we have none to speak of."

A German aviator, shot down within the British lines, said he was positive the German aerial losses in recent weeks had been much greater than is admitted officially. He said he knew of one instance where five German two-seaters crashed to earth well inside the German lines, but, he added, there was no mention of them in official reports.

BRITISH HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE, Aug. 14, (Reuter's, via Montreal.) — Glorious weather continues on the Picardy battlefront, enabling the allied airplanes easily to observe the enemy's movements.

The Allies thus know exactly whence he is bringing his reinforcements and guns and where he is concentrating them.

OLD DEFENSES SHIELD ENEMY NEAR LASSIGNY

Wire Entanglements at Plemont Ready for Germans as They Fall Back.

WITH THE FRENCH ARMY, Aug. 14, (Reuter.)—French forces fighting for the key positions of the Thiescourt massif and the St. Claude and Ecouvillon farms are making slow progress. North of Gury, where the Germans are installed in the old French trenches of 1914, they have gained no ground. The enemy here in a lucky moment tumbled into ready-made fortified positions.

As the enemy retreats he is picking up his slow moving material and is accumulating an increasing number of guns and quantities of munitions. The French, in advancing, have tended to outstrip their artillery, and there are no tanks to assist the infantry.

The French are advancing against a line which is thinly held, but which is bristling with machine guns, and are fighting in an atmosphere of mustard gas. Yet they have wrested dominant positions on the battlefield from the enemy.

WITH THE FRENCH ARMY, Aug. 14, (Associated Press.)—The Germans are now in Plemont, about a mile southeast of Lassigny, to which they retired following a new advance by the French. General Humbert's army moved forward two miles yesterday and took the St. Claude farm, which makes the hold of the French on the southern part of the Thiescourt plateau secure.

At Plemont the Germans found positions all ready to receive them and were able to offer strong resistance. The enemy took Plemont in the fighting early in June, and their old trenches there are still organized with wire entanglements.

The Germans have had one advantage, here as elsewhere, in that they have been falling back upon their supplies, while the French have been obliged to bring theirs up over a difficult country.

So far General Humbert's troops have had four days of constant fighting, fully half of which has been spent in gas-infected sectors. During all this fighting it was the machine gun against the rifle, the Germans having comparatively few infantrymen in the front line, but being plentifully supplied with machine guns—virtually one for each man, and all ambushed.

Besides holding the two important crests of St. Claude farm and Ecouvillon, the French are within 100 yards of Le Monolithe, another high plateau which commands a considerable extent of ground to the north and east. From Ecouvillon the French have a good view of the Divette Valley, where the Germans appear to be trying to establish a position with the aid of their old earthworks, which were constructed in 1914.

PARIS, Aug. 14.—General Humbert's army, operating on the southern end of the Picardy battleline, is reported today to be making steady progress toward Noyon. The desperate German defense of the Chaulnes-Roye road has caused delay in the storming of the Noyon position, which is now said to be impending.

The army of General Rawlinson, which is holding the line just to the north of the French positions, is meeting desperate resistance along its whole front. The Germans seem determined to retain the Chaulnes heights at all costs.

HEARD LASSIGNY HAD FALLEN.

London Daily Received a Report of Its Capture by the French.

LONDON, Aug. 14.—The Pall Mall Gazette says it understands that the town of Lassigny, on the southern part of the Picardy battlefront, for which the French have been struggling over the hills to the west and south, was captured this morning.

NO ALLIED GAIN, BERLIN SAYS.

Reports Repulses of Attacks on the Lys and Near Lassigny.

BERLIN, Aug. 14, (via London.)—The official communication issued by the War Office today follows:

There have been successful forefield engagements between the Yser and the Scarpe. South of Merris and south of the Lys enemy thrusts broke down.

There has been partial fighting on both sides of the Somme and north of the Avre. West and southwest of Lassigny the enemy again attacked

The Times Special Cable Dispatches from the Battlefront

BRITISH CAVALRY'S DEEDS

By HENRY W. NEVINSON.

Continued from Page 1, Column 5.

ble to make the front line a continuous line of trenches, but it will almost always be found possible to create centers of resistance concealed as far as possible from observation. No Man's Land must be secured by mobile patrols in order to render enemy enterprises difficult in it. Should the enemy gain a footing in our lines, commanders of all ranks must carefully consider whether a counterattack is really necessary. Very often troops are in the end quite happy without possession of a particular piece of ground or trench, to recapture which a commander without due consideration has thought that he must risk a large number of lives.

"It is therefore essential for the future conduct of the war to maintain everywhere our fighting strength and spirit of offensive. These two elements only will insure our eventual success."

Natural prudence dictates such an order; but behind it one feels a lurking fear of diminishing numbers and possible weakness that must look twice at every life, as most nations, except the lavish English, look at a sixpence.

I hoped to obtain further details bout the cavalry attempt up the Roye road, which I saw begin so gallantly on Saturday. The information at present available, however, deals only with the cavalry movements of last Thursday, the day of the attack. They tell how certain cavalry brigades went forward with the infantry that day and then pushed on in advance, part of the force acting to the north of the railway from Villers-Bretonneux to Chaulnes, and the larger part to the south.

Cavalry Squadron Captured 400.

The cavalry, on the 8th, reached Rosières and took some prisoners but found the ground impracticable no doubt, owing to the number of old and new trenches with which it is intersected. Those north of the railway succeeded by a clever manoeuvre in surrounding or outflanking the important position of Harbonnières and capturing Vauvillers, about a mile beyond.

Starting rapidly from that village, a single squadron captured a whole trainful of soldiers, between 300 and 400 in all, returning from leave. Guards had to be sent back with the prisoners, and there had been some losses besides, but though reduced to 30 men, this squadron advanced further east, and in a small wood captured three hostile batteries of 77's.

Unhappily an Austrian General, so it is said, perceived the small numbers of the squadron, collected a few stragglers in the wood and turned machine-guns upon our men, who could not penetrate the wood, owing to wire. They were forced to withdraw, leaving the batteries behind. This brigade captured 1,100 prisoners and 70 horses, chiefly Russian ponies, and its own casualties in men and horses were not heavy.

Having accomplished their part, the cavalry joined for a moment in helping to stiffen up the infantry in line. According to my informant, it should be noted that on reaching old Amiens, the defense line ground became extremely difficult for any cavalry operations.

King George Is at the Front.

During the last week King George has been visiting the armies on this front. He arrived at a base port on the August bank holiday Monday. On Tuesday morning he inspected the officers of the Royal Air Force Brigade, and brigades of an American Division, attached to one of the British armies.

The King afterwards visited the Second Army Headquarters and presented two officers and a Sergeant with Victoria Crosses and bestowed the order of Knight Grand Cross of the Bath upon General Sir Herbert Plumer. It may be worth mentioning that, shortly after the royal procession of cars had passed through a certain village, two or three shells burst in the street.

On Wednesday the King visited a school of forestry and looked on at some clever examples of tree-felling and removal. He also made an informal inspection of some American troops, but the event of the day was the visit of President Poincaré and the meeting of these representatives of two allied powers.

Already the anticipation of the great offensive was in the air, and at 4 o'clock next morning it began. It consequently was impossible for any war correspondent to follow the King's progress from that day onward. Of course, he met all the Generals, commanding armies, including General Pershing.

But for himself, yesterday was probably the most interesting day of all, since he spent it with the Fourth Army, which had been engaged in a successful advance. In the course of the day he went over part of last week's battlefields, and while pausing at such utterly ruined towns and villages as Villers-Bretonneux, for example, he was able to judge for himself what the devastation of modern warfare means.

This morning he received the war correspondents of the allied nations and some neutral nations in a fine seventeenth century château, which he has made his headquarters.

ANXIOUS ABOUT MAN POWER.

Ludendorff's Order Confirmed by Evidence of Prisoners.

WITH THE FRENCH ARMY, Aug. 13, (Associated Press.)—The anxiety of the Germans concerning the depletion of their reserves appears to be confirmed by a document signed by General Ludendorff, a copy of which was captured among other papers in the course of the recent fighting.

"The state of our resources in men and the economic situation in the interior," says the document, "oblige us to send back to the fighting forces all the men of the armed service."

The document prescribes the destination for all the men of this service then employed in the rear, and adds:

"The high command desires above everything to restore the infantry reserves."

Prisoners belonging to forty-nine different garrisons in Germany give confirmation of the existence of this man power crisis, showing that the garrisons have been largely depleted by calls from the front, and that numbers of others have been gathered up from the rear.

According to such prisoners, these men include mechanics from the central aviation shops at Adlersdorf, near Berlin, and miners from Aix-la-Chapelle. Some garrisons, it is stated, have furnished from 400 to 500 men of the contingent of 1920, that is, young men now 18 years of age.

DRIVE WORRIES RHINE CITIES.

Cologne Paper Says "Defeatism Is Rearing Its Head" Among Germans.

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 14.—While Tuesday's Berlin newspapers regard the Anglo-French main thrust as parried and at all events stopped by the exhaustion of the attacking troops, the journals in the Rhine country discuss the situation in a much graver tone.

"Foch and Haig probably will continue attacking on the Somme, but they will never achieve more than Pyrrhic victories which will assist in the attrition of their own forces," says Baron von der Osten, the military critic of the Rheinische Westfälische Zeitung of Essen. Elsewhere the newspaper deems it necessary editorially to brace up the nerves of the people of the Rhenish provinces, which seem to be badly shaken.

The Kölnische Volkszeitung appears to interpret popular apprehensions when it speaks of "another impending ruthless Anglo-French attempt to break through the German northwestern front," and says that Germany follows the terrible struggle with bated breath. In the next column it inveighs against "defeatism," which is "rearing its head in Cologne, Düsseldorf and elsewhere—even in Essen, where the people may be heard grumbling: 'Another defeat for us; we shall lose the war. We have nothing to eat, no clothes, no shoes; we shall starve and be utterly ruined.'"

As an antidote for this state of mind the Volkszeitung publishes a raging article about the enemy "wanting to murder, rob and enslave German men, women and children."

The Weser-Zeitung of Bremen, with ill-concerned pessimism, regretfully admits in Tuesday's issue that the once-derided American army is giving much more trouble than was anticipated, while the Frankfurter Zeitung pathetically pleads with the official Press Bureau to tell the whole truth, "as far as possible."

100 SURRENDERED TO 5.

Lost Handful of Canadians Bluffed Germans in a Dense Fog.

WITH THE CANADIAN FORCES IN PICARDY, Aug. 13, (Canadian Press.)—On one of the opening days of the present offensive five members of a well-known Canadian battalion captured more than 100 Germans. In a dense fog early one morning the party became lost, and in groping their way about came suddenly upon a fully manned German trench. A Corporal in the Canadian party gave the order to fire. This show of force brought more than 100 Germans, one after another, tumbling up out of the trench to surrender. The five men then marched the Germans to the rear.

The Canadian contingent takes pride in having established a record three-day advance of 22,000 yards.

When the tanks went into action on the Canadian part of the front a piper of a Manitoba unit sat astride the tank Dominion. He came through unscathed, skirling a pibroch all the while. Another Canadian piper was killed leading his battalion into action.

It was relatively quiet on the Canadian sector today. Good progress is being made on the southern end in consolidating the position.

PERSHING IDOLIZED BY THE DOUGHBOYS

Believes They Fight for Their Ideals and They Believe That He Is "For Us."

CHEERS MEN IN HOSPITALS

General Is Stanch Supporter of Movements for Clean Moral Life in the Army.

By CHARLES N. WHEELER.

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AN AMERICAN ARMY CAMP IN FRANCE, Aug. 13.—American ideals, the defense of which threw the country into the world war, are the backbone of the American fighting men in France. Defending these ideals at any sacrifice explains why the American soldier, without regard to rank or class in civil life, becomes a crusader.

This is the substance of General Pershing's estimate of the doughboy. It was expressed since the present offensive was launched, and after he had in person paid his tribute on behalf of the country to many of the wounded heroes as they were shunted back from the battlefields.

The world knows Pershing, the soldier. Pershing, the man, is exceedingly interesting. The affection his troops have for him is more than the thrill born of the battlefield or mere hero worship. It is personal. To the doughboys of all ranks the mention of the General's name evokes expressions of warm affection. Men who never saw him remark what a fine man their General is.

His influence throughout all branches of the army is tremendous. Just as men in civil life admire a man they never saw, for what they believe him to be, so the American soldiers who have not seen him face to face have a deep affection for the chief. Those who know him personally love him. It is a very devoted army the Commander in Chief is leading up the hill of world democracy.

His Visits to Hospitals.

Every doughboy feels that the General is for him. Whenever Pershing arrives at a place where there are American wounded he pays the hospital a visit, though it must be brief. He is a man of few words—very few—but they mean a great deal when spoken by the chief to the Yanks. The visits in many cases are wonderful helps to surgeons and nurses. Faces brighten and eyes have a new gleam. A handclasp and a word of commendation causes many severe hurts to mend rapidly. Pershing tells them how proud their country is of them.

Deeds of unparalleled heroism are common in this tremendous clash of blood and iron, and back in the hospitals one sees the fine, naked souls appraised with ever-increasing amazement. The folks back home, as a whole, have a four-thousand-mile view of the inferno and cannot vision the superhuman grit required. But they would understand what stuff their sons, from all parts of America, are made of if they could talk to them in the hospitals.

No matter how severe their hurts, all express the hope that they may get back to the front. The old adage that a burned child doesn't thrust its hand into the same fire twice does not hold good here. The uppermost thought still is of service to the country to the last spark that is in them. The ideal burns brightly in these racked bodies.

It is this spirit that General Pershing has observed in hundreds of visits to the wounded. It must encourage him greatly. I saw him one night as he made one of these visits and was deeply impressed. He just had time for a handgrasp, a smile, and a word of hope as he passed from cot to cot.

"General, did we take our objective?" asked one feverishly.

Another, answering a question as to where he was hurt, drew a quick word picture of the spot where his platoon went into a German machine gun nest, and added: "You remember, General, it was right over there in that corner as you come over the brow of the hill."

Fighting for Their Ideals.

Pershing wasn't at this point, but the boys seem to feel that he is with them wherever they are fighting. His comment to his staff was: "The unconquerable spirit of men who fight for their ideals."

There was a little time left before leaving this town and the General hunted up the Y. M. C. A. Some 200 doughboys were in the hut. An American-made piano was doing its bit splendidly as a Chicago ragtime expert was hurling himself back and forth over the keyboard and about 200 pairs of hobnailed shoes were beating time. They didn't know Pershing was in town. A yell went up near the door. Looking around to see what the trouble was all about, the other one hundred and ninety jumped to their feet and stood at attention and then let loose a cheer that made things rattle.

The General was among his boys and the smile above the protruding chin was like a greeting from home. He told them he had just dropped in to see how they were getting along and was glad to observe that everything seemed to be in apple-pie order. He spoke a few words of commendation and told them they were doing their part well and expressed the nation's pride in them.

There hung on the wall of this hut, as there does in every Y. M. C. A. hut in France, a picture of Pershing, and underneath the picture these words over the General's signature:

"Hardship will be your lot, but trust in God will give you comfort. Temptation will befall you, but the teaching of our Saviour will give you strength. Let your valor as a soldier and your conduct as a man be an inspiration to your comrades and an honor to your country."

The men who know declare that no army ever went to the battlefield better protected against the pitfalls of army life than the American forces in France. Pershing's responsibility for what is done in the actual fighting is only part of his concern. Men who are in touch with his administration tell me he is deeply concerned that the obligations the expeditionary forces, as men, owe to the others and all folks back home, be carefully discharged. Every friendly, helpful activity in France under the Red Cross, the Y. M. C. A., the Knights of Columbus, the Salvation Army, the churches, the various fraternal organizations, and American civic societies have in Pershing a stanch supporter. Everything possible is being done to see that these young Americans who will return home some day shall go back clean.

Pershing is strong for athletics and entertainments, but is unyieldingly insistent that everything be clean. His associates tell me that it is not merely a policy with him but a matter of principle. Passing a dark corner a little later in the night I encountered an M. P., (military policeman.) Some of the M. P.'s are a bit rough. They have to be, and they would wade into a den of wildcats.

"Hey, you pencil pusher," he called, "did you see the big boss?"

I had.

"Well," he said, "you've flashed your lamps on the finest man that ever stood in shoe leather."

Colonel Charles Gates Dawes came up and chatted about Chicago affairs just before the staff departed. He was accompanying General Pershing. He said:

"I have never met a nobler man in my life than General Pershing."

A young Captain approached, saluted, and reported to the General that everything was ready for the start. He was different looking from the Earl Thornton who used to wear evening dress the year round and look after the La Salle Hotel banqueters. Saying good-bye, Thornton added:

"General Pershing is one of the finest men I ever met. Everybody in the army admires him greatly."

A French boy who joined up in the State was doing M. P. duty at a station. The next night he found an order on the bulletin board at his barracks, commending him for the way he had handled the crowd when the staff arrived.

General Pershing did that. You do anything for Pershing. Wherever one meets American forces in France there is constantly impressed the regard for the man side of him. He appears to combine in a rare measure the elements that elicit admiration for the soldier and affection for the man.

KNOW HOW TO FIGHT.

Americans "Treat Them Rough," as Australians Do, Says Officer.

AN ATLANTIC PORT, Aug. 14.—Passengers arriving from England on a British steamship this evening said the general opinion in London among well-informed men was that the Germans were rapidly being pushed to a period of exhaustion, and if the Americans carried on as they have been doing there was a possibility of the war being over before Christmas.

Captain Brian S. Gaynor of the Australian Field Artillery, who has fought in the war since October, 1914, including Ypres, Gallipoli, and Egypt, and has been wounded three times, said that the Australians got along better with the American soldiers than they had with any others during the war.

"The reason of this," he said, "is that the Americans understand how to fight the German after his own methods. Treat them rough and kill every one on sight is the only way to speed up the end of the war. Before America entered the war there had been too much kid glove and kindness business on the part of the Allies. Now if the American soldiers will continue to carry on with the Colonial section of the British Army we will do the Germans up and have them running back squealing to the Rhine before Christmas."

Two young Americans who had been fighting in the British Army were detained on board by the Immigration authorities because they could not prove their claim to land as citizens of the United States. They were James B. Ellis, 27 years old of Savannah, Ga., where his father, James R. Ellis, is a prominent doctor, and Max Goldberg, who wore the uniform of the British Army, and said he lived on the east side in New York. Ellis served twenty-six months in the British Army as a dispatch rider and had been both wounded and gassed, he said.

BACK AFTER SINKING LINER.

Both U-Boats That Attacked the Justicia Return.

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 14.—Papers received here from the Rhine districts of Germany say that both submarines which participated in the sinking recently of the White Star Line steamer Justicia off the north Irish coast have returned.

The Justicia, which was acting as a British transport, was sunk July 19 after a twenty-four-hour battle with German undersea craft.

Prison for Seditious Utterances.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Aug. 14.—Fred J. Saal, advertising solicitor for a Cleveland German daily newspaper, was sentenced today to six months in the workhouse and fined the costs of court by Federal Judge Westenhaver on a charge of violating the Espionage act by making seditious utterances.

GLOBE SPRINKLERS
MAKE ALL FIRES LITTLE FIRES
"Sprinklers? No, my property's fireproof. Yours very truly."
But when fire came this man paid for his mistake. The papers said four lives were lost and the building stands an empty shell—the contents weren't fireproof.
Maybe you, too, ought to be getting all the facts about Globe Sprinklers—the fire protection that pays for itself. Telephone for appointment.
GLOBE AUTOMATIC SPRINKLER CO.
Singer Building Cortlandt 6780
War and Navy Office Buildings, Group A, in Washington, D. C., have Globe Sprinkler Protection

BRITAIN TO KEEP UP SIZE OF HER ARMIES

Continued from Page 1, Column 4.

shown to the world in most unmistakable fashion.

Fears Misinterpretation.

"I know this may be misinterpreted. Somebody is certain to say, 'Oh, yes, that's very well; you just want the Americans to be killed rather than Englishmen.' But I cannot refrain from stating what I believe to be vital truths in the interest of the alliance because some one may misinterpret them. I can only repeat to you that nothing is further from my thought than any suggestion that we should use the invaluable and, as I believe, decisive help of America to relieve ourselves. We mean to continue to put into the fighting line every man who is not more useful to the common cause doing some other work.

"As Minister for War I am naturally more anxious than any one else could be to keep the numbers of our army at maximum. Those numbers will still be large, and I hope better trained, better equipped, with all the newest engines of war, in the future than they have ever yet been. But it still remains true that in numbers of first-class fighting men we must inevitably fall behind America with her unspent youth and vast reservoirs of man power."

I asked Lord Milner what the chance was of the Germans increasing their man power to counterbalance American reinforcement of the allied armies.

Germany's Waning Strength.

He replied: "I hope no chance. Germany has nothing left now but 1920 class of young men, called to the colors two years sooner than would be normal. This may give her a half million new soldiers. Of course there is always a normal reinforcement of returned sick and wounded. Beyond this she has nothing of her own, and that is not enough. The question is what she can get out of the countries she has subjected — Finland, the Baltic Provinces, Poland and the Ukraine. This again depends entirely on the eastern position. If Germany had succeeded, as at one time seemed likely, in firmly establishing her power in these regions, with her flank securely protected by a dependent Russia, with the Bolsheviki playing her game, she might have drawn not only unlimited supplies of food, metals, and so forth, but also a certain number of fighting men from that quarter. But now, thanks to allied intervention, the eastern position is once more in the melting pot. Upon what is now happening in Russia the outcome of the war may depend. For it is certain that if Germany does not draw strength from her eastern conquests she cannot long withstand the increasing pressure of the Allies on the west. If the east drains her strength instead of adding to it, her early collapse is inevitable."

LLOYD GEORGE THANKS HAIG.

War Cabinet Sends Congratulations on Picardy Victory.

LONDON, Aug. 14.—Premier Lloyd George, in the name of the British nation, has sent his felicitations to Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, the British commander in the fighting in Picardy. The Premier's message reads:

"The Imperial War Cabinet wishes to convey to you and the officers, noncommissioned officers, and men of your command warmest congratulations on the triumph achieved by the allied armies in the third battle of the Somme. The British Empire sends heartfelt thanks to you and your most gallant troops."

BELGIANS CAPTURE POST.

Prisoners Brought Back by Patrols North of Dixmude.

PARIS, Aug. 14.—The Belgian War Office issued this communication today:

On the night of Aug. 12-13 one of our patrols captured a German post north of Dixmude. Prisoners were brought in. Other Germans were captured in the region of Weidenreft.

On the night of the 13th the Germans attacked our line east of Nieuport, but were completely repulsed.

VICTORIES IMPRESS JAPAN.

Allied Drive and America's War Work Cause Gratification.

LONDON, Aug. 14.—News of the allied successes in France, says a dispatch to The Times from Tokio under date of Aug. 10, has profoundly impressed the Japanese, who do not conceal their gratification.

The people are particularly impressed by the metamorphosis of the United States into a warlike nation that dares to help in breaking up militarism.

The newspapers believe that if the enemy is driven back in the west the German menace in the east will increase.

Brazil Stops Pro-German Papers.

RIO JANEIRO, Brazil, Aug. 13.—Newspapers published in the Polish language in the State of Parana, in South Brazil, have been suspended by the Government because of their pro-German tendencies.

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WOULDN'T you feel a little more comfortable in dealing with a bank where personal friendliness is the daily rule?
IN FINANCIAL DISTRICT 60 Broadway
IN HARLEM 125th St. & Lenox Ave.
COLUMBIA TRUST COMPANY
IN SHOPPING CENTRE 5th Ave. & 34th St.
IN THE BRONX 148th St. & Third Ave.
Member of Federal Reserve System

The War Situation

By THE MILITARY EXPERT OF THE NEW YORK TIMES.

The situation south of Roye, where the greatest French pressure was being exerted, is for the moment shrouded in doubt. Reports from unofficial sources have been replete with references to an advance upon Lassigny. It has even been stated that the town has been taken. But the official reports of yesterday make no mention of this important village, no reference to any move in its direction. The only gain recorded is in the extreme southern corner of the line at Ribecourt, where this village was occupied.

This is a logical consequence of the gain reported a few days ago of several kilometers north of Cambronne. The gain hedged Ribecourt around and made its evacuation by the Germans a matter of course. As a matter of fact, except for the fact that this seizure represents a certain gain to the north along the Oise, Ribecourt is of but little if any importance. It is a low-lying village, being in the bottom land of the Oise Canal, and does not lead to anything further considered solely by itself.

Lassigny is the real point of interest. It is not an important base. The railroad which runs through it is a minor affair, single track, and probably narrow gauge. This road, moreover, has for a considerable part of its length been under fire for some time, so that it has been of little value. But the value of Lassigny is entirely one of position. The town is the centre of the northern boundary of the tangled wood-covered hills west of the bend of the Oise.

The ground about Lassigny is high and commanding, overlooking much of the country to the south and much to the east as well. If the French can push in a wedge sufficiently deep to capture the town, practically the entire German position west of the Oise will be turned and evacuation must follow. While this position and this particular bit of ground is of but little value to the Germans it is of great value to the French. It will, if taken, clear the northern bank of the Aisne, west of Soissons, to a much greater extent than exists at present and give the French elbow room between their lines and the river. This, while not so important at the moment, will be of great importance in subsequent operations.

This is what the Allies must look to at this time. The Allies, having begun the offensives, must keep them up, and will keep them up until the war is ended. The last two, while they have been extremely successful, are as nothing in extent or power to those which the Germans will have to face next year. The task will be made much simpler if tactical defects in present positions can be remedied and the positions themselves improved. This is Foch's task at present and until the end of the year.

Such a series of operations with exactly the same objectives is altogether familiar to us, and the importance of obtaining such results so as to have a favorable outlook when the Spring fighting opens has been amply demonstrated. We remember, for example, the British fights for the Arras positions, Vimy Ridge, and later the battles in Flanders, which resulted in the capture of Passchendaele Ridge and Messines. The French offensive by which the Chemin des Dames was taken is along the same lines. It is this species of fighting which we will see before the year is out, and which will exercise an important bearing on next year's campaign.

An interesting bit of news from the western theatre was the Germans' retirement north of Albert from their forward positions between Beaumont Hamel and Bucquoy. It is not yet apparent just what this means. As near as can be made out now, it would appear to be a mere straightening out of the lines. As the lines settled down after the German advance in March, there remained between the towns mentioned a salient projecting some distance into the British lines. In other words, the line ran due north along the Ancre and about a mile and a half west of Puisieux au Mont it turned northeast to Bucquoy.

There is no value to the Germans in the possession of this salient. It is, indeed, an element of local weakness. This in itself would seem to account for the retirement. At the same time, we do not know the depth of the retirement, so that it is impossible to draw from it any conclusions.

Only one other possibility may be mentioned. The British north of the Somme have been entirely inactive for some days. They were held up by the stiffness of the German resistance, and the fighting finally died out. An attack further north, in view of the German concentrations south of the Somme, is not impossible, and it need be on but a narrow front to clear the line of the Ancre from Albert north. The Germans may have got wind that something of this nature was contemplated and retired in order to dodge the blow rather than stand and meet it.

ITALIANS ADVANCE NEAR SWISS BORDER

Make Gains in First Extensive Activities in That Section Since War Started.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—General Emilio Guglielmotti, the Italian Military Attaché, today received a dispatch from Rome, showing that important successes had attended Italian attacks on a sector of the front contiguous to the Swiss frontier, marking the first extensive activities in that theatre since Italy entered the war. These operations may forerun an Italian offensive in the new fighting zone, or may have been undertaken merely to preoccupy the Austrian military command, which has been concentrating men and material on the Trentino front.

The dispatch received by General Guglielmotti reads:

"Since the morning of Aug. 13 our artillery opened a very intense fire in the mountainous zone against enemy positions in the zone of Mantello (Val Telina), on the Tonale (Val Canonica), and at the headwaters of Val di Genova. In spite of the still increasing reaction of the enemy batteries, our troops have taken by storm Monte Mantello and made sensible progress on Monte Albiolo and in the headwaters of Val di Genova. The action is still going on. Along Val Zebru (High Valtellina) partial attacks by enemy detachments have been repulsed by hand bombs."

ROME, Aug. 14.—Italian forces have occupied Monte Mantello, Punta di Matteo, and the spur southeast of Cima Zigolon, north of the Adamello region, according to an official statement issued by the War Office. They have taken 100 prisoners.

The statement reads:

Monday night attempted enemy attacks on advanced posts on the Fayerloch and Konigspitze were repulsed. In the Tonale region between the head of Noce Torrent and the head of the Genova Valley our artillery carried out effective concentrations, inflicting heavy losses on the enemy.

"Under this bombardment our detachments carried out thrusts and succeeded in occupying Monte Mantello, Punta Di St. Matteo and the spur southeast of Cima Zigolon. One hundred prisoners, machine guns and material was captured.

"The enemy made thrusts where the Noce, Sarca and Genova have their sources. Except for pushing back a few mountain posts he nowhere achieved successful results."

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 14.—The Daily Express's Geneva correspondent reports that the Swiss papers state that the Swiss-Austrian frontier has been closed since Saturday, and that trains in the Austrian Tyrol are crowded with troops whose destination is the Italian front.

It therefore is believed that the Austrians, on the persistent demand of German Headquarters, intend to undertake another offensive on the Piave.

WIN BATTLE IN ALBANIA.

French Break Up Attack in Force by Austro-Bulgar Troops.

PARIS, Nov. 18.—Concerning operations on the Macedonian front the War Office today issued the following:

Army of the East.—There has been moderate artillery activity along the Struma and Vardar Rivers. It was more spirited on the Cerna Bend and north of Monastir.

In Albania the enemy attacked, after bombardments lasting several hours, our positions in the region of Gere-Porocani. He was repulsed completely by our fire and our frontal attack.

Our aviators have bombarded artillery parks northeast of Monastir. Important losses were inflicted on the enemy. British aviators bombarded bivouacs north of Gievgeli.

GOVERNMENT ADVISES GIRLS

Urges Against Chance Acquaintance with Men in Uniform.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—Warning to young girls to be discreet in forming acquaintances with soldiers was issued today by the War and Navy Departments' commissions on training camp activities. The warning added that it was not intended to reflect on the character of the men in the service and that it should not deter young women from participating in well-ordered entertainments in war camp communities.

The statement urges that no young women approach or converse with a man in uniform unless introduced by a mutual friend or unless he has been properly vouched for by the community organizations.

BRITISH MUST SAVE FOOD.

Controller Clynes Warns Against Overconfidence and Waste.

LONDON, Aug. 14. (Canadian Press.)—Existing supplies of food in the British Isles, whether home grown or imported, ought not to be taken by the people as a guarantee of absolute permanent security, Food Controller John R. Clynes informed newspaper men today.

Economies of every kind were such a direct contribution to shipping resources, he said, that waste, or even failure to make sacrifices, was at best a thoughtless offense against the national safety. The food difficulties of the world, he pointed out, were increasing, in spite of every effort to avoid them, and Great Britain could not altogether escape from existing conditions.

The British harvest this year, Mr. Clynes added, would be a disappointment to Germany.

Talk in Paris of Visit by Wilson.

PARIS, Aug. 14, (Havas.)—According to a statement by Deputy Maurice Damour, appearing in The Journal today, President Wilson will make a visit to Europe and Paris. The Temps says that neither the Minister of Foreign Affairs nor the American Embassy has been advised of any intention of the President to cross the Atlantic.

HALLER MOBILIZING GREAT POLISH ARMY

Says Contingents from All Over Russia Are Answering Call to Join the Allies.

WEARY OF GERMAN DECEIT

General Declares Teuton Dealings with Poland Were Marked by Consistent Trickery.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 14.—The London Daily Chronicle's Paris correspondent wires the following: "'All the Poles now are heart and soul with the Allies,' said General Haller, in an interview I just had with that man of energy and talent who is organizing Poland's scattered forces, in view of the final struggle against the Germans. 'And, added the General, 'I need hardly tell you that the Poles will fight with all their traditional ardor, and spirit of sacrifice, in their crusade of liberty.'

"Haller is the gallant chief who, with the famous Iron Brigade of Poles fought the Germans after the Brest-Litovsk Peace Treaty, and who, although a part of his troops succumbed to the overwhelming masses of von Elchhorn, succeeded in extricating the remainder and bringing them to the Murman Coast, despite countless obstacles, and the systematic opposition of the Bolsheviki.

"Now,' said the General, 'the detachment is safe and being reconstituted. There also is a Polish contingent in Siberia, and from Poland and from all parts of Russia the Poles are on their way, or carefully preparing their plans to join the colors.

Called His Countrymen.

"'Before leaving Moscow, I issued a proclamation and general order of mobilization to all my countrymen, and I know it has been received with enthusiasm. The Bolsheviki are doing their utmost to prevent the Poles from reaching our military centres and detachments. They already have arrested a number of individual Polish soldiers, and stopped groups of men and quantities of material which were proceeding to appointed meeting places, but, my countrymen will soon learn to outwit the Bolsheviki, whose reign, by the way, is, I think, fast reaching its end.

"'My task for the moment is to co-ordinate the movements of all our dispersed forces in Siberia, on the Murman Coast, in Italy, and in France. Although fighting separately, they all are marching against the common foe, but our ambition is to create one great Polish army.

"'I wonder if the immense significance of the thing is fully realized everywhere. The Poles are marching from all the ends of the earth to fight under one flag, their own, after a century of slavery, to recover with the help of their allies their national freedom and sovereignty. Do not forget the legions of Poles who, from America, have rushed to take their place on the battlefields of France. I must not give figures, but Poland's army is growing rapidly and bids fair to become formidable.'

Teutons' Bad Faith.

"Haller told me that the Central Empire's dealings with Poland, both before and after the Brest-Litovsk Treaty, were marked by consistent bad faith. What they offered with one hand, they withdrew with the other. The Poles long ago abandoned all illusion. The Germans, they knew, were playing with them for their own ends and had no intention of allowing them to enjoy real independence.

"'The Allies, on the contrary,' declared Haller, 'through their mouthpiece, President Wilson, and the statesmen assembled at Versailles, recognized Poland's sacred right to independence, and the reconstitution of its territories with a sea outlet. The die is cast, our lot is with you. Long live the Polish republic!'"

KING GEORGE ADMIRES SMARTNESS OF OUR NAVY

Sends Message to Wilson, Who Replies, Expressing Pleasure Over Navies' Co-operation.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—Upon visiting one of the American warships operating in European waters, King George of England sent a personal message to President Wilson through the British Ambassador, Lord Reading, which was made public today by the State Department. Lord Reading wrote:

"I have the honor to inform you that I have received a telegram from London requesting me to convey to you the following personal message from His Majesty, the King:

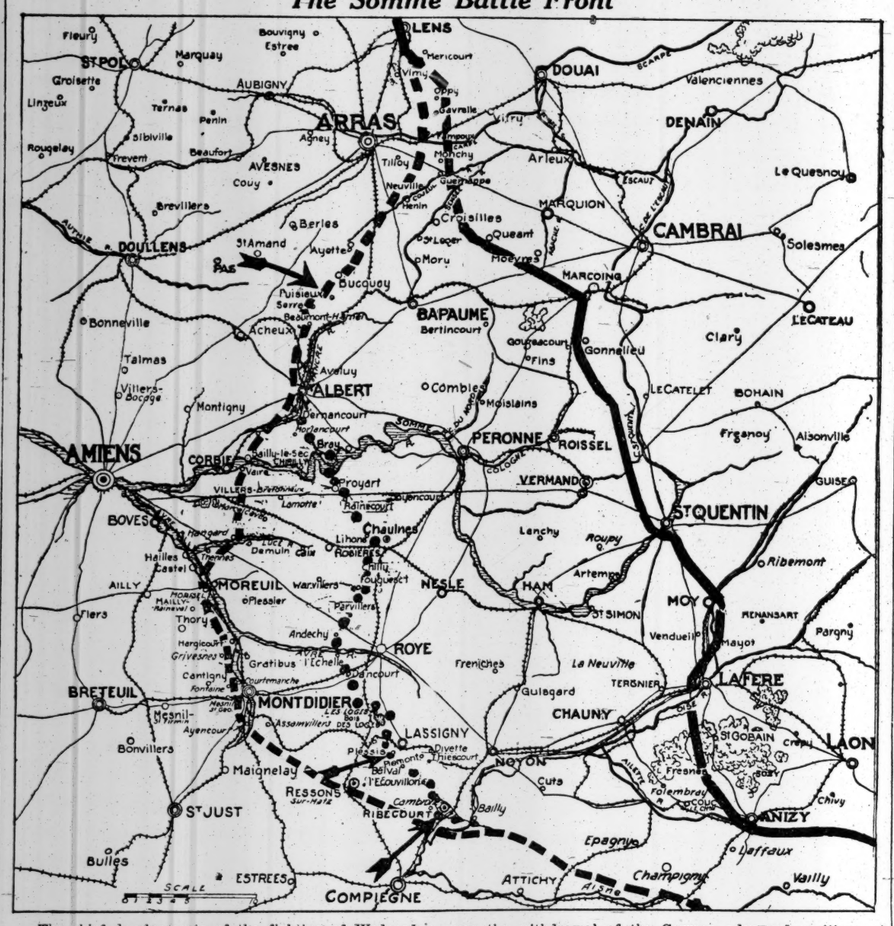
"'It has given me a great pleasure to have visited this afternoon the United States ship (deleted) and to have made the acquaintance of Rear Admiral (deleted) and the Captains of the remarkable battleship force now operating with my Grand Fleet, and I also had an opportunity of seeing representatives from other ships of the squadron. I should like to express my admiration of the high efficiency and general smartness of the force, and the happy relations which exist between the United States squadron and their British comrades and the unity of purpose which characterizes their work and sure guarantees of the continued success of the allied arms at sea.'"

President Wilson replied as follows:

"Thank you for your letter of this morning conveying to me the very kind and interesting message of His Majesty, the King, sent after his visit to our battleship (deleted.) When you reach London will you not be kind enough to express to the King in person my appreciation of the message and my pleasure that he found our men so fit? He may be sure that our co-operation with the British Navy is rendered with the heartiest spirit, and I am sure that it will net greater and greater advantages to the cause of the nations associated against Germany."

Lost and Found Advertisements on Page 21.

The Somme Battle Front



The chief developments of the fighting of Wednesday were the withdrawal of the German advanced positions at the villages of Beaumont-Hamel, Serre, Puisieux-au-Mont, and Bucquoy, on a five-mile front north of Albert, and the capture by the French of the village of Ribecourt, on the road to Noyon.

Arrows indicate the general location of these two movements.

A third arrow marks the region of Lassigny, in which the French are exerting powerful pressure upon the enemy.

The battlefront, which otherwise shows no change, is indicated by circular dots as far north as Albert; thence by a broken line. The rest of the broken line represents the front as it existed before the allied drive began; the solid black line the front before the Germans launched their last offensive.

AMERICAN CONSUL LEAVES MOSCOW

Continued from Page 1, Column 3.

practices of war, for internment. He added that no responsiblity would be assumed for their future safety because Great Britain and France had attacked Archangel without a declaration of war.

Mr. Poole answered that he was without knowledge of what had taken place in the north, but warned Tchitcherin that the peoples of the allied nations could not be intimidated, and that the initiation of a system of reprisals by the Soviet Government could only result in individual members of the Government being held personally responsible, and in the loss by the Bolshevist cause of whatever respect it might now have in the minds of the civilized world.

The consuls had asked for safe conducts and were preparing for departure from Moscow, probably by way of Petrograd and Stockholm. The German Embassy had recommended that the safe conducts be granted.

Secretaries and other officers of the allied embassies at Vologda, from which their Ambassadors departed on account of Bolshevist threats, were still in that city on Aug. 6, the date of Mr. Poole's last message.

The American Minister to Sweden has reported to the Department of State that he had been informed by the Swedish Foreign Office that on Aug. 5 the Swedish Consul General at Moscow took temporary charge of American as well as English and Japanese interests.

President Wilson called at the office of Secretary Lansing today, but no statement was made as to the purpose of the visit. It was suggested that he wished to discuss the Russian situation and the propriety of undertaking retaliation against Germany for the use of poison gas and the destruction of fishing vessels and lighthouses along the Atlantic Coast of the United States.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14, (Associated Press).—A dispatch from Archangel today says the diplomatic corps of the Entente nations are living aboard warships in the harbor owing to lack of accommodations and the crowded conditions of the city of Archangel.

It is possible that, since the sending of Consul General Poole's telegrams, which began on July 29 and continued until Aug. 6, the situation may have changed, because it is reported that Lenine and Trotzky, the Bolshevist leaders, have fled, and the Soviet Government in Moscow may have been overthrown. In that event, Mr. Poole and the Entente missions may find themselves in a better situation.

But should the situation be unchanged, the American Consul General's action in turning his office over to Sweden will not affect the status of other American Consuls in Russia, as they have been working with the local Governments throughout Russia where pro-ally feeling is strong.

Not at War with United States.

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 14.—The Bolshevist Government of Russia, as late as Aug. 6, considered itself still at peace with the United States, although at war with Great Britain and France, according to a note delivered on that date by Foreign Minister Tchitcherin to Consul General Poole at Moscow, as quoted by the German semi-official Wolff Bureau.

The Bolshevist Minister said he had placed at the Consul General's disposal the Russian wireless station and asked Mr. Poole to inform his Government that an unjustifiable attack was being made upon the Bolshevist Government. M. Tchitcherin protested against the allied landing in the north. His note, as sent by the Wolff Bureau, in a dispatch from Moscow, under date of Tuesday, reads:

"Dear Mr. Poole: At the time when Citizen Lenine, in a speech referring to the unjustifiable Anglo-French invasion, declared that the British and French were in fact at war with us and you came to ask whether peace or war existed between us and whether you were to remain with us, I replied that our people were still at peace with yours, and that to enable you to continue acting as representative of the United States the same facilities would be granted you as heretofore.

"This possibility still holds good as far as we are concerned, inasmuch as the interruption of cable communication by way of the Murman coast is the work of Great Britain, not ours. As the only possibility of communicating with your Government, we have placed our wireless station at your disposal.

"We, therefore, request you to inform your Government and peoples abroad that a completely unjustifiable attack and a pronounced act of violence is being committed upon us. We have done nothing to deserve such an attack. Our people want nothing but to live in peace and friendship with the masses and workers of all nations. Despite the existing state of peace, Anglo-French armed forces have invaded our territory, taken our towns and villages by force, dissolved our workers' organizations, imprisoned their members, and driven them from their homes without any reason possibly warranting these predatory acts.

"Without a declaration of war and without the existence of a state of war hostilities are opened against us and our national property is pillaged. Toward us no justice is observed and no law acknowledged by those who sent these invading troops against us, for we are the first in the world to establish a government for the oppressed poor. Barefaced robbery is held permissible against us.

"Act Like Barbarians."

"These people, who did not declare war against us, act like barbarians toward us, but we, who represent the oppressed poor, are no barbarians like these invaders. Our retaliation against those who shoot the members of our Soviets does not take the shape of similar acts against representatives of these Governments. The official Government representatives enjoy an immunity which is refused by the latter's official departments to our Soviet members.

"While we take this attitude toward the official representatives of Great Britain and France, we take into consideration your own urgent request because we regard you as the representative of a nation which, to use your own words, will undertake nothing against the Soviets if we retaliate with precautionary measure against the warlike measures directed against us.

"It is in pursuance of this that we intern the nationals of invading powers in concentration camps. We regard these nationals as civilian prisoners. We apply these precautionary measures only against the members of the property classes, who are our opponents. No such measures are taken against our natural allies, the workingmen of these same countries, who happen to be here. The working classes of the whole world are our friends.

"Precisely at this moment we say to these countries whose armies proceed with open violence against us, and we call out to their peoples: 'Peace be to the homes of the poor.'

"As you stated to us that your nation does not propose to destroy the Soviets, we ask you now if you cannot tell us plainly what Great Britain wants with us. Is Great Britain's aim to destroy the most popular government the world has ever seen, namely, the councils of the poor and the peasants? Is her aim a counter-revolution?

"In view of the acts referred to by me, I must assume that that is true. We must believe that her intention is to re-establish the worst tyranny in the world, namely, the hated czarism. Or does she contemplate seizing any specific town or territory she can name?

"Remembering your kindness, I hope you will help us to elucidate these problems."

U. S. Force at Archangel Small.

LONDON, Aug. 14.—The American force which participated in the landing and subsequent operations of allied contingents at Archangel on August 2, following the overturn in the government in this important Russian district on the White Sea, comprised a small landing party from a cruiser, it is announced here.

GERMANS ORDER FINNS TO PREPARE TO FIGHT

Army Must Be Ready Within Two Weeks to March on Murmansk Coast.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—Information has reached the State Department from a reliable unofficial source in Stockholm that the German Government has made a demand on the new Government of Finland to prepare its army for an advance on Murmansk, where the Allies have established a military base. Two weeks were given in which to comply with the demand.

Doubt is expressed here that Finland will obey, although that nation has shown itself to be so completely under German influence that nothing it does in Germany's interest would be surprising.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

STOCKHOLM, Aug. 13.—A telegram from Christiania to the Dagens Nyheten says that German and Finnish troops are making assiduous preparations along the Norwegian frontier.

Between Enare and Salmijarvi, in the extreme north of Finland, some thousands of soldiers are feverishly at work on railways to make them ready by October. The whole region is under German control, and it is expected that in that month a great German-Finnish offensive will be begun in the direction of Petchenga, about sixty miles to the west of Murmansk.

The Aftonbladet's correspondent in Abo, Finland, reports a flying accident which occurred there on Sunday last. A seaplane which rose from the Abo flying station, fell from a height of 3,300 feet. The pilot, German Lieutenant von Buelow, chief of the flying station, and Lieutenant Balk, were both killed.

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 14.—Discussing the machinations going on in Finland and the Baltic Provinces to provide thrones for German Princes, the Socialist newspaper Vorwärts of Berlin gives out a note of warning.

"The new thrones to be erected in the East are not only threatened from within but from without," the newspaper says. "The world war is not yet ended. The new monarchies are based on the quicksands of the Brest-Litovsk peace and he who desires to make the Russian border provinces a branch establishment of the German dynasties must consequently acknowledge as their aim the military domination of the world by Germany.

"This craze for thrones in the East shuts the door upon a peace by understanding and stakes everything on a military decision. The question inevitably arises whether the situation in the West justifies such a policy."

Elsewhere in this issue, Vorwärts brands the policy in question as "a policy of crime."

GERMANS DEPRESSED BY EVENTS IN RUSSIA

Newspapers Say with Envoy's Flight Failure of Germany's Policy Is Complete.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, Aug. 14.—The removal of the German Embassy from Moscow has caused a decidedly pessimistic tendency in the German press. Now it appears that things have become so acute in Moscow that members of the German Embassy no longer are able to leave their hotel without endangering their lives. The new station at Pskov, says the Lokal Anzeiger, is only intended to be a sort of observation post, and how long it will remain there will depend on the events in Russia and the discussions at Headquarters.

Theodor Wolff, in the Tageblatt, warns against blind optimism, and points out that the power of the Czechoslovaks was underestimated. He declares that things can no longer be painted rose-colored, especially since the events on the west front; that even those parties who welcomed war with America consider the time has come when the German people should demand an explanation. These people, Wolff says, underestimated America's strength, and now in order to absolve themselves from responsibility try to prove that America would have declared war in any event.

The Vossische Zeitung declares that the removal of the Embassy means the complete failure of Germany's policy in Russia, but that Germany can still have Russia as a friend if she adopts another and decisive policy.

"The League of Nations and the Eastern Policy" is the title of an article by Redlich in the Vossische Zeitung, saying: "We do not believe that the Social Revolutionaries rule in Moscow, but there appears to have been no one willing to protect the Embassy, and thus the rights of the Brest-Litovsk Treaty. The retreat from Moscow is a retreat from Russia."

The writer fears that Germany is approaching another war with Russia, although some politicians appear to think that the league of England and America will bring peace.

"Our Eastern policy hitherto has also been Anglo-American, and Bethmann was influenced by Wilson's Ambassador, Gerard, in this," the writer argues. "The idea of the league comes from the same source—the Left politicians; and now we have the English-American League of Nations.

* * *

The line of developments runs from Wilson to the collapse of the false German policy accompanied by the humanity-loving but German-politics-spoiling politicians."

The writer concludes that Russia must decide herself whether she will fight for freedom with Germany or separate herself entirely.

POLES TALK OF ARMY TO REPLACE GERMANS

Royalist Party to Demand Independence and Territorial Concessions in Return.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ZURICH, Aug. 13.—Well-informed circles in Warsaw expect great political changes, says the Polish Socialist journal Naprzod. The early resignation of the Steckowsky Cabinet is spoken of. Negotiations taking place between Germany and the Polish Passivist parties seem to promise an agreement.

A special delegation representing the Royalist Party is going to German headquarters to negotiate directly with Ludendorff on the question of a Polish army or the organization of Polish police to maintain internal order in place of the German troops, which would be transported to the French front. In that case the Royalist Party would expect great German concessions—the recognition of Polish independence as well as territorial concessions.

This political move by the Royalist Party provokes indignation, while the Democratic and Ententophile Parties are discussing energetic anti-German action.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

STOCKHOLM, Aug. 13.—The Polish Socialist journal Naprzod states that wholesale arrests have taken place lately in Warsaw and the provinces in German occupation, recalling the situation under the Czarist régime. The country is deluged with political spies, who seek out chiefly members of secret Polish military organizations, whom they accuse of terrorist acts against German gendarmes.

RUSSIAN SAILORS ROUSED.

Say They Will Blow Up Navy Rather Than Let Germans Have It.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—A Stockholm dispatch says the Russian sailors are declaring that they will fight the German Government rather than give up their ships, or will blow up the Russian Navy rather than have it fall into the hands of the Germans. This report is based on information obtained Sunday.

It is stated that the Bolshevist leaders, Lenine and Trotzky, have been seen in Kronstadt by Russian sailors.

It is also reported in these advices that the German Ambassador to Russia and the German Consul at Petrograd are in Helsingfors on their way to Berlin.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

STOCKHOLM, Aug. 14.—The Swedish journals hear from Helsingfors that the Russian situation is becoming more and more acute and that the Bolshevist reign is nearing its end.

Peasant risings are increasing. In large areas the peasants have organized armed detachments to fight the Bolsheviki. At the same time the anti-Bolshevist movement is spreading in towns. The news of the flight of Lenine and Trotzky to Kronstadt seems to be true enough. The removal of the entire Soviet Government to Kronstadt is looked for.

TO PUBLISH CZAR'S DIARIES.

Nicholas on Accession Wrote of Traitors and Cowards About Him.

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 14.—In announcing that the diaries of Nicholas Romanoff, the former Russian Emperor, will be published, the Moscow newspaper Bjednota says that on the day of his accession to the throne Nicholas wrote:

"All around is treachery, deception, and cowardice."

RECTOR'S
Supreme Table d'Hote Dinner $1.50
Every Ev'g in the Futurist Ball Room
BROADWAY AT 48 ST

ALLIED AIRMEN DOWN 43 MACHINES

Continued Bombing of Somme Bridges Hampers Arrival of Enemy Reinforcements.

AMERICANS JOIN IN ATTACK

Squadrons Drop 58 Tons of Bombs in a Day—Six Enemy Machines in Airdrome Destroyed.

LONDON, Aug. 14.—Twenty-one German airplanes were brought down and ten were driven out of control yesterday, according to an official statement on aviation issued tonight. Six British machines are missing as a result of the aerial encounters.

British and American air squadrons co-operated in an attack on an enemy airdrome and destroyed six machines parked near the hangars.

The statement reads:

The fine weather of Aug. 13 again enabled us to carry out a large amount of aerial work. The continual bombing of the Somme bridges, coupled with that of railway lines and junctions, which has taken place night and day since the beginning of the offensive, has interfered with the arrival of the enemy's reinforcements. It also has forced the enemy to employ large formations of air scouts in an endeavor to protect communications of much vital importance to his other arms, but concentrations of our air machines have effectively dealt with all opposition.

Fifty-eight tons of bombs have been dropped during the last 24 hours on the foregoing objectives, 21 tons by day and 37 tons by night.

A raid also was carried out on a hostile airdrome from a low height by British and American air squadrons. The raid resulted in six enemy machines on the ground being destroyed, and the hangars were set on fire.

In air fighting twenty-one enemy machines were brought down, and ten driven down out of control. Six of our machines are missing.

PARIS, Aug. 14.—The official statement on aviation issued tonight reads:

Our crews have downed or put out of action twelve German machines.

On the night of Aug. 13-14 our bombing machines dropped thirty-two tons of projectiles on enemy objectives. Tergnier, St. Quentin, Ham, and Noyon, bivouacs in the region of Ognolles, and the railroad stations at Maison Bleue, Guignicourt, and Chatellet-sur-Tourne were copiously bombarded.

Violent fires broke out at Ham and Noyon, which received as their share fifteen tons of explosives.

TIGHTENS GRIP ON RUMANIA.

Central Exchange at Bucharest to Facilitate German Trade.

PARIS, Aug. 14.—The Rumanian Chamber of Deputies has passed almost unanimously a bill creating a central exchange office, according to German reports received in Berne and transmitted by the Havas Agency.

The project, the Foreign Minister said, meets a national need, as its object is to bring the Rumanian exchange market in line with those of the great powers, notably Germany, through the intermediation of the Imperial Bank. All Rumania's economic activity in the future, it is added, will be directed toward Germany and the Central Powers. Germany will buy Rumania's wheat and Rumanian imports will come solely from Germany.

BIG MAJORITY OF WOMEN.

Scientist Sees Eugenic Gain in the War's Depletion of Men.

LONDON, Aug. 3, (Correspondence of Associated Press.)—An Italian scientist, in a book just published on the subject of war and population, says that there will be in England 121 women between the ages of 24 and 44 years to every 100 men between the same ages if the war ends next year. In 1910 the proportion was 108 to 100.

In France there will be 124 women of those ages, the writer estimates, to every 100 men. In Germany, where the sexes were almost evenly balanced before the war, the proportion will be 119 women to 100 men.

Eugenically, in all the fighting countries the war will cause an improvement, the scientist believes, because every man in taking a wife will have a larger selection of women to choose from, and therefore he will be likely to choose the healthiest and strongest.

OUTBURST IN AUSTRIA AGAINST DEAR BREAD

Every Town Has Sent Protest to the Ministry on the Increased Cost.

USED AS REVENUE RAISER

Newspaper Hints at Labor Disturbances—Martial Law Revoked in Three Districts.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ZURICH, Aug. 14.—Austrian journals, the arrival of which has been delayed owing to the closing of the frontier, contain details of the extraordinary irritation of the population on account of the increase in the price of bread, a measure which was introduced by the Finance Minister solely for the purpose of increasing the State revenue by over $225,000,000. Every Austrian town has addressed a lively protest to the Ministry, demanding that this impost shall be shared between the urban and agrarian populations.

The Arbeiter Zeitung says that if the Minister continues to offend the population and orders fiscal measures without parliamentary authority the working people will not remain tranquil.

The same paper publishes an order by the military commander at Gratz, by whom martial law was promulgated on May 15 in Styria, Carinthia, and Carniola to combat desertions, riots, revolts, anti-military agitation, and public pillage. Now martial law has been withdrawn. The Journal adds that it has been withdrawn in consequence of the continual and energetic protests by the Socialist Party and urgent parliamentary questions.

LONDON, Aug. 14.—A record number of air raids were made into German territory during July. The total is said authoritatively to be ninety-six. The bombs dropped amounted to eighty-one tons.

Manhattan Shirts REDUCED

The name Manhattan and the prices listed below tell their own story—a story of keen and immediate interest to New Yorkers who know what's what in Shirts.

Regular $2.00 Shirts, now	$1.65
Regular $2.50 Shirts, now	$1.85
Regular $3.00 Shirts, now	$2.15
Regular $3.50 Shirts, now	$2.85
Regular $4.50 and $4.00 Shirts, now	$3.15
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Regular $6.50 and $6.00 Shirts	$4.85

Our finest Manhattan Shirts have also been reduced to $6.35, $7.65 and $8.35

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42ND STREET AT MADISON AVENUE

FELTMANS'
CONEY ISLAND
SHORE DINNER, $2.00

MENU Clam Chowder—Olives—Radishes, Steamed Soft Clams—Broiled Lobster, Squab Chicken—Candied Sweet Potatoes, Green Corn, Mexicaine, au Gratin, Salad de Saison, Waffles, Southern Style, or Ice Cream, Demi Tasse.

How Much Does He Weigh?

Do you know the *right* way to brush those first teeth? How to ventilate the nursery, and what are the first symptoms of mumps? There is no mother so wise but will get something valuable from the Infant Hygiene Department in The Delineator. It is in charge of a baby specialist, who will be glad to answer any of your questions.

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BECAUSE—It has a capacity of $9,000,000,000.00.

BECAUSE—It does any kind of calculating and gives a printed record and proof of each example.

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BECAUSE—It has many more exclusive features not found on other machines.

Phone us at FRANKLIN 558 for a demonstration, without cost or obligation, and let us show you that the Barrett will do 50% more work at 50% less cost.

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LIEUT.COL.LIEBMANN IS KILLED IN ACTION

Former New York Guard Officer Dies at Head of Men Serving with British.

VETERAN OF SPANISH WAR

Many Other Soldiers from the Metropolitan District Named in the Casualty List.

Leading his men in action with the British, probably near Morlancourt, Lieut. Col. Morris N. Liebmann, second in command of the 105th Infantry, formerly the Seventy-first and Second New York Guard Regiments, was killed by a rifle bullet. The announcement of his death was made by the War Department to his father, Morris Liebmann, at 111 West Eighty-fourth Street yesterday. The date of death was Aug. 8.

Colonel Liebmann was a veteran of the New York National Guard, having served nearly eighteen years. Graduated at the University of Nebraska, he served throughout the Spanish-American war with a guard regiment from Nebraska. His first service in the New York State organization placed him as a private in Company I., 23d Regiment, of Brooklyn. He won advancement through the various ranks and was Regimental Adjutant with the rank of Captain when the 23d went to Pharr, Texas, for the border service in 1916. A year ago last April he was promoted to a Lieutenant Colonelcy.

A year ago this month Colonel Liebmann went south with the 23d Regiment and soon after that regiment was consolidated with the 14th Infantry to form the 27th Division's all-Brooklyn unit, the 106th Infantry. He was transferred to succeed Lieut. Col. James N. Hutchinson as second ranking officer of the 105th Infantry, the division's crack organization. Colonel Liebmann's advice was often followed by Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan in the nine months the division trained at Camp Wadsworth, Spartanburg, S. C.

Colonel Liebmann was Vice President of the Foote-Pierson Company, 160 Duane Street, manufacturers of electrical apparatus. Although no announcement had been made, he was engaged to marry Miss Evelyn Van Horne of 504 Park Place, Brooklyn, at the end of the war.

Bronx Man Is Killed.

WILLIAM F. KING, who is reported killed in action in yesterday's list from General Pershing, was a member of the 105th Infantry of the New York Guard division, the regiment which includes the old 71st Regiment of this city. Private King was killed on July 31. He is survived by two brothers and two sisters, who live at 2,890 Heath Avenue, the Bronx.

JOHN WELSH, killed in action, was a member of Company I, 165th Infantry. Welsh, who was a shipyards worker, was transferred from the 14th Infantry of Brooklyn to the old 69th Regiment when the latter unit was ordered to the Rainbow Division. His home was at 343 Hamilton Avenue, Brooklyn. He was killed July 31.

ARTHUR W. WORME, who died of wounds, was in Company L, 165th Infantry. He was a member of the 23d Infantry of Brooklyn when transferred to the Rainbow Division. He was 23 years old, and died July 31.

MICHAEL A. ROCHE of the 6th Engineers, killed in action, was a brother of Miss Helen Roche of 40 Central Avenue, Montclair, N. J. He enlisted last September, and was killed July 19.

ALBERT S. DANKO of the marines, who was a son of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Danko of Passaic, has been killed in action. He enlisted two years ago, and was 19 years old when killed.

THOMAS J. GORMAN, killed in action, was a son of Mrs. Delia Gorman, a widow, of 311 East Twenty-fifth Street. Gorman was employed at Bellevue Hospital when, shortly after Congress declared war, he joined the 165th Infantry. He went to France with that unit, but a few weeks ago was transferred to the 105th Infantry of the New York Guard division. Private Gorman was 19 years old. He was killed on July 31.

JOSEPH PIUGGI, who has been killed, was in the regular army. He was 20 years old and a cousin of Mrs. Mary Piuggi of 401 East 101st Street. He enlisted in June, 1917, and was killed on July 18 last.

Austrian-Born Soldier Dead.

MIKE VANEK, who is reported killed, was a son of Mrs. M. Vanek of 127 Jackson Street, Hoboken. Vanek was born in Austria, but came to the United States when 3 years old. He was 20 years old.

WLADYSLAW MALESZCKO, killed in action, enlisted in the regular army at Newark last Summer. He was 23 years old and a nephew of Anthony Maleszko of 306 North Third Street, Harrison, N. J.

SERGEANT HARRY T. ASHWORTH, reported severely wounded, lived when he entered the service at 674 West 161st Street. He is a member of the 165th Infantry, and is a 69th Regiment veteran.

HARRY SCHNEIDER, severely wounded, is the son of Louis Schneider, a painter and decorator of 660 Gates Avenue, Brooklyn. He was wounded on July 17. Schneider, who was born in Russia twenty years ago, came to this country twelve years ago. He enlisted in Company C, 30th Infantry, in 1916 and saw service at the Mexican border. He sailed for France in December, 1917, as a member of Company M, 16th Infantry.

SERGEANT WILLIAM MAFERA, missing in action, lived with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Mafera, at 1,220 Thirty-eighth Street, Brooklyn. He was 30 years old. Mafera has been missing since July 25. He enlisted on Aug. 17, 1917, and sailed for France in April of this year. He is a graduate of Public School 79, Manhattan.

SERGEANT RICHARD H. STEWART, Company M, 308th Infantry, who is reported killed in France July 17, was formerly Treasurer of the New York Electric Installation Company. He was Senior Deacon in the Metropolitan Lodge 273, F. and A. M. He lived at 604 Fifth Street, Brooklyn.

LIEUT. F. E. McGRATH CITED.

Third Yonkers Officer to Win Commendation for Valor.

Lieutenant Frank E. McGrath, son of Mrs. William E. McGrath of 29 Webster Avenue, Yonkers, has been cited for bravery, and recommended for promotion to a First Lieutenancy, according to a cablegram received yesterday by his brother, former Supervisor Frederick McGrath. He is the third Yonkers man to be commended for valor, the others being Lieutenant Joseph Brady, a New York newspaper man, with the Marines, and Lieutenant Frank Brady, son of Police Captain Hugh Brady.

McGrath was drafted last October, and trained at Camp Upton. He was one of the men picked to attend the Officers' Training School, and left early this year for France as a Provisional Second Lieutenant. He was assigned to a former National Guard unit. Letters received recently showed that he had been in some of the heaviest fighting on the Marne.

Lieut. G. N. Jerome Was Killed.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Aug. 14.—Lieutenant Gilbert N. Jerome of the American aviation service abroad, reported last week as missing in action, was killed in battle July 12. A message received by his mother here today from the American Red Cross stated that he fell at Berdenal and was buried at Blamont.

He was graduated at Sheffield Scientific School, Yale, in 1910, and was known in the State for his Boy Scout activities.

Severely Wounded in Action.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—The Navy Department has been informed that Savala Eustace Gunn, hospital apprentice, first class, attached to headquarters Company, United States Marine Corps, was severely wounded in action in France June 22. His mother, Mrs. Mary G. Gunn, lives at Sutherland, Va.

169 CASUALTIES IN ARMY, 10 IN MARINE CORPS

Pershing's Daily List Includes Names of 92 Killed in Action

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—The War Department today gave out a list of 169 casualties, bringing the total for the army to 17,931. Marine Corps Headquarters gave out 10 casualties, bringing the total for that arm to 2,788. The grand total for the army and Marine Corps is now 20,719.

The army casualties today contained the names of 92 killed in action, 26 died of wounds, 10 died of disease, 2 died of accident or other causes, 24 severely wounded, 2 wounded to a degree undetermined, and 13 missing. The Marine Corps casualties contained the names of 4 killed in action, 3 severely wounded, 1 wounded to a degree undetermined, and 2 missing in action.

SUMMARY OF ARMY CASUALTIES TO DATE.

Deaths.	Previously Reported.	Aug. 14.	Total.
Killed in action	3,348	92	3,440
Lost at sea	291	..	291
Died of wounds	1,136	26	1,162
Died of accident or other causes	674	2	676
Died of disease	1,536	10	1,546
Total deaths	6,985	130	7,115
Wounded	9,344	26	9,370
Missing, including prisoners	1,433	13	1,446
Grand total	17,762	169	17,931

SUMMARY OF MARINE CORPS CASUALTIES TO DATE.

	Officers.	Men.
Deaths	31	817
Wounded	55	1,792
In hand of enemy	..	5
Missing	1	87
Total	87	2,701
Grand Total	..	2,788

ARMY CASUALTIES ANNOUNCED AUG. 14.

Army casualties announced today, including next of kin and emergency addresses, are:

KILLED IN ACTION—92.

Lieutenants.

BROWN, WILLIAM B.; Mrs. P. E. Brown, Moscow, Penn.
COLE, SIDNEY T.; C. Glenn Cole, Corning, N. Y.

Sergeants.

CLAYPOOL, ELZA H.; E. H. Claypool, Bowling Green, Ky.
KEEFE, WILLIAM; Mrs. William Keefe, Pittsburgh.
KOCHER, HARLEY F.; M. Kocher, Phillipsburg, N. Y.
NORDMAN, WALTER G.; Mrs. A. Nordman, Chicago.
WEBB, WILLIAM H.; Mrs. G. Groover, Smyrna, Ga.
WOODWARD, LACIE S.; J. Woodward, Muldrew, Okla.

Corporals.

DOLAN, EDWARD M.; Mrs. C. Dolan, Boston.
FARMER, JOSHUA B.; J. B. Farmer, Wilson, N. C.
FRODL, VINCENT F.; J. Coupon, Jonesville, Minn.
GILBERT, HARVEY E.; R. H. Gilbert, Mt. Vernon, Ill.
HEIFNER, ROLFE E.; T. M. Heifner, Titonka, Iowa.
SUDDABY, ERNEST; Agnes Brott, Louisville, Ky.

Mechanic.

WISKESKI, FRANK; I. Berkosski, Rockaway Point, N. Y.

Wagoner.

LITTLE, STANLEY H.; L. B. Little, Taft, Cal.

Privates.

ALLEX, JOHN; A. Wille, Mt. Prospect, Ill.
BABICK, TONY T.; Mrs. L. Babick, Berlin, Wis.
BALASKI, WILLIAM; no emergency address.
BASILE, C. B.; J. Guzziano, Waltham, Mass.
BAXTER, JOHN P.; Mrs. M. Baxter, Scranton, Penn.
BEAL, JACOB H.; J. Beal, Myersdale, Penn.
BONNEY, JOSEPH W.; K. Miller, Dorchester, Mass.
BREWER, H. E.; Mrs. M. P. Brewer, New Brighton, Penn.
CIRINO, JOE; A. Cirino, Roxbury, Mass.
COPPOLA, GASPARE; Mrs. R. Fito, Alcan, Trapani, Italy.
CORBETT, WILLIAM; W. Corbett, 526 W. 30th St., N.Y.
CRABTREE, PERRY W.; Joseph S. Crabtree, Columbus, O.
CUNION, GEORGE N.; Mrs. C. Cunion, Ft. Wayne, Ind.
DIXON, ELBERT E.; Mrs. M. A. Dixon, Halliday, Ark.
DISHONG, JAMES R.; Mrs.S.C.Dishong, Elk Garden,W.Va.
DOSCH, G. C.; W. H. Dosch, Milwaukee, Wis.
ENGELHARDT, HENRY H.; H.F.Engelhardt, Altoona, Ill.
FARLEY, VINCENT; Mrs. E. Farley, Minersville, Penn.
FOREMAN, LOUIE; C. Weychik, Fried, N. D.
FLAHERTY, JOHN T.; P. T. Flaherty, Woburn, Mass.
FOGEL, ALBERT; Mrs. A. N. Fogel, Dorchester, Mass.
GEROUX, JOHN; L. Geroux, Wakefield, Mich.
GEROW, WILLIAM H.; Mrs. R. Gerow, Hallberry, Ontario.
GORDON, CLYDE A.; Mrs. Gordon, Chetek, Wis.
GORMAN, T. J.; Mrs. D. Gorman, 311 E. 25th St., N. Y.
GRAPPIN, BERT B.; Benjamin Grappin, Linwood, Mich.
GREEN, JAMES J.; Mrs. T. Green, 25 Myrtle Av., Bklyn.
GRIFFITH, WILLIAM; Mrs. S. Griffith, Jermyn, Penn.
GRIMM, ORTH; Mrs. C. Grimm, Turtle Creek, Penn.
HASH, JOHN H.; W. M. Hash, Elwood, Mo.
HELDMAN, CLAUDE E.; A. Heldman, Amboy, Ill.
HODGE, MATTHEW; Mrs. E. Hodge, Patton, Penn.
HOLLIS, TOM W.; Mrs. L. O. Hollis, Forsyth, Ga.
JASKI, JOHN; B. Boots, Hainesville, Ill.
JONES, ALFRED P.; I. J. Jones, Camp Merritt, N. J.
KLAUBER, A. C.; Mrs. C. Klauber, N. Hackensack, N. J.
KENNEDY, LEANDER W.; Mrs.A.Bevington, Beaver, Pa.
KING, WILLIAM F.; John N. King, 207 W. 95th St., N.Y.
KADINSKI, JOHN C.; A. Poutch, Pittsfield, Mass.
KNAPP, HAROLD A.; A. Knapp, Edgewood Park, Penn.
KONULIS, JOHN C.; G. Conrad, Edison, N. J.
LAURIN, FLOYD J.; F. Laurin, Durhamville, N. Y.
LEAVER, JOE; Mrs. M. Buescher, Cleveland, Ohio.
LIBSEIN, ALFRED; Mrs. B.Aldstein, 4,506 3d Av., Bklyn.
LONGDIN, A. E.; T. J. Longdin, Cambridge, Mass.
LOWERY, WILLIAM R.; Mrs. R. Halstead, Gross, Kan.
McWILLIAMS, Ernest P.; W. A. McWilliams, Macon, Ga.
MALLESZKO, WLADYSLAW; A. Maleszko, Harrison, N. J.
MILLER, GEORGE C.; E. Miller, Lancaster, Ohio.
MINNIAR, HERBERT C.; Mrs.P.Minniear, Bluffton, Ind.
MINOCI, DOMINICK; C. Minoci, Viesta, Italy.
NORTON, CHARLES S.; Mrs. E.L.Norton, Chelsea, Mass.
NOLAN, JOHNNIE; B. Crider, Bar Creek, Ky.
ORR, CLARENCE J.; G. B. Orr, Hudson Falls, N. Y.
PIUGGI, JOSEPH; J. Piuggi, 401 East 100th St., N. Y.
REAMS, JOHN W.; J. Reams, Goodwater, Ala.
RUHL, ALBERT D.; Mrs. F. K. Ruhl, Albany, N. Y.
SHILLINGBURG, T. W.; J.G.Shillingburg,Mt.Storm,W.Va.
SHULSKYS, BARNI; M. Shulskys, Easton, Penn.
SLINING, OLE P.; Slining, New Auburn, Wis.
SNOWDEN, STANLEY; H. L. Snowden, Seattle, Wash.
SPEECE, CHARLES E.; Mrs.M.M.Speece, N. Brighton, Pa.
STAFWISKY, GEORGE; Mrs. T. Stafwisky, Mayfield, Pa.
SHUMATE, WILLIAM D.; Mrs.N.Shumate, Trenton, Tenn.
STANORSKI, ALEXANDER; P.Stanorski,Newadaw,Russia.
STEPHENS, CLARK S.; Thomas Stephens, Nevada, Iowa.
SUTTER, HENRY G.; A. F. Sutter, Harvel, Ill.
TOMLINSON, CLYDE; J. Epps, New Zion, S. C.
TATE, CHARLES F.; J. Tate, Binghamton, N. Y.
TAYLOR, LEE A.; Mrs. I. Young, Canton, Ill.
THOMAS, RALPH W.; Mrs. O. Thomas, Pittsfield, Ill.
TILLY, WILLIAM R.; Tilly, Roslyn, N. Y.
VANEK, MIKLE; J. Kratky, Hoboken, N. J.
WELSH, JOHN; E. Welsh, 343 Hamilton Av., Brooklyn.
WAGNER, ALTON D.; Mrs.J.H.Wagner, Hewford Co.,N.S.
WILLYOUNG, F. B.; Mrs. J. Willyoung, Franklin, Penn.

DIED OF WOUNDS—26.

Major.

WELLS, MAYNARD A.; Mrs.M.A.Wells, San Antonio, Tex.

Captain.

JORDAN, M. H.; Mrs. M. H. Jordan, Birmingham, Ala.

Lieutenants.

BAXLEY, W. BROWN; H. M. Baxley, Baltimore, Md.
TIMOTHY, C. S.; C. S. Timothy, Chattanooga, Tenn.

Corporals.

HAFNER, JOHN M.; A. Hafner, Wahpeton, N. D.
WORDEMAN, R. L.; Mrs. Sophia Wordeman,Hoboken,N.J.

Privates.

BAKER, GEORGE H.; S. Baker, Creston, Iowa.
BERAN, JAMES J.; W. Beran, Chicago.
BARR, C. W.; M. P. Barr, Edwardsport, Ind.
CLARK, IRA V. D. Clark, Ludlowville, N. Y.
COLE, ALTON C.; Mrs. C. Cole, Altoona, Penn.
CORPENING, A. T.; A. N. Corpening, Lenoir, N. C.
DANKO, ALBERT B.; Frank Danko, Pessaic, N. J.
DOKKEN, TOM T.; O. Dokken, Erie, N. D.
FULCHER, W. P.; Mrs. H. E. Fulcher, Memphis, Tenn.
GRAY, M. W.; Mrs. L. Gray, Texola, Okla.
HICKEY, F. J.; M. J. Hickey, Keene, N. H.
KNELLY, H. F.; Mrs. G. Knelly, Oneida, Penn.
McENELLY, T. F.; J. F. McEnelly, Marlboro, Mass.
MUNCH, EARL; H. Munch, Montray, Ohio.
OAKLEY, A. H.; Jacob Oakley, Rye, Colo.
OZEMENT, WILLIAM; A. Ozement, Rockland, Texas.
PARFITT, T. R.; Mrs. H. P. Parfitt, Philipsburg, Mont.
SNYDER, L. C.; Mrs. E. Snyder, Batavia, N. Y.
WAGONER, H.; Mrs. E. Wagoner, 895 2d Av., New York.
WORME, A. W.; Mrs. W. Worme, 390 2d St., Brooklyn.

DIED OF ACCIDENT AND OTHER CAUSES—2.

Sergeant.

TAYLOR, A. F.; Mrs. J. E. Browne, Ajo, Ariz.

Private.

BELMORE, L. D.; Mrs. A. Belmore, St. Regis Falls, N. Y.

DIED OF DISEASE—10.

Privates.

CAPRARULLO, A.; Miss B. Caprarullo, Hornell, N. Y.
LAM, B. C.; Mrs. A. M. Lam, Covington, Va.
LARSEN, G. J.; O. Larsen, Ellsworh, Minn.
LAWRENCE, J. R.; Miss S. Warren, Como, N. C.
O'NAIL, HOMER; D. O'Nail, Orbison, Ohio.
O'SULLIVAN, M. D.; T. O'Sullivan, Binghamton, N. Y.
PETERSON, C. E.; C. E. Peterson, Cambridge, Minn.
READOUT, G. E.; A. Readout, Liscomb, Iowa.
SQUIRES, J. J.; Margaret C. Squires, Willimantic, Conn.
TROUT, RICHARD; C. Trout, Desota, Kan.

WOUNDED SEVERELY—24.

Sergeants.

ASHWORTH, H. T.; Mrs. H. Cahill, 674 W. 161st St., N.Y.
HUMMEL, H. H.; Mrs. H. H. Hummel, Schuylkill, Penn.
RICHARDSON, R. A.; Mrs. J. B. Harland, Mound City, Ill.

Corporals.

HOLLON, ERNEST E.; Mrs. E. Hollon, Milan, Mo.
JAMES, W. J.; Mrs. M. James, 167 W. 231st St.,New York.
REED, EDWIN A.; J. F. Reed, Des Arc, Mo.
THOMAS, A. L.; Mrs. M. Lorrah, Bauxite, Ark.

Wagoner.

CLEMENTS, F. N.; Mrs. A. Clements, Minneapolis, Minn.
DAWSON, RAY G.; W. G. Dawson, Salem, Ore.

Privates.

CAPATOSTA, R.; L. Capatosta, Lowell, Mass.
CARDILLO, ANTONIO; Mrs. R. Di Pealo, Italy.
CITERNOY, FRANK; P. Ozerka, Kenosha, Wis.
CRONE, E. P.; Mrs. L. Crone, Covington, Ky.
DENNIS, HEYWOOD; G. Dennis, Troy, S. C.
FLAHERTY, J. W.; Mrs. T. Sullivan, San Francisco, Cal.
GLYNN, T. P.; Mrs. J. Reed, Paducah, Ky.
HATTNER, ROBERT; A. Hattner, Aurora, Ill.
KALOUMIRIS, P. E.; Mrs. E. Theodore, Haverhill, Mass.
LIMERICK, L. H.; Louis Limerick, Dallas, Texas.
LOVE, J. A.; Mrs. J. Love, Girardville, Penn.
McKINNEY, H. E.; Mrs. L. McKinney, Texarkana, Ark.
MARSTON, W. E.; A. Marston, Canton, Me.
MOORE, T. P.; J. W. Moore, Climax, Ky.
SCHNEIDER, H.; L. Schneider, 600 Gates Av., Brooklyn.

WOUNDED (DEGREE UNDETERMINED)—2.

Privates.

BURGESS, A. E.; A. E. Burgess, Elphan, Kent, England.
PIETOWSKY, J.; J. Pietowsky, Dinsmore, Penn.

MISSING IN ACTION—13.

Sergeants.

BRANT, K. M.; C. A. Brant, Meyersdale, Penn.
McMINN, DAVID; Mrs. I. McMinn, Newport, Ky.
MAFERA, W.; Mrs. S. Mafera, 1,220 38th St., Brooklyn.

Corporal.

LOUGHRIDGE, J. M.; Mrs. A.Loughridge,Sellersville,Penn.

Privates.

AVRILL, H.; Mrs. Hattie Avrill, Ellistown, N. Y.
CAPPELUPO, F.M.; Mrs. M.A. Cortes, Magicano Pr.,Italy.
COMO, CLYDE; Mrs. B. Trapp, Carmi, Ill.
DEC, TONY; S. Dec., Nurski, Lublin, Russia.
EATON, W.; B. Eaton, Ellensburg, Wash.
GORDON, JAMES; Patrick Gordon, Elizabeth, N. J.
MILLER, E.; E. Miller, Joseph, Ore.
MOSHOLDER, R. C.; Mrs. M. Mosholder, Meyersdale,Penn.
PHILLIPS, T. D.; Mrs. Margaret Phillips, Philadelphia.

MARINE CORPS CASUALTIES ANNOUNCED AUG. 14.

Marine Corps casualties given out today, including next of kin and emergency addresses, are:

KILLED IN ACTION—4.

Corporal.

STARK, JOHN D.; Mabel Stark, West Pittston, Penn.

Privates.

DARBY, ALLEN P.; Emma Darby, Vermilion, Ohio.
KLEBES, H. G.; William Klebes, Sharon, Conn.
SOUDER, H. H.; P. P. Souder, Philadelphia.

WOUNDED SEVERELY—3.

Privates.

BELLES, E. C.; Olive Belles, Wallula, Wash.
McKEE, H. C.; Cora Wagner, Fort Wayne, Ind.
ROBINSON, G. M.; Cora Robinson, Conshohocken, Penn.

WOUNDED, (DEGREE UNDETERMINED)—1.

Private.

DODGE, W. A.; E. P. Dodge, Molalla, Ore.

MISSING IN ACTION—2.

Private.

MULLIN, S. C.; Martha Mullin, Pittsburgh, Penn.
THOMAS, E. L.; Elvira Thomas, New Madison, Ohio.

AMERICANS AT HAMEL WENT IN UNINVITED

Illinois Troops Borrowed Anzac Uniforms and Joined the Fray, Says Baker.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—The announcement that King George during a visit to the western front had conferred war medals on nineteen American soldiers for gallant conduct in their participation with Australian troops in the capture of Hamel on July 4 served to bring out today the circumstances under which these Americans took part in the battle. They went in uninvited. These men are members of the 33d Division, which is composed of units of the Illinois National Guard. The press dispatches said that most of the men decorated came from Chicago.

General March, the Chief of Staff, said today that the 131st Infantry, a regiment of the Illinois National Guard division, comprised the American troops that had participated with the British in repulsing German counterattacks at Chipilly.

It was Secretary Baker who told the story of the circumstances that permitted Illinois troops to take part in the capture of Hamel and brought British reward to nineteen of these soldiers. When the Australians were about to attack Hamel the Illinois troops, which were training with them, asked permission to participate in the battle. As the Americans had never taken part in open fighting the Australian high officers objected and the offer of the Americans was refused. This, however, did not deter the enthusiastic American boys. Back of the line a considerable number of them managed to obtain uniforms worn by Australian soldiers, either by exchange with Australians who were not called upon to participate in the engagement or through some other means, and donning these they took their places in the ranks with their comrades from the Antipodes and celebrated the Fourth of July by the capture of Hamel.

According to Secretary Baker's information nothing was known of the participation of the Americans in the action until wounded American soldiers wearing the uniform of the Anzacs began to arrive at the British dressing stations in the rear.

No Sunday Work in Shipyards.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 14.—Sunday work in shipyards is frowned upon by the Emergency Fleet Corporation, whose Vice President, Howard Coonley, in an order issued today, said the management was strongly of the opinion that a greater tonnage would result if the day were observed as a period of rest. Double time is allowed for Sunday, and it was charged that some of the men were staying off on weekdays and working on Sunday. This, it was said, led to the order.

Canada's Wheat Crop 232,000,000 Bushels.

OTTAWA, Aug. 14.—Canada's wheat crop this year is 232,000,000 bushels, or 1,742,850 bushels less than last year's crop, according to a report of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, compiled from returns of correspondents. Oats are expected to yield 416,000,000 bushels, an increase of 13,000,000 over last year.

KING AMUSED BY DOUGHBOY.

American Tells George He Comes from "Village of Chicago."

WITH THE CANADIAN ARMY IN FRANCE, Aug. 14, (Canadian Press.)—When King George was making a tour of the Picardy front recently he paid a visit to the American troops holding a section of the line there. The King asked an American soldier where he came from and was greatly amused when he received this reply:

"From the village of Chicago."

King George also visited the French troops in the sector adjoining the British front and situated to the right of the Roye road. He extended his congratulations to them for their recent victory.

Few Bay State Soldiers Can Vote.

BOSTON, Aug. 14.—Only a small number of Massachusetts soldiers overseas will have an opportunity to vote in the November elections under the new absentee voting law. Attorney General Henry C. Attwill today told the Executive Council that applications for registration as absent voters must be on file in the Secretary of State's office on or before Sept. 1. As applications mailed after Aug. 1 from France are unlikely to reach the Secretary's office before Sept. 1, only those soldiers who had previously put their applications in the mails will have the privilege of voting.

Belgian War Cross for Tardieu.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—André Tardieu, French High Commissioner to the United States, has received the Belgian War Cross in recognition of his services with the French troops near Ypres at the beginning of the war, says an official message to the Belgian Legation today.

CALL ON VANDERBILT CHEF.

Ricroch Will Supervise Marines' Cooking Here and Abroad.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 14.—Kean Ricroch, head chef of the Hotel Vanderbilt and Hilltop Inn, departed tonight for New York, where he has been summoned by the United States Marine Corps officials to enlist as a Provisional Sergeant in the corps. If he passes the physical test, he will be sent to Quantico, the Marine Corps training camp, to supervise the kitchen arrangements there and coach the Commissary Department in preparing food, as he did some time since by taking several hundred cooks from the merchant marine to the Hotel Vanderbilt. Later he will be sent to marine headquarters in Europe on a similar mission.

Ricroch volunteered his services.

RAILROAD BARS PROTEST

But Officials Say McAdoo's Anti-Liquor Order Will Stand.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—Many proprietors of barrooms in railroad stations, particularly in Pennsylvania and New York, today protested to the Railroad Administration against Director General McAdoo's order abolishing immediately the sale of liquor in dining cars or on railroad property controlled by the Government.

In spite of their complaint that the order abrogated contracts and nullified their leases, Railroad Administration officials said that the order would not be changed.

BRITISH CASUALTIES LOWER

8,620 Are Reported for the Week Ended Yesterday.

LONDON, Aug. 14.—British casualties reported in the week ending today totaled 8,620, compared with an aggregate of 9,886 reported in the previous week. These are divided as follows:

Killed or Died of Wounds.—Officers, 215; men, 1,441.

Wounded or Missing.—Officers, 647; men, 6,317.

MASARYK THANKS BRITAIN.

"Our Nation Will Be Faithful Ally," He Wires Balfour.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—Thomas G. Masaryk, President of the Czechoslovak National Council, today sent a message to Arthur J. Balfour, British Secretary for Foreign Affairs, expressing appreciation for the action of the British Government in recognizing the Czechoslovaks as a nation.

"This step is conclusive evidence for all oppressed nations of Austria-Hungary and Europe of the earnestness with which your nation is waging this war as one for the liberation of the oppressed nationalities," the message says. "Our nation, when entirely free, was in close political and spiritual union with the English nation; this war restored this union. Our liberated nation will be an effective barrier to Pan German aggression and a faithful ally of the combined fighting democracies."

IMPORT RULES MODIFIED.

War Trade Board Lessens Restrictions on Manufacturers.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—The restriction imposed by the War Trade Board upon the importation of gutta-joolatong (variously known as jelutong and pontianac) has been modified, in a new board ruling, to the extent of permitting the importation of a limited quantity for essential purposes in this country during the remainder of the calendar year. The amount so licensed will be allotted by the Bureau of Imports of the War Trade Board among manufacturers in accordance with their requirements for the production of commodities essential to the successful prosecution of the war.

The board has placed shellac, button lac, seed lac, garnet lac, and refuse lac on the list of restricted imports. All outstanding licenses for the importation of these commodities have been revoked as to ocean shipments after Aug. 15, 1918, and hereafter no licenses for their importation will be issued except such as will cover shipments from Canada or Mexico by other than ocean transportation; shipments from Calcutta between Oct. 1, 1918, and March 31, 1919, inclusive, of a total of not to exceed 5,000 tons, and shipments on vessels of the United States Navy of quantities for military or naval use.

The War Trade Board will permit the importation from Japan of 2,000,000 gallons of creosote oil during the remainder of the present calendar year.

The War Trade Board has added these commodities to the export conservation list, effective Aug. 15: Tapioca flour, shin bones, thigh bones, and unground bones.

M'ADOO ASKS 80% TAX ON WAR PROFITS

Continued from Page 1, Column 1.

war. The excess profits tax must rest upon the wholly indefensible notion that it is a function of taxation to bring all profits down to one level with relation to the amount of capital invested, and to deprive industry, foresight, and sagacity of their fruits. The excess profits tax exempts capital and burdens brains, ability, and energy. The excess profits tax falls less heavily on big business than on small business, because big business is generally overcapitalized and small businesses are often under-capitalized.

"The war profits tax would tax all war profits at one high rate; the excess profits tax does, and for safety must, tax all excess profits at lower and graduated rates. Any graduated tax upon corporations is indefensible in theory, for corporations are only aggregations of individuals, and by such a tax the numerous small stockholders of a great corporation may be taxed at a higher rate than the very wealthy large stockholders of a relatively smaller corporation. The object of a graduated tax should be to make taxes fall upon the rich, who are best able to pay them. The graduated excess profits tax disregards this and often produces the reverse result.

Wants Excess Tax Improved.

"But, though these great defects in the excess profits tax lead me very strongly to recommend that you should seek additional sources of taxation in the war profits tax, and not in an increase of the excess profits tax, I have from the beginning favored the continuance of the existing excess profits tax, with the inequalities and injustices remedied, because this is not a time when the Treasury can afford to dispense with any existing source of revenue. Rather, it is my duty to point out to you additional sources of taxation.

"As I have already indicated, I am opposed to increasing the excess profits tax. This does not mean that I think the existing excess profits tax cannot be improved. On the contrary, I have indicated from the beginning, and repeatedly, that I think it can and should be improved.

"If, as I now understand, you contemplate an increase in the exemption, then there must also be an increase in some of the excess profits tax rates to make the tax produce an equal amount of revenue. Similarly if, as seems probable, additions to invested capital made during the past year will result in a reduction of the revenues produced by the excess profits tax under the existing rates, modifications must be made on that account.

"My thought has been, not that the existing rates or law should be regarded as sacrosanct, but that the existing law should receive modification, not from the point of view of producing additional revenue from the excess profits tax, but from the point of view of producing the same revenue and with a reduced and not increased injustice and inequality.

Cites "Horrible Examples."

"I have read in the newspapers with a great deal of surprise the intimation that the Treasury Department was calculating to produce less rather than more revenue and to relieve certain large corporations from taxation. I should like to make a part of the record a memorandum which Dr. Adams of the Treasury Department has prepared for me, showing a comparison of the war profits and excess profits taxes as applied to twenty-two selected corporations, including the corporations which have been named in the newspapers, as most likely to benefit by the omission to increase the excess profits tax. I shall state now only his general conclusions:

1. Twenty-two horrible examples—selected deliberately to ascertain the worst the war profits tax and the best the excess profits tax can do—yield just four cases in which the excess profits tax would be as productive as the war profits tax.

2. Eleven corporations, including a company and some of the worst of the other horrible examples, get no benefit from the war profits deduction, while they would pay the 80 per cent. rate which is an integral part of the war profits tax.

3. Contrasting the 60 per cent. with the 80 per cent. bracket in the two proposed new excess profits taxes, it appears that only in one case would the change from the 80 per cent. to the 60 per cent. bracket affect the tax. Of course, the totals show a higher amount for the excess profits tax with an extreme bracket of 80 per cent., but in only one case where the corporation pays excess profits, rather than war profits, tax would the substitution of a 60 per cent. for an 80 per cent. bracket affect the tax.

"When I speak of the increased excess profits tax under consideration by your committee, I mean the so-called 30-50-80 per cent. plan, without the 10 per cent. minimum.

"All of the steel companies will, of course, pay far greater taxes under the war profits method than under the excess profits method."

The Secretary quoted various instances worked out by Dr. Adams to show how the application of the war profits tax, as evolved by the Treasury, would yield more than under the existing excess profits tax.

"The excess profits tax you impose depends not upon the income of the corporation, but upon the relation between the income of the corporation and its invested capital, arbitrarily ascertained, and by so much as you increase the graduation of the tax you multiply the burden of the errors incident to such ascertainment," said the Secretary.

Coal Company Inequalities.

Mr. McAdoo produced a table to show that of the larger coal companies with capitalizations running from $2,000,000 to $12,000,000, one pays no excess profits tax, another pays 37 per cent. of its income, another 7 per cent., and others 5 and 27 per cent.

"On the other hand," he said, "a group of six small coal companies, whose capital ranges from $4,000 to $97,000, all pay excess profits taxes in amounts ranging from 52 per cent. to 56 per cent. of their entire income. This comparison of the large coal companies with the small coal companies is a conspicuous example of the discrimination of the excess profits tax against the small concern and in favor of the big concern. I hope we shall get by the war profits tax greater and more equal taxes from all those who have profited in coal."

After going further into his explanation of the war profits tax, as it would work out with the existing excess profits tax, Mr. McAdoo went on:

"To summarize my views concerning the war profits tax and excess profits tax, let me say there should be a war profits tax at a flat rate of 80 per cent., and that the excess profits tax should not be depended upon to produce increased revenue, but that modifications are desirable to reduce the inequalities of the present law. Should you determine, in making such modifications, to make alterations in the rates, they should be made with a view to producing the same amount of revenue as during the past year from the excess profits tax and in a way more equal, less fraught with hardship to small business concerns.

"No arbitrary rule, no foresight of yours, can deal with every case in a manner to produce justice, equity, and avoid unrest. In order to equalize taxation, authority must be conferred upon the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, acting with the advice of a board of advisers and subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury. These are war measures and require to be dealt with as such.

Increase on Unearned Incomes.

Mr. McAdoo renewed his appeal for an increase on unearned incomes, urging that the excess profits rate of 8 per cent. be called income tax and added to the 4 per cent. on earned incomes and that a rate 3 per cent. higher, or 15 per cent., be required on unearned incomes. Failure to increase the tax on unearned incomes would, he said, deprive the Treasury of additional revenue to the amount of $145,000,000, at the same time jeopardizing the program for the issue of the Liberty bonds of the Fourth Loan by reducing the value of the exemption to the holders of these bonds from normal income taxes by one-third.

Discussing luxury taxes, the Secretary gave mild approval to the idea of taxing the employment of domestic servants. He then went on to present the proposition of a surtax on State bonds and those of local authorities, arguing that such taxes would give the Liberty bonds a more inviting aspect by reason of the exemptions they enjoy.

Mr. McAdoo warned the committee against increasing super-taxes to such a point that there would be a tendency to dispose of taxable securities and invest in exempt securities.

The Secretary was most emphatic in impressing on the committee the importance of enacting the tax bill by Sept. 28. He said that newspaper reports that the committee did not expect to pass it until October had given him great alarm, and he had telegraphed the President from the West emphasizing the necessity to get the bill passed before the loan campaign began.

The state of the Treasury demanded that there be no delay, he said, and it would be almost impossible to sell bonds unless the country could know their taxable status. In the meantime, to keep up the Treasury balance, he would be required to sell short-time Treasury certificates, and this would be impeded by any delay in pass

WESTERN AIR CRUISE STARTS WITH DEATH

British Aviator Killed on Flight to Join American Squadron at Cincinnati.

TWO AMERICANS ALSO FALL

Planes Turned Over and One Aviator Was Slightly Injured—Cruise to Continue.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 14.—On a flight here to participate in the flying circus just previous to the start of a 3,000-mile air cruise, Captain James Fitzmorris, British Royal Flying Corps, was instantly killed this afternoon. Captain Fitzmorris, with two other British aviators, had landed at the Western Hills Country Club, and upon rising to complete the trip to Cincinnati his engine suddenly died and the plane plunged to the ground. A board of inquiry will make an official report on the accident.

Brigadier Gen. Lee, in command of the British planes, announced that Captain Fitzmorris had a total of twenty-nine German airplanes to his credit during the three years of service on the front. He was decorated with the cross of the Belgian Legion of Honor and the Military Cross with one bar added in honor of additional heroic services performed after receiving the cross.

Earlier in the day two of the American planes which started from Dayton were forced to descend near Middletown, and both machines turned over. Lieutenant Earl Carroll, pilot, was slightly hurt but came to Cincinnati in another machine.

DAYTON, Ohio, Aug. 14.—Ten American airplanes left their hangars at the Wilbur Wright aviation field this morning for the first leg of the 3,000-mile flight around the Central Western States as an educational campaign in the interests of progressive aviation. Major C. K. Rhinehardt of Hazelhurst Field, Mineola, L. I., led the American flying circus. He arrived here late last night after a 700-mile flight from Mineola.

THREE ARMY AVIATORS KILLED

One an Instructor, Whose Pupil Was Injured in Fall.

RANTOUL, Ill., Aug. 14.—Lieutenant J. W. Johnson, stationed at Chanute aviation field, was killed today when his plane fell at Gifford, six miles east of here. Another aviator in the plane was only slightly hurt.

Persons who saw the accident said the plane in which Johnson and his pupil were manoeuvring went into a tail spin at a height of about 1,000 feet. The pilot apparently was unable to regain control. Lieutenant Johnson lived at Trafford, Ala. The name of the other aviator was withheld by the military authorities.

FORT WORTH, Texas, Aug. 14.—Cadet William R. Turnstall, son of John R. Turnstall of Brookfield, Mass., was killed today when his airplane collided with another machine several thousand feet in the air. The second machine landed safely and the cadet occupant was uninjured.

PENSACOLA, Aug. 14.—Joseph J. Fenton of Bellows Falls, Vt., a student aviator at the Pensacola Station, was killed late last night when his seaplane fell into the bay, it was announced today. Fenton held the rank of Chief Quartermaster.

PENDLETON BOLD IN RAID.

Young Lieutenant Made Honorary Member of Belgian Regiment.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Aug. 14.—Lieutenant George H. Pendleton, who was decorated with the Belgian Croix de Guerre by King Albert, is a son of Judge Francis K. Pendleton of the New York Supreme Court.

In the raid in which he was wounded Lieutenant Pendleton was accompanied by two officers and about twenty men, and the object was to get information. They ran into a German patrol and a hot fight ensued. All three officers and some of the men were wounded, but they obtained the information from a German whom they took prisoner. The Colonel of the Belgian regiment was so pleased that Pendleton was made honorary member of the Regiment Des Guides, a crack unit.

ROADS SEEK GUARANTEES.

Want Dividend and Interest Payments by Government Made Specific

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—Representatives of railroad executives and bwners, conferring today with Director General McAdoo, requested the insertion in the Government's compensation contract of clauses giving railroads more specific assurances of the payment of dividends and interest on their outstanding obligations. This claim was presented particularly by Alfred P. Thom, counsel for the Railway Executives' Advisory Committee.

Samuel Untermyer, representing the National Association of Owners of Railroad Securities, asked that the contract provide specifically for suits against the Government by railroads which feel that their interests are prejudiced seriously by any acts of the Railroad Administration.

Mr. McAdoo promised to consider the objections and to submit a revised draft. Railroad Administration officials expressed the opinion that many of the differences could be eliminated by revision of the language in the contract.

RETREAT FOR WAR WORKERS

Mrs. S. T. Davis's Home to be Used by Gas Mask Makers.

Mrs. S. T. Davis, Jr., of Fairfield, Conn., has turned over her country home, Ardsley Towers, at Ardsley-on-Hudson, to the United States officials in charge of the United States Gas Defense Plant at Long Island City as a recreation centre for the thousands of women employed in the plant. Speaking of the offer, Mrs. William M. Stiles, head of the Welfare Department at the Gas Defense Plant, said:

"We are not giving vacations to the employes of the plant this year, because of the urgent demand for masks. Every man and woman has agreed to forego a vacation, because all realize that the American soldiers are not having vacations. For that reason we are making arrangements only for weekends for the women at Ardsley Towers. However, if any woman becomes ill we will arrange for her to recuperate there."

Mrs. Davison to Aid Y. W. C. A.

PORTLAND, Me., Aug. 14.—Mrs. Henry P. Davison of New York, Treasurer of the National Woman's War Work Council, was appointed Chairman of the Campaign Committee to raise a $15,000,000 war fund for the Young Women's Christian Association by the National Council today. Mrs. Harold Peabody of Boston was made Director of the New England campaign.

HUMBERT ACCUSED IN DEFEATIST INQUIRY

French Senator and Former Owner of Newspaper Charged with Communicating with Foe.

PARIS, Aug. 14.—A government commission has sent to the Military Governor of Paris a report tending to charge Charles Humbert, a Senator and the former owner of the Paris Journal, with communicating with the enemy.

A bill will be introduced at the opening of the Senate on Sept. 17 providing for the suspension of parliamentary immunity.

When the case of Bolo Pacha was before the French courts it was shown that there had been relations between him and Charles Humbert. Among them was the purchase of an interest in the Paris Journal by Bolo.

M. Humbert was accused later of commerce with the enemy and it was alleged that he had received German money from America. It was said that bank deposits to his credit had been found in this country and an inquiry was started in New York City. He was ordered later by the courts of Paris to return 5,500,000 francs to Bolo.

Following his conviction of treason, a reprieve was given to Bolo for the purpose of allowing him time to furnish further information in his case. After hearing his story, the court refused to delay his execution further and announced that revelations which he had made would be used in connection with the cases of Joseph Caillaux, former Premier, and M. Humbert.

FOR CLOSING THE ADRIATIC.

Manchester Guardian Applauds F. D. Roosevelt's View.

MANCHESTER, Aug. 14.—The Manchester Guardian today discusses the remarks of Franklin D. Roosevelt, Assistant Secretary of the American Navy Department, with regard to the closing of the Adriatic Sea to enemy submarines.

"What Mr. Roosevelt says about special naval measures to keep the Mediterranean reasonably clear of submarines," says the newspaper, "is very welcome. Four campaigns depend wholly or partially on sea communications in the Mediterranean—the French, Italian, Saloniki, and Palestine campaigns.

"A distinct improvement began when after the tour of Sir Eric Geddes, First Lord of the British Admiralty, of the Mediterranean, the anti-submarine work in these waters was put under charge of a British Admiral. But we are still far from having achieved all we can in order to secure full use of the sea for the allied armies, which is the goal Mr. Roosevelt sets.

"He speaks of closing the Adriatic to Austrian submarines. That, if it can be done, would dispose of the enemy's chief bases."

CALL INDUSTRIAL CONCLAVE

Manufacturers to Meet and Discuss War Co-operation.

BOSTON, Aug. 14.—Presidents of eleven national trade organizations, including the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers, the National Association of Wool Manufacturers, the American Association of Woolen and Worsted Manufacturers, the National Boot and Shoe Manufacturers Association, and the New England Shoe and Leather Association have signed a call for a conference of manufacturers engaged on war work, to be held in Washington on Sept. 19 and 20. Plans for the conference through which a closer and more practical program of co-operation between manufacturers and the Government is expected to be worked out, were announced today by W. Frank Shove, President of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers.

Outlining the situation, the call says:

"The Government in this time of emergency has created various boards, having for their purpose the protection of the citizens of the United States. Three of these boards in which those engaged in industry have a paramount interest, are the War Industries Board, the National War Labor Board, and the War Labor Industries Board.

"Labor, or that part of labor represented by the American Federation of Labor, has had its ablest leaders in close and constant touch with these three boards, as well as many other boards and departments of the Government, but if Governmental rulings and decisions are to be the discriminating and equitable ones desired by all right-minded men, there must also be collective advice and effort on the part of the employers. We believe that the time has come when industry as a whole should take concerted action, looking to a definite expression of its needs, if maximum production is to be accomplished and maintained."

PRESS FEEDERS' HEARING

Increase of Pay to Them Might Affect Entire Craft.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—The War Labor Board today began hearings in the controversy between union press feeders and their Chicago employers, which may affect the whole printing industry in the United States.

"Whatever increase is allowed to press feeders will be allowed to the allied industries," Levy Mayer, counsel for the employers, told the board. "The problem this board has to solve is one affecting the whole country."

Wages to compositors, pressmen, bookbinders and others of the printing crafts will have to be increased if the board grants the demands of the pressfeeders, he asserted.

Michael H. Flannery, Business Agent for the pressfeeders, asked the board to establish a wage of at least $1,600 a year. This amount, he said, was necessary under present living conditions.

Munitions Council in Session.

PARIS, Aug. 14. — The Inter-allied Munitions Council meets in Paris today. The United States is represented by Edward R. Stettinius; France by Louis Loucheur, Minister of Munitions; Jacques Dumesnil, Under-Secretary for Aviation, and André Tardieu, High Commissioner to the United States; Great Britain by Winston Spencer Churchill, Minister of Munitions, and Italy by several munition experts.

Removes Ban on Labor Advertising.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14. — Modification in twenty-two States of the blanket prohibition against advertising for unskilled labor by war plants employing more than 100 men was announced today by the Department of Labor. To facilitate in supplying much-needed labor in these States employers for the present will be permitted to advertise in the name of the Federal Employment Service. The States to which the modifications apply are Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Oklahoma, South Carolina, and Texas.

Bahama Laborers Coming to Help.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—Recruiting of labor in the Bahama Islands, off the Coast of Florida, for use in emergency war work at Charleston, S. C., is going on actively at Nassau, reports indicate. Owing to the depression of the native industries, especially the sponge trade, the transportation of labor for use temporarily in the United States is viewed with favor in the colony.

Lost and Found Advertisements on Page 21.

BERRY CROPS SAVED BY NEW YORK BOYS

Teachers and Pupils Went to the Country and Camped Near the Farms.

HOW A STRIKE WAS WON

Teacher Led the Malcontents, Then Acted as Arbitrator and Convinced the Employers.

Few who have enjoyed their strawberries, currants, and raspberries during the last three months realize to whom they owe thanks for the privilege of eating them at all in these war times, nor would they readily guess. The conditions which made it possible to pick the berries at a time when rural labor was almost nonexistent constitute a remarkable chapter in the history of the schools. For it was the school children who did the work—school children taken from the heart of the City of New York—and it was the school teachers who made it possible for the children to spend their time in the country. It is in these men, whose sacrifice and efficiency has had little notice beyond official reports, that the war has developed latent abilities that were never before suspected. The reports of the work done in the schoolboy camps in the fruit sections of New York centring in Ulster County bestow the palm for versatility on the school teacher, who until these times has been held to lack all adaptability to life and who has been supposed to know only how to conduct recitations.

When he has not been cnarged with incompetence in his own profession he has been accused of an utter lack of sympathy with the realities of life. Yet these very teachers, immersed in Latin, English and algebra in the public schools, have gone into the country, and without training, without any illuminating precedent, have filled the multiple rôle of housekeeper, cook, employment agent, strike leader, entertainer, athletic director, and moral inspirer. For each man, in his camp of thirty boys ranging from 12 to 22 years, has been compelled from sheer necessity to "go it alone," has had to be all things to all men, and without question he has succeeded, not only because berries have been picked that would otherwise have rotted on the bush, but the social, moral, and economic influence upon the boys has been tremendous. So say the reports of the supervisors, and such is the testimony of the farmers.

The boys from city homes have replaced a kind of labor whose economic status has been much lower—itinerant Italians and hoboes from Bowery lodging houses. So the youngsters have naturally been dissatisfied with the wages and living conditions. To convince the farmer that his customary 1½ cents a quart for currants did not meet the boys' ordinary requirements for food and clothes was not a matter of figures or reason, or patriotic exhortation, (for none of these availed,) but of a threatened strike. And the teacher, who had done the figuring and knew the justice of the boys' claims, had to become both strike leader and arbitrator. In his dual rôle he secured from the farmers the coveted 2 cents, and at the same time convinced them that it was a fair wage.

It was not the good fortune of each group to move into an established camp; in each case a new home had to be founded, even built. Some of the boys lodged in berry houses, nothing more than wooden sheds. They had to provide their own beds, quilts, linen, wash basins, and the like. The teacher had to organize a kitchen and during much of the time had to do the cooking, for student cooks would often spoil the dinner and the women in the neighborhood were unreliable. The teacher would arise at 5 o'clock, set the table, start the breakfast, prepare the boys' lunches, which they took with them to the fields, help serve the meal, and then dispatch each youngster to his particular job. And then there was nothing to do but wash the dishes, sweep the floor, and walk to town to order supplies for the day. During the day accounts had to be balanced, wages computed, and expenses deducted, and then a visit to the farmers to adjust grievances, receive estimates of future work, and to secure cash for the tickets with which boys had been paid.

And yet the day was not done, for after supper, when all but the dish-washing squad were free for the day, even closer supervision became necessary. The leader must know where the boys are at night, and he must see to it personally that they are in bed at 9:30.

AMERICAN FLIERS IN RAID.

Pershing Reports Three Towns Bombed—All Machines Return.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—American aviators have conducted successful raids on the railroad yards at Conflans, Longuyon, and Dommary Baroncourt, General Pershing reported in his communiqué for yesterday, which was made public tonight by the War Department. The text of the statement follows:

"Section A—Aside from the intermittent artillery activity there is nothing to report from sectors occupied by our troops.

"On Aug. 11 and 12 our aviators successfully bombed railroad yards at Longuyon, Dommary Baroncourt, and Conflans. All our machines returned."

LEARN TO LIKE WAR BREAD.

Don't Compare It with Mother's Wheat Loaf, but Eat and Be Happy.

Home bakers who have tried to comply with the suggestion of the Food Administration that no wheat be used have found their great difficulty in the fact that wheat is the only cereal that contains gluten, the gummy substance that makes dough elastic and furnishes the binder that keeps in the gas that makes it light. Of course, none of the substitute breads either taste, look, or feel like wheat bread. The best that is to be said for them is that they are healthful, nutritious, and serve a high patriotic purpose. That bread may be palatable and good for one without tasting or appearing like wheat bread goes without saying, and the wartime duty of the breadmaker and breadeater is not to compare the substitute product with what they used to eat, but to take it as a new food and learn to like it if it does not appeal at first.

In its efforts to popularize wheat substitutes by making them as nearly like bread as possible, the chemists of the Department of Agriculture have worked out ways of combining the various substitutes in making a 50-per-cent.-substitution bread, a 75-per-cent.-substitution bread, and an entirely wheatless bread.

In these loaves a mixture of barley and rice flour has been used in place of wheat flour; the second loaf has only 50 per cent. wheat flour; the third goes a step further and uses only 25 per cent. wheat; while the last boasts of being entirely wheatless.

The Food Administration requires that all bread sold must contain twenty per cent. wheat substitutes. But, if a satisfactory bread can be made by a higher percentage of substitutes so much the better. Here is the recipe for a 50-50 bread that is very good.

One and one-quarter cups liquid, ½ cup mashed potatoes, 1¼ cups wheat flour, ¼ cake yeast, 1 tablespoon corn sirup, 2 teaspoons salt, 1¾ cups barley flour, 1½ cups rice flour.

Make a sponge of all the ingredients except the rice and barley flour. The potatoes should be freshly mashed with no fat or milk added. The water in which they cooked can be used for the liquid. Let the sponge stand in a warm place until very light. If dry yeast is used, set the sponge the night before. Add the rice and barley flour when the sponge is light. Knead again, form into loaves, place in a loaf pan, and allow the rise until bulk is again doubled. Brush over top of loaf with melted fat before putting it to rise. Bake for one hour and a quarter in a hot oven.

Other satisfactory 50-50 breads make use of rolled oats (1⅞ cups), combined with rice flour (1⅛ cups), or tapioca flour (1⅛ cups), in place of the rice and barley flour in the recipe.

In the 75 per cent. and 100 per cent. substitute breads, the lack of gluten is made up by adding an egg as a toughening and building material. Here is how to make the 75 per cent. substitute loaf:

1¼ cups liquid, ½ cup mashed potatoes, 1¼ cups wheat flour, ¼ cake yeast, 1 teaspoonful corn sirup, 2 teaspoons salt, 1 egg, 2½ cups barley or 2¼ cups rolled oats and 1¾ cups rice flour or 1⅞ cups corn flour.

Make a sponge of the first six ingredients, and a third of the mixture of rice and barley flour. Let stand in a warm place until light, at least two hours. When the sponge is light work in the rest of the substitute flours and the egg slightly beaten. Shape the dough at once and place in loaf pan. Brush top of loaf with melted fat. Let rise to double the bulk, and baks in hot oven for one and a quarter hours.

Housekeepersg have been servin wheatless bread for months in the form of quick breads. Many housewives as well as many hotel keepers pledged themselves to serve no wheat until next harvest. The need for a wheatless bread that could be kept on hand and used for toast or for sandwiches was felt by all who took the pledge. This 100 per cent. bread will help meet this need:

One and three-fourths cups liquid, 1 tablespoon corn syrup, one-fourth cake yeast, 2 teaspoons salt, 1 egg, 3⅜ cups barley or 2¾ cups ground or rolled oats, and 2⅛ cups rice flour or 2½ cups corn flour.

Make a sponge of first four ingredients and one-half of mixture of substitutes. Follow the directions of the 75 per cent. loaf.

Uruguayan Mission in Cuba.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAVANA, Aug. 14.—The Uruguayan Minister of Foreign Affairs, Dr. Baltazar Brum, accompanied by the Vice President of the Lower House and a group of prominent Uruguayans on a special mission to the United States, arrived at Santiago De Cuba this afternoon. They were received by a committee headed by Introducer of Ministers Barnet who represented President Menocal. Places of historic interest were shown the visitors and they were made the guests of honor at a luncheon. They are expected to reach Havana Friday.

Investigate Primary Fraud Charges

Allegations of fraud in the Republican primary fight in the Twenty-second Assembly District, Brooklyn, where Henry Moeller is trying to wrest the district leadership from Jacob A. Livingston, Chairman of the Republican Executive Committee of Kings County, are being investigated by District Attorney Lewis. One of the Moeller workers is said to have admitted that seventeen of the twenty signatures he obtained for the Moeller primary petition were fraudulent. Livingston is a supporter of Merton E. Lewis in the Republican Gubernatorial contest, and Moeller is supposed to have the sympathy of the Whitman faction in the county in his fight for the East New York district leadership.

STAY IN RED CROSS, PRESIDENT ADVISES

Hopes That Workers Within the Draft Age Will Render Service Until Called for Army.

DAVISON FEARS DEPLETION

President Says the Red Cross Organization Is an Important Auxiliary to Our Armed Forces.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—President Wilson today expressed the hope that Red Cross workers within the proposed new draft ages, 18 to 45, would "continue to render service unless and until specifically called to other and clearly portant duty." In a letter to Henry P. Davison, Chairman of the Red Cross War Council, the President wrote:

"I hope that the action we have taken in the matter of voluntary enlistments will help a little in the solution of the difficulties created for the American Red Cross by the probable extension of the draft ages. If the Government does the selecting it can select with a due regard to the interests of all services, whether within the Government or without, whereas if we permitted men liable to be drafted to rush in and apply for and obtain commissions there would be chaos indeed.

"As the American Red Cross is such an important auxiliary to our armed forces and is also extending relief not only to our people at home but to the peoples of the nations associated with us who are suffering as the result of the war, I hope that every man connected with the work, either at home or abroad, will have a full appreciation of its importance, and will if possible continue to render, unless and until specifically called to other and more immore important duty."

Mr. Davison had expressed the fear that enactment of the new man power bill, which would affect 80 per cent. of the Red Cross personnel, would be followed by a rush to the recruiting stations.

ASSAIL FREDERICK A. STOCK.

Musicians May Force Chicago's German Director to Resign.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 14.—Frederick A. Stock, Director of the Chicago Symphony Orchestra, a German by birth and still a subject of the Kaiser, is expected to step out and permit a loyal American citizen to take his place as a result of resolutions adopted by the Chicago Federation of Musicians, Local No. 10. The resolutions assailed the stronghold of "musical pro-Germanism" in Chicago and ousted from union membership every musician who has not been naturalized, and in consequence has been an enemy alien since the United States entered the war.

Under the union rule, the union members will not play more than two weeks under a nonunion director. Mr. Stock may start the season as leader of the orchestra, but the union players will have to walk out at the end of a fortnight.

Director Stock has been a member of the union since 1895, when he came to Chicago from Germany. The day before he joined the union he applied for his first citizenship papers. It is a union rule that all members must have taken out first papers. Mr. Stock did nothing toward completing his citizenship until 1916, when the trustees of the orchestra approached him on the subject because patrons of the orchestra objected to a German director. At that time his 1895 papers were invalid, and he had to reapply for first papers. It will be 1920 before he will be eligible to full citizenship.

Threats to withdraw financial support from the orchestra unless it shows an immediate change of front and becomes 100 per cent. patriotic have been made in letters written by prominent citizens, commending Francis Borelli, Assistant United States District Attorney, for his investigation of the case.

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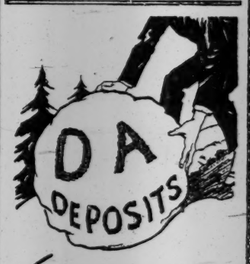

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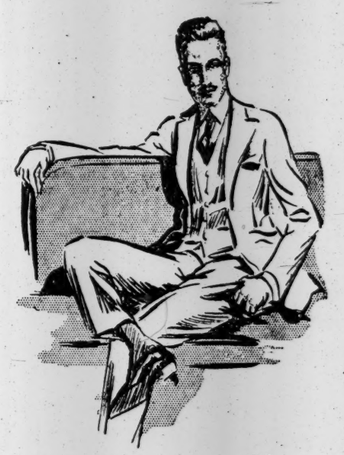

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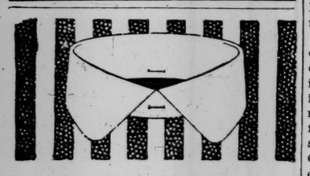

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NO QUARANTINE HERE AGAINST INFLUENZA

Patients from Norwegian Vessel Had Disease on Shipboard, and Now Have Pneumonia.

CITY HEALTH BOARD TO ACT

Danger from Spanish Epidemic Will Be Discussed with Dr. Cofer, Port Health Officer.

There were cases of influenza, Spanish or some other kind, aboard a Norwegian steamer when she arrived at Quarantine on Tuesday and when she tied up at her pier. This statement was made yesterday by Dr. Leland E. Cofer, Health Officer of the Port, and was confirmed by Health Commissioner Copeland. However, all the patients transferred from the ship to the Norwegian Hospital in Brooklyn now have pneumonia.

Both Dr. Copeland and Dr. Cofer were emphatic that there was not the slightest danger of an epidemic of Spanish influenza in New York. While, according to Dr. Cofer, the Spanish variety is more virulent than any other known influenza, it seldom attacks any but persons who are badly nourished. Dr. Copeland said the same thing, and added: "You haven't heard of our doughboys getting it, have you? You bet you haven't, and you won't. But you have heard of cases in the German Army, because prisoners taken by the English have had it. No need for our people to worry over the matter."

When the steamer arrived at Quarantine her surgeon reported that there were nine cases of influenza on board, (Dr. Cofer says the surgeon did not use the word "Spanish,") and that there had been three deaths at sea from pneumonia, which had been preceded by influenza. Since there is no quarantine at this port against any kind of influenza, Dr. Cofer permitted the steamer to proceed to her pier. He had no opinion to express as to whether it might be well to establish such a quarantine, but Dr. Copeland said there would be a meeting of the New York Board of Health today, at which Dr. Cofer would be present, and that the subject would be discussed.

On the other hand, Dr. Bora Tolle of the Norwegian Hospital, who has charge of the patients transferred from the ship, said that while they were now suffering from pneumonia, the pneumonia was "probably brought on by Spanish influenza."

"At the time these patients entered the hospital," the doctor said, "their histories corresponded with the histories of cases of Spanish influenza in that, soon after they became ill, they developed severe headaches and high fevers. It was caused, probably, by the close quarters and food that was not as nourishing as it might have been. The patients are now suffering from pneumonia, and are doing as well as might be expected."

The following bulletin was issued by the Department of Health last evening:

"Many thousands of cases resembling influenza have occurred in Spain and Germany, and some in England. In Spain and Germany it has been reported that one-third of the population of the sections in which the disease appeared was attacked. On this side of the Atlantic the disease visited certain parts of Cuba last June and one-quarter of the population of Havana was said to have been affected, but not a single death resulted. In Spain, however, it has been reported that something like 700 deaths from the disease have occurred.

"The symptoms reported are fever, general aching of joints and head, catarrh of the conjunctival nasal and bronchial mucous membranes. Cases usually run their courses in about three days, without serious results. Reports from Spain state that, in the majority examined, a streptococcus and a gram-negative diplococcus of what is known as the catarrhalis type were found. It is evident that, before we know what the disease is, or even if all the cases reported can be ascribed to the same organism, we must await reports of further investigations. From the reports of the physicians attending the cases in the Norwegian Hospital, we have no reason to believe that the illnesses are the same as those which caused the European epidemic. The hospital physicians say the patients have pneumonia.

"The public has no reason for alarm, since, through the protection afforded by our most efficient Quarantine station and the constant vigilance of the city's health authorities, all the protection that sanitary science can give is assured. The very mildness of the disease, as reported in Europe, is in itself assurance against anxiety on this side of the water. Our troops in France, so far, have escaped attack from this influenza, although some of those of Germany and a few, perhaps, of those of Britain and France, have suffered. This has been ascribed to the great resistance which well-fed, healthy individuals offer to the disease."

Two more of the Norwegian ship's company were transferred to the Norwegian Hospital yesterday suffering, apparently, from the symptoms shown by the other patients. There was the same headache and joint ache and the same high fever. The new cases are August Erickson, 21 years old, a waiter aboard the ship, and Duger Rusta, 19 years old, a member of the crew. Although Dr. Edward E. Crowmell of 1,218 Pacific Street, Brooklyn, who was called to attend the patients, said on Tuesday that he was treating them for pneumonia, he caused them all to be isolated yesterday and took germ cultures for bacterial analysis.

Whether for informative or defensive purposes was not explained, but late last evening the statement was made at Quarantine that the reason the Norwegian was passed was because the ship's surgeon reported that all his sick folk had recovered. This is altogether a different reason from that given by Dr. Cofer earlier in the day, when he said the ship had been passed because there was no quarantine at this port against influenza.

KYOTO MOBS RAZE STORES.

Rioters Demanding Cheaper Rice Subdued by Japanese Troops.

TOKIO, Aug. 11, (Associated Press.)—Six thousand demonstrants against the high price of rice have destroyed stores at Kyroto, forcing the authorities to call out the troops. Several members of the crowd, which was armed with swords and axes, were wounded.

The residence of the Governor at Nagoya was surrounded by 15,000 persons demanding relief.

The Government is arranging for the sale of rice to the poor at cost price.

WANTS EXPLANATION OF SUBWAY SERVICE

Service Board Calls Meeting That Interborough Officers May Be Heard.

16 TRAINS AN HOUR MISSING

3-Minute Headway Now Prevails Instead of 1 minute and 48 Seconds, as Formerly.

Although officials of the Interborough Railroad Company flatly denied yesterday that there had been any cut in the new subway service, it was apparent that the new system, even with the temporary elimination of the shuttle, was not working up to the expectations either of the Interborough or the Public Service Commission. At the office of the Interborough the plea was made that the shortage of labor made it impossible to operate the number of trains which the company originally planned to put into service on both arms of the H system.

Instead of the fifty-six trains per hour, as promised, it was stated that no more than forty trains per hour were being run through the heart of the district, as compared to thirty trains on the old service. The trains are operated on a three-minute headway, whereas formerly it had been 1 minute and 48 seconds. It was stated at the office of the Interborough that every effort would be made to reduce this headway on both arms to 2 minutes and 15 seconds.

From the standpoint of the subway traveler, however, it was apparent that the increase of ten trains per hour over the thirty trains of the old system, did not carry with it a corresponding increase in accommodations, because whereas the old system offered thirty express trains per hour up the lower east side across Forty-second Street and up Broadway, the new system offered only twenty trains, taking for granted that the service of forty trains per hour is about equally divided between the east and west side routes. The new schedule under which the dual system was to operate calls for fifty-six trains per hour on both routes, or twenty-eight trains per hour on each. With the two routes in operation the average daily traffic on the east and west sides is about 900,000, which is no increase over the average on the old single route. The temporary absence of the shuttle sends a considerable traffic operating between Grand Central and Brooklyn Bridge and between Grand Central and Columbus Circle to the surface cars and elevated trains.

The Public Service Commission will hold a hearing this afternoon at 3 o'clock, at which officers of the Interborough will be asked for an explanation of the present service. Since the operation of the H began on Aug. 1 the commission has had its Inspectors in the subways observing service conditions, and making checks as to the train intervals, number of trains, and passengers. In addition, checks were made of subway service shortly before Aug. 1, so that a comparison of service can be made.

At a meeting of the Public Service Commission to take testimony as to the financial conditions of the street railway companies John Candler Cobb announced that he appeared for the bondholders. Mr. Cobb is a member of the Board of Directors of the New York Railways Company, and recently came down from Boston, where he lives, at the request of the Directors to investigate the amount and nature of service which the company can and should give under existing conditions. His initial recommendation was that all transit service in the city should cease from 10 P. M. until 6 A. M. He told the commission yesterday that the bondholders had about reached the point where they were "willing to rip up the rails, junk the rolling stock, sell the real estate, and forfeit the franchise."

"Wages have just been raised this week," he said, "which adds more than a million dollars annually to the operating expenses of the company and means that $3,000,000 annually is coming out of the pockets of the bondholders. Now, the bondholders are not going to stand by and see the property thus eaten up and dwindle away to nothing." The meeting was adjourned until Wednesday, Aug. 21.

Included in the data submitted to the commission yesterday was a statement from the B. R. T. admitting that on practically every surface line in Brooklyn there is a reduction in service as compared with a year ago, which was stated to be due to a shortage of crews, and that last week crews were short 17 per cent. of the necessary men to operate the schedules called for. Counsel for the B. R. T. suggested that service on certain lines might be discontinued altogether, including the Thirty-ninth Street-Fort Hamilton line, the Wyckoff Avenue shuttle, the Twenty-fifth Street shuttle, the Holy Cross shuttle, and the Seventh Avenue and Metropolitan Avenue shuttle.

SLAIN IN MONTEVIDEO RIOTS

Three Killed and Fifty Wounded as Strike Movement Spreads.

MONTEVIDEO, Aug. 14.—The general strike here was continued today with no settlement in sight and further casualties. These last included another death, which occurred when a soldier sabred to death a man who resisted an order to move on early this morning.

Several persons who were playing no part in the disturbances were injured yesterday when two were killed and fifty wounded. Some of the wounded were women and children and one was a blind man. They had been unable to get back into their houses in time to save themselves.

Milk and meat for the hospitals were being delivered today under Red Cross flags, while meat for public consumption was moving under a heavy police guard.

The nurses in the hospitals have presented an ultimatum, threatening to strike unless they receive a 25 per cent. increase in pay.

Negotiations for a settlement of the strike are held up by a refusal of the tramway companies to recognize the strikers' unions. The strikers have published a newspaper in which they announced:

"We are hungry, and the strike will not end until our wages enable us to meet the high cost of living. We intend to gain the victory, whatever the cost may be."

The newspaper appealed to public opinion to support the strikers, declaring the Government was opposed to the labor interests. As proof of this the fact was cited that the police had refused to tell the strike committee the names of those wounded today.

AMERICAN AIRPLANES SCORNED BY FOKKER

Germany's Leading Maker Calls Wholesale Production Mistake and Liberty Motor Bluff.

There is no danger of an American air offensive and the German airplane makers will continue to "show their superiority over those of the Allies," according to the sentiments expressed to a reporter for the Berliner Zeitung am Mittag by A. H. G. Fokker in an interview printed in that newspaper on July 3. The reporter began by asking the Dutch inventor, who is the best known of all the fighting airplane designers working for the Kaiser, why there was so little news about American airplanes on the west front, and received the following answer:

"Since its entry into the world war America has failed in many ways, despite its big promises, and so far as aerial warfare is concerned this failure has been complete. There can be no talk about any wholesale delivery of good American airplanes. The first thing we noticed was the appearance of some American fliers, with English and French machines, who were shot down by our veteran air fighters. We have not been able to discover any real American squadrons on the west front as yet."

"And why has the production of American airplanes remained so far behind expectations?"

"In the first place, America has no type that is equal to ours. So far as I know, the United States is first of all supplying the Entente with training planes, so that our opponents may concentrate their efforts upon the delivery of machines for the front. The effect of this in the future must not be underestimated, for in our case the airplane factories have to manufacture all styles, including the training planes, in their shops."

Asked what he thought of the Liberty Motor, the Dutch inventor replied:

"Judging from the reports about this American motor that I have read in various newspapers, I have come to the conclusion that the whole affair is a colossal bluff. The idea of building airplane motors over night is a piece of idiocy, and it is evident that the United States is not aware what demands are made today on motors at our front, otherwise these ridiculous stories would not have been printed. The extraordinary experience that we have gathered during the war regarding our airplane motors represents unpurchasable values. When I further consider the fact that the workmanship at the command of the American motor industry can never compete with that of the German, then I have no fear that we have any occasion to be afraid of the American motors."

"But," said the reporter, "America intends to flood the west front with enormous masses of airplanes, and the program approved by the American Government shows that orders have been given to the factories for thousands of machines."

"Such orders are merely fine business for the American concerns," said Fokker. "But the trouble will come with the quality of the airplanes, for the American airplane manufacturer, thousands of miles distant from the front, under no circumstances has the experience possessed by us, who are in constant touch with our air fighters and are able to comply with the wishes of the army administration at once. The more the American airplane industry turns to manufacture by the wholesale the better it is for us, as it is just in aerial warfare where the matter of development has taken such a course that there can be no talk of a really normal, long-continued, uniform process of manufacturing. The United States can do no greater favor to our fliers at the front than to bring the airplanes manufactured some time ago to the west front.

"You must not forget that what is new today is distanced already tomorrow, for superiority in air fighting is principally due to the superiority of the airplane. We have new types all the time, and when the manufacture of a series of one of these types is begun there usually is a still newer type at hand that possesses a materially superior quality. It is just this speedy development that first of all benefits our front, and our superiority in the air is often only maintained because a comparatively small number of extremely efficient airplanes turns the balance in our favor. Let the American airplanes manufactured in series come; they are booty for which our air fighters have been longing for a long time. In air fighting, too, it has been shown that quality is superior to quantity."

DESPONDENT, TRIES TO DIE.

Wife of Cripple, with Four Children, Takes Iodine, but Will Live.

Despondent over her husband's inability to provide for herself and four children, Mrs. Priscilla Taylor of 585 Manhattan Avenue, Brooklyn, attempted suicide yesterday afternoon, but was saved from death by the timely arrival of a special agent of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, who came in response to an anonymous telephone call, which later proved to have been sent by Mrs. Taylor herself. The efforts of the neighbors and the ambulance doctor, who was immediately called, counteracted the effects of the iodine which she had swallowed, so that when she was taken to the Greenpoint Hospital she had fully revived, and the doctors say now that she will soon recover. She said she had been driven to the act by the failure of her husband, who is a cripple, to get work and by the fact that the family was to be dispossessed today. The Children's Society promises to assist Mrs. Taylor and to find employment for the husband.

Mrs. Taylor, who is only 23 years old, has four children, Prudence, aged 5; Robert, 4; Dorothy, 2, and the two-months baby, who has not yet been named.

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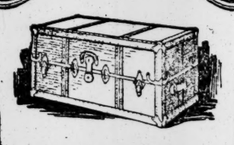

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Casualty Lists

An Editorial by A. W.

A crushing calamity stuns one—but in the comeback, more nerve and determination survives than when one is submitted to a slowly increasing calamity.

Our casualty lists, beginning with two or three names, have swollen to daily reports of eight and nine hundred. The increase has been gradual and spread over a space of time, therefore the shock—when it does come—of twenty to thirty thousand names, will not stun us. We are expecting it any day.

As a nation we will shake our heads solemnly and murmur: "Isn't it horrible!" As individuals, each of us who will have the right to place a gold star on his service flag will not say much—but often patriotic pride in a dear one's sacrifice will be obliterated by tears.

If, in the first few weeks of the war, we had had a casualty list which compared in magnitude with those of the British and French armies, our hot American blood would have boiled with an invincible hatred of the enemy and would have sent the entire nation into some form of work designed to crush the Hun! But that did not happen.

One "gets used to" anything in time and—heartless as it may seem—as a nation we have gotten used to casualty lists. That bitter truth must be overcome. It is our sacred duty to make a casualty list of American boys mean as much to us as if each one of the dead heroes were a beloved member of our immediate families.

To go back to the never-to-be-forgotten address at Gettysburg of a certain rawboned, sublimely compassionate man named Abraham Lincoln we must say to ourselves, "that those honored dead shall not have died in vain!"

As an American, as a human being created in God's image, you are asked never to get used to a casualty list! Each day when you pick up your paper and rapidly scan the names in our field of honor, realize that each life given has meant that you yourself may go on living a little longer—and let that realization spur you on to some sort of work that may pay, in a small measure, the great debt you owe.

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SAYS HEARST TRIED TO BUY THE MAIL

Attorney General Lewis Declares Editor Sought to Hide Its German Ownership.

RUMELY ARREST HASTENED

Lewis Hints at Coming Disclosures of Relations Between "Brisbane and the Brewers."

Continuing his attack upon William R. Hearst and his efforts to show that Governor Whitman has accepted the support of the editor, Attorney General Merton E. Lewis charged yesterday that agents of Hearst sought to delay the arrest of Dr. Edward A. Rumely, formerly of The Evening Mail, and that one of the Hearst editors made an effort to buy that newspaper. Satisfied that an effort was being made to turn the newspaper over to the control of Mr. Hearst, Mr. Lewis said he hastened the arrest of Dr. Rumely. The Attorney General continued to demand of the enrolled Republican voters that they repudiate Governor Whitman's candidacy at the primaries.

The intimation that one of the Hearst editors sought to purchase The Evening Mail on condition that the fact that it had previously passed into German ownership was concealed, was made yesterday morning in an editorial printed in The New York Tribune. The editorial after quoting Arthur Brisbane's defense of Mr. Hearst regarding the visit of Count von Bernstorff and Bolo Pacha to Hearst's home, printed in Monday's Evening Journal, said:

> When a few weeks ago Attorney General Lewis's office delivered to the Federal authorities the legal proofs that The Evening Mail was owned by Germany, and the fact was about to be disclosed through proceedings to confiscate it as enemy property, the Government was surprised to receive an offer to buy it, provided the proceedings were discontinued—that is to say, provided the damaging fact of its being owned by Germany could be suppressed.
>
> And this offer to buy "one of the dying newspapers, grasping for circulation and advertising like a little goldfish out of his bowl," came from one of William Randolph Hearst's editors. Attorney General Lewis declined to approve of any Hearst purchaser, and the facts about The New York Evening Mail came out. Is this news to Arthur Brisbane?

A reporter asked Mr. Lewis yesterday if he believed the statement indicated a connection between Hearst and German influences, and whether such an inference could be drawn.

"Well," said Mr. Lewis, "it satisfies me."

Supported by Chauffeurs.

Regarding the assertion of Mr. Hearst under the headline "Lewis's Lie Backed up by Ex-convicts," that Charles Hubert Jerome, who made one of the eight affidavits presented by Attorney General Lewis regarding the visits of Count von Bernstorff and Bolo Pacha to the Hearst home, had served a term in Sing Sing for grand larceny, Mr. Lewis would have nothing to say, except that that did not materially affect the case. The man, he said, was in Mr. Hearst's employ, and his statement was backed by the affidavits of the taxicab drivers who had driven von Bernstorff and Bolo Pacha there.

Mr. Lewis also quoted from the Vossische Zeitung of Dec. 7, 1914, in which Professor Stein in an article entitled "Change of Opinion in America," declared that it was "an especially happy achievement of Count von Bernstorff that he succeeded during a visit to William R. Hearst, the American newspaper king, in capturing this sovereign of over 900 newspapers for the German cause." Mr. Lewis then made this comment:

> "It will be not edhtat Professor Stein refers to Count von Bernstorff as the 'master of the situation.' He says he captured Hearst; that the capture is equivalent to a battle won. He says that Arthur Brisbane 'has taken up the German cause unreservedly.' These are the things that I have been charging. I do not question the loyalty of Governor Whitman, but he is avowedly a candidate for the Presidency in 1920. Will he be able to stand up against the pressure which Hearst is likely to put upon him in the event of his re-election?"

Mr. Lewis said that a representative of The New York American called upon him yesterday and asked him "Where do you get the money to pay your hotel bills?"

"I told the young man," said the Attorney General, "that I would answer his question provided he would agree to publish my answer as I made it. He said he could not guarantee that his editor would permit it to be published. I then said that the expense of maintaining my headquarters had thus far been paid from contributions of personal friends; that no contribution had exceeded $1,000 in amount, and most contributions were for very much smaller sums. The New York American this morning does not carry my answer to its representative."

Mr. Lewis said that inasmuch as it had been claimed by both Governor Whitman and Mr. Hearst that he was the candidate of the liquor dealers it was apparently hoped that the question would prove embarrassing.

"The subject of contributions by the liquor dealers and brewers," he continued, "is a subject upon which Mr. Hearst and his alter ego, Mr. Brisbane, are very sensitive. They know something about the money of the liquor dealers and the brewers, particularly the brewers. The public is not advised as fully as to the relations between Mr. Brisbane and the brewers as they may be later on. It has been observed that since its acquisition by Mr. Hearst, or his satellite, Mr. Brisbane, The Washington Times has been a vigorous advocate of the use of light wines and beer. I would like to ask Mr. Brisbane a question. Will he answer it frankly and candidly? Who furnished the money with which to buy The Washington Times?"

It became known yesterday that part of the Governor's campaign material will be in the form of moving pictures. "My Four Years in Albany" will be the title of a film soon to be seen throughout the State. Secretary of State Francis Hugo has signed a contract with the Universal Film Company to make the picture. The whole Republican régime is to be reviewed and the production is described as being a "sizzling campaign document."

ROBINSON TO ENTER SERVICE

Senator Will Enlist in Artillery Officers' Training Camp.

In explaining yesterday why he had decided not to be a candidate for renomination to the State Senate, Theodore Douglas Robinson said his application for entrance to the new Field Artillery Officers' Training Camp at Camp Zachary Taylor, Louisville, Ky., had been accepted and he would report for enlistment on Aug. 26.

"I intend to decline renomination to the State Senate with many feelings of deep regret," Senator Robinson said. "I have enjoyed the friendships made there, and I feel a certain sense of accomplishment in my work of the last two years. However, feeling as I do, I am confident that if I was not doing as I am and joining the actual fighting forces of this country, I would never be really satisfied, and, therefore, I could not do my work in the Senate with the same sense of duty that I have in the past, and consequently would not obtain as good results for my constituents and the State."

A committee of fifteen men from Mr. Robinson's Senate district are to meet at Herkimer on Aug. 16 and recommend a candidate to the Committee on Vacancies to take the Senator's place.

Huddleston Wins Despite Wilson.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Aug. 14.—Additional returns from yesterday's Democratic primary have not reduced the majority by which Representative Huddleston of the Ninth District apparently has been nominated in spite of President Wilson's recent telegram declaring the Congressman was in every way an opponent of the Administration. Senator Bankhead appears to have been renominated by a substantial vote.

TELL OF RULES FOR SOCIALIST MISSION

Delegates to Allied Conference Are Instructed to Accept Wilson Peace Terms.

WILL FIGHT AUTOCRACY

Must Do All in Their Power to Bring About the Triumph of Democracy in World War.

William English Walling, Secretary of the Social Democratic League of America, yesterday made public instructions to delegates of the organization now visiting European countries. This was done, according to Mr. Walling, because of the receipt of information that some of the statements of members of the mission in Europe had been seized upon by "pacifist fanatics" abroad to prove that the American people were not behind the President and were represented "by the so-called American Socialist Party."

The mission, which consists of A. M. Simons, Chairman; Charles Edward Russell, George D. Herron, Frank Bohn, John Spargo, Louis Kopelin, and Alexander Howat, has been seeking to bring about a better understanding among the Socialist working people of the allied countries. These were their instructions in regard to the proposed International Socialist Conference:

1. All delegates admitted to the conference must accept as the minimum peace terms of democracy the fourteen principles formulated by President Wilson on Jan. 8 and the similar peace terms adopted by the Entente Socialists and the British Labor Party at London on Feb. 20.
2. All delegates must recognize this war as being a war between autocracy and democracy, and must be doing all in their power to bring about the triumph of democracy.
3. All delegates from autocratic countries must be using their full power for the immediate overthrow of their autocratic Governments.

"The importance of these instructions," Mr. Walling said, "are clear when it is realized that without them an International Socialist Conference would be composed of at least 90 per cent. of Kaiserists, Bolisheviki, pro-Germans, pro-Bolsheviki, pacifist fanatics, pacifist compromisers, and 'neutrals.'

"And the power and threat of these treacherous forces must not be underestimated even in England and France. Of the 300 parliamentary candidates of the Labor Party so far chosen some 225 are pacifists. While there is little danger that the majority of these can be elected, there is grave danger that very many may be. In France two-thirds of the Socialist Party, led by Longuet, and an even larger part of the unions, are in the pacifist camp, in bitter opposition to their own Government, and anxious to meet any and all enemy Socialists—the Scheidemann Kaiserists specifically included."

GORDON AND CROSSER LOSE

Ohio Congressmen Who Opposed War Legislation Are Defeated.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Aug. 14.—Charles A. Mooney and John J. Babka, Democratic organization candidates for Congress in the Twentieth and Twenty-first Districts, respectively, were nominated at the primary yesterday over Congressmen William Gordon and Robert Crosser.

On account of the opposition of Congressmen Gordon and Crosser to important war legislation, Mooney and Babka were indorsed and supported by the Cuyahoga County Democratic organization.

In the Fourteenth Congressional District, Charles Dick, former United States Senator from Ohio, seemed to have been defeated for nomination for Congress by S. H. Williams, former Congressman from that district.

TO AID SMITH'S CAMPAIGN.

Democratic State Committee Will Assume Full Charge.

The Democratic State Committee, it was decided yesterday, is to have full charge not only of the campaign of Alfred E. Smith, candidate for Governor, but all the other candidates on the Democratic ticket. There is to be no campaign manager, but the committee will conduct the campaign of all the candidates from the State Committee Headquarters, 1 West Thirty-fourth Street. Extra room space will be hired there, and it is planned to start the campaign right after the primaries.

Miss Sara McPike of Yonkers, member of the Democratic State Committee, answered yesterday the statement of Miss Sterling, Chairman of the Women's Committee for William Church Osborn, that 90 per cent. of the women enrolled as Democrats favored Mr. Osborn for Governor.

"If such a large percentage of 'thinking' women favor Mr. Osborn and yet failed to express their thoughts at a time and place selected for that purpose," she said, "doubt must exist either as to their sincerity or their courage, for it is unbelievable that such a large percentage of superior women didn't have representation at Saratoga."

The Congressional Chairman of the Women Voters' Anti-Suffrage Party sent letters yesterday to all the United States Senators who opposed the Suffrage Federal amendment, expressing gratitude at their action.

WHITMAN HEADS TICKET.

His Name Comes First—Bennett Second, and Lewis Third.

ALBANY, Aug. 14.—Governor Whitman's name will head the list of primary candidates for the Republican Gubernatorial nomination as a result of the drawing for position held at the office of the Secretary of State today. The names of William M. Bennett and Merton E. Lewis, the Governor's opponents within his party, will appear in second and third positions, respectively.

On the Democratic ballot, Alfred E. Smith's name will be in first place, with William Church Osborn, second.

Lieut. Governor Schoeneck, a candidate for renomination, drew first place in his class, with Seth J. T. Bush second and Seth Heacock third.

Senator Charles D. Newton received first position as Republican candidate for Attorney General, with Alfred L. Becker second.

In the drawing for position among the Republican candidates for Controller, Samuel Fraser won first place, with John Kissel second and Controller Eugene M. Travis third.

WHITMAN AND SCHOENECK.

Spikes Rumors That His Running Mate Will Be Asked to Retire.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 14.—After a conference this afternoon between Governor Whitman and Lieut. Gov. Schoeneck, the Governor gave out a statement which set at rest the rumors that Republicans would ask the Lieutenant Governor to remain off the State ticket. The Governor said:

"Lieut. Gov. Schoeneck has been an able and conscientious public official, serving the city of Syracuse as Mayor and the State as Lieutenant Governor, faithfully and well. He is a high-minded, patriotic American. He is the son of a Union soldier and no one who knows him can for a moment question his patriotism or his Americanism. I mean no reflection upon any other candidate at the primaries. It is entirely proper for other aspirants to seek this nomination, but I am confident that there is no good reason why Mr. Schoeneck should be denied the support of enrolled Republicans.

"I was familiar with Senator Newton's professional attainments long before he entered public life. He is one of the best and most favorably known trial lawyers in this State. No man in our State history ever came to the great office of Attorney General more thoroughly qualified to discharge the important duties of the office. Aside entirely from questions of politics or partisanship, all of our citizens desirous of good administration in high office will do well to support Newton."

ARREST SUFFRAGISTS IN WASHINGTON AGAIN

Police Break Up Two Meetings—Necessary to Annoy President, Agitator Declares.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—There were two more suffragist demonstrations today in Lafayette Square similar to that of Aug. 6. Both meetings today were conducted by the National Woman's Party at the Lafayette Statue, opposite the eastern gate of the White House.

In the afternoon about thirty suffragists appeared, carrying banners. Standing on the steps of the Lafayette Statue, the women made speeches "protesting" that this country was not "democratic," because it did not have Federal suffrage for women.

Policemen and military police arrested the suffragists and they were later released without bail. In the evening about 8 o'clock the same women carried out the same program. One young woman, Miss Huff of Iowa, was carried off bodily under the arm of a big policeman, while the crowd laughed in amusement, punctuated by some hisses.

Miss Doris Stevens, one of the suffragists, who did not participate in the night demonstration, said later that it was necessary to annoy the President into forcing the two extra votes for suffrage needed in the Senate, and that was the reason the demonstrations were carried out opposite the White House.

"It is the only way," said she. "If you owed a grocer bill you would not like to have him standing outside your gate all the time, would you?"

DENIES ASSISTING GAFFNEY.

Callahan, Tombs Trusty, Swears He Did Not Know Convict Well.

John Callahan, the Tombs trusty who is on trial before Judge Nott and a jury in General Sessions charged with aiding Vincent Gaffney to escape from the Tombs more than two months ago, took the witness stand yesterday and testified that he did not know Gaffney intimately and had not assisted in his escape. In response to questions by his lawyer, H. L. Warfield, Callahan said that when he saw the window grating in the prison kitchen hanging loose he jumped through the window on the impulse of the moment.

Callahan declared he had not been a friend of Gaffney's, but Detective Patrick Flood of the Twenty-second Precinct swore that the escaped prisoner and the trusty had been "pals." The Grand Jury investigating the escape continued work yesterday and visited the Tombs in the afternoon.

To Celebrate Her 104th Birthday.

Mrs. Catherine Yourth, who lives with her daughter, Mrs. Catherine Ball, at 40 Duryea street, Newark, will observe her 104th birthday today. Neighbors and relatives will help her to celebrate the occasion. Mrs. Yourth will not be able to take an active part as she has been practically bed-ridden for the last two months. Mrs. Yourth is deeply interested in the progress of the war and prays daily for the safe return of the American soldiers. Captain Anthony Weis, husband of her granddaughter, is in command of a trench mortar unit in France. Mrs. Yourth was born in Switzerland in 1814, and came to this country when a young woman.

Empey Denies Slur on Drafted Men.

Special to The New York Times.

EAGLE RIVER, Wis., Aug. 14.—Arthur Guy Empey denied today that he ever made any statement derogatory to the drafted men. He declares he did not lose his chance of a commission on that account, but that on account of a new ruling no one could be appointed to a Captain from civil life. He says he is now waiting to get into the tank service.

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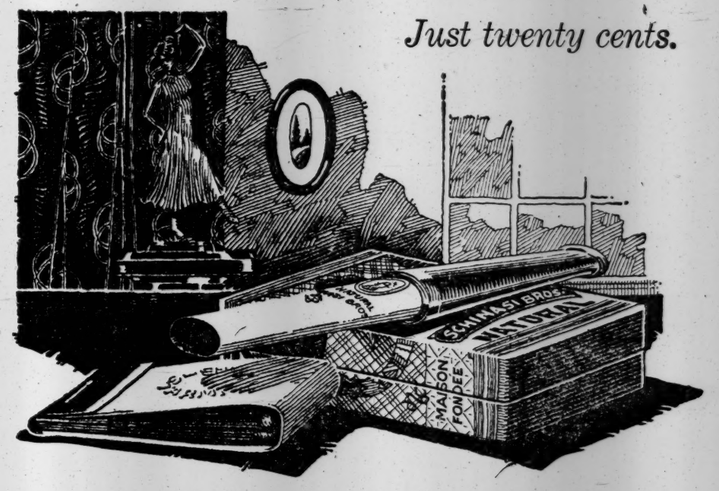

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In England Last Year 573,000 of Mrs. Gene Stratton-Porter's works were sold. Her new novel, "A Daughter of the Land," will be published Saturday, August 17th, by Doubleday, Page & Co.

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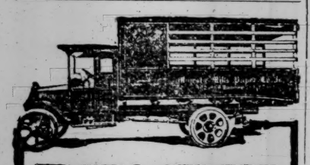

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FRENCH WARSHIP IN PORT BLOWN ASHORE

Gale Crosses Hudson and Swings Cruiser's Stern on Sands—Is Soon Dragged Off.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE HARD HIT

Part of Roof Lifted, Cornices and Awnings Blown Off, and Windows Smashed by Storm.

A big French armored cruiser was blown ashore in the Hudson by a heavy gale, which blow across the top of the Palisades last night shortly after 6 o'clock.

The warship was lying at anchor just south of Grant's Tomb, and as the day's sultriness was at its height the broad-striped deck awnings were all up. Ten minutes to 6 o'clock was the wind's "zero hour," and with a rushing roar it dipped down from the Jersey Heights and whipped across the Hudson. A broad swell marked its flight over the water, and with full force it hit the French vessel.

The ship was moored only with bow anchors in order to permit her to swing with the tide, and the blow getting under the awnings and striking the warship's tall sides, swung her sharply around. The quickness of the turn gave the vessel momentum enough to drag her anchors and the stern grounded flush on the sand shoals at the foot of West 123d Street.

Soon Dragged Off.

The impact was light and the vessel was undamaged, but this was not known to the sailors of two American warships at anchor near by. Distress signals hoisted on the French ship and its position sent the Americans scurrying into their launches and landing boats and in a few minutes a fleet of eager bluejackets was bobbing about the stranded ship. A wireless meantime had been sent to the Battery, three wrecking tugs soon got on the job, and in thirty-five minutes the allied vessel was again at anchor, apparently undamaged, out in the stream.

The news that a ship had gone ashore on the Hudson waterfront spread quickly and thousands flocked to the Riverside viaduct to watch the work of the tugs. Reserves from the West 100th Street, 125th Street, and Sixty-eighth Street police stations were summoned, but they had little to do because sailor patrols from warships in the river had landed and established lines.

According to the police the steamboat Cepheus of the Iron Steamboat Company's fleet narrowly escaped collision with the French warship when the latter swung around.

The same blow hit houses hard on Riverside Drive, from Seventy-second to 125th Streets. Whole rows of apartment house windows were caved in, and window awnings were wrenched loose and flung into the streets. One-third of a roof was picked up and scattered, and two cornices were torn off like paper in Ninety-fourth Street, between the Drive and West End Avenue, but the boisterous wind was merciful, for not a casualty had been reported up to a late hour last night.

The city above and below the Riverside Drive neighborhood was not so badly hit. The Weather Forecaster figured that the blast was moving at only fifty-four miles an hour, but residents of the Drive, who were out last night gingerly treading through broken glass and other débris, declared the forecaster was wrong by about 100 miles.

Roof and Cornices Lifted.

It was from the eight-story apartment house, 214 Riverside Drive, that a third of the roof was lifted from the building. A "flock" of awnings took wing at the same time and a minute later broken window glass began to tinkle to the sidewalks. A lull followed, then the cornices at 260 Riverside Drive were blown off to be followed a moment later by the roof decorations at 230 West Ninety-fourth Street. The fall of timber and sheet iron injured nobody.

Ash cans set out to await the arrival of the carts were bowled over and the section was well covered by ashes. At Broadway and Ninety-ninth Street the windows of the Sheffield Farms dairy were picked up and landed thirty feet up the street, and nearly all of the street light globes in Broadway in that neighborhood were smashed by the gale. Many young trees in Riverside and Morningside Parks were uprooted and the limbs of larger trees were broken. Many trees were reported down in Central Park, on the Columbia campus and elsewhere about the city. All over Harlem advertising signs were sent kiting, and the pop-popping of bulbs from electrical display boards sounded like the firing of a machine gun, it was reported.

Before the wind with its short and heavy downpour arrived, the city had settled for a scorching night. Beginning yesterday at 7 A. M. at the decent figure of 73 degrees, the mercury climbed relentlessly to 92 at 5 o'clock, when, reinforced by a humidity that began to mount, it began to crawl up still further. Then the wind and rain and the thermometer registered 80 degrees within ten minutes. The forecaster predicted cooler weather and showers for today.

TO FIGHT BOLSHEVISM.

Federation Conference Aims to Advise Trades Union Congress.

It was made known last night that methods of counteracting Bolshevism in the United States and the allied countries formed a principal topic of discussion at the conference held on Tuesday night at the headquarters of the National Civic Federation by Samuel Gompers and others members of the American mission that is to attend the coming British Trades Union Congress.

The mission includes financiers, labor leaders, publicists and others. The purpose of the conference was to gain the consensus of American opinion to be presented to the Trades Union Congress, which meets Sept. 17, 18, and 19, and to labor leaders in other allied countries which the mission will visit.

Among those who attended the conference on Tuesday were August Belmont, Otto H. Kahn, Judge William H. Wadhams, Isidor Straus, Mrs. Emmaline Pankhurst, A. H. Smith, and Herman Bernstein. The resolutions adopted at the conference, made public last night, declared it to be the first duty of the United States to concentrate every energy, that the cause of justice, freedom, and democracy shall find its triumphant conclusion, and that every effort should be made to support the people of Russia to sustain themselves, so that they may have the opportunity of working out their own life, freedom, and destiny, and to defend themselves against the curse of German militarism.

The meeting recognized the "patriotic and constructive attitude of the American labor movement" as one of the most important and effective agencies in combating "the folly, disloyalty, and destructiveness of tendencies and agitations in this country and abroad, which are akin to Bolshevism in Russia."

DR. DAVIDSON ACCEPTS CALL

Noted Rabbi to Go to Beth Israel Rickur Cholim Congregation.

Dr. David Davidson, a prominent rabbi of this city, has accepted a call to the pulpit of Congregation Beth Israel Rickur Cholim, at Seventy-second Street and Lexington Avenue, one of the oldest congregations in New York.

For more than twenty years Dr. Davidson has been a preacher in this city. He came to New York from the West as minister of the congregation at Eighty-sixth Street and Park Avenue, but in 1908 he retired to devote himself to teaching. He re-entered the ministry in 1902.

Dr. Davidson is author of the pamphlet, "The Moral Issues of the War," published in 1915 for the benefit of the Red Cross. He is a member of the Prisoners Aid Society and an adviser of the Jewish Theological Seminary of America.

Lost and Found Advertisements on Page 21.

SAILOR'S BODY ON TRACKS.

Man Found Near Fordham Road Probably Killed by Third Rail.

The body of an unidentified sailor, clad in a white duck uniform of the United States Navy, was found this morning on the southbound track of the Jerome Avenue elevated extension of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company subway near the Fordham Road Station. The body was found by Isaac Barton of 305 West 154th Street, motorman of a southbound train, who shortly after leaving the Fordham Road Station noticed a white form on the tracks and brought the train to a stop. The man was pronounced dead by Dr. Stead of Fordham Hospital.

One of the hands showed burns. It is believed that the man intended to walk across the tracks to the other side of the station, and came in contact with the third rail. The man was about 25 years old, 5 feet 11 inches in height and weighed 170 pounds. He had a fair complexion, blue eyes and was clean shaven. He had in his pockets $12.87. The uniform was marked "W. C. Wilhelm."

Joseph Pulitzer, Jr., Joins Air Corps

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 14.—According to a dispatch from Washington, Joseph Pulitzer, Jr., of St. Louis, editor of The St. Louis Post-Dispatch, has enrolled there in the Naval Aviation Corps, ground service, after being rejected in the flying service on account of poor vision. He will report to the Great Lakes Training Station about Sept. 1.

HALTS I. W. W. TRIAL.

Detective Accused of Tampering with Witness—Case Near End.

CHICAGO, Aug. 14.—Charges of tampering with a witness halted the I. W. W. trial today, and court was adjourned until tomorrow to allow Judge Landis to investigate.

Charles Krattiger, a mill worker of Paterson, N. J., said that Lawrence McDonough, a city detective detailed on Federal work, questioned him as to prospective testimony. The witness was originally a defendant in the case, but the indictment was quashed some months ago. Judge Landis ordered McDonough brought before him.

McDonough told the Judge that he talked to the witness in the presence of two other persons. Both were sent for.

Attorney Vanderveer of the defense said that another defense witness, Elias Castelano, had been "subjected to annoyance by McDonough."

Judge Landis informed the jury that the end of the long trial was in sight. Arguments will begin on Saturday, each side having only one day.

Pacific Whaling Interests Combined

VICTORIA, B. C., Aug. 14.—Consolidation of the principal whaling interests on the Pacific Coast is announced here today in the incorporation of the Consolidated Whaling Company, Ltd., with a capitalization of $2,500,000. Headquarters of the company will be at Toronto and the head operating offices here.

SUICIDE LAID TO SLANDERS.

Charges Against Consul Baaba Led to Death of His Wife.

CHICAGO, Aug. 14.—A Coroner's jury today decided that the suicide here yesterday of Mrs. Sargis Baaba, wife of the Persian Consul at Chicago, was due to worry over investigation of charges against her husband.

The charges that Baaba had assisted Persians and Syrians to evade the draft are said to have been without foundation, but were made the basis of attacks by Baaba's compatriots, which greatly worried Mrs. Baaba.

The Consul, who is a naturalized American, has been in Washington for several weeks.

FLAREUP AT POWDER PLANT.

Dozen Employes of Hercules Company Slightly Burned.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., Aug. 14.—About a dozen employes were injured this afternoon in a "flare-up" at the Kenvil plant of the Hercules Powder Company. Three of the injured were removed to the Dover General Hospital and eight others brought here. They are all expected to recover.

The "flare-up" set fire to one of the buildings and the flames were not extinguished until after a hard fight by employes of the plant.

Officials of the company were reticent about discussing the matter, but denied there had been any explosion.

SCORE HURT IN CAR CRASH.

Victims Among Passengers Returning from Coney Island.

Twenty persons were injured, two of them seriously, when a De Kalb Avenue car struck the rear end of a Smith Street trolley car at Coney Island Avenue and Avenue Y, Brooklyn, early last evening. The Smith Street car was stalled at the corner, with the trolley pole off, according to witnesses, when the De Kalb Avenue car bore down upon it, and before the motorman could put on the brakes the crash had occurred.

All the injured were in the Smith Street car. Both cars were crowded with persons returning from Coney Island, and men, women, and children in both cars were hurled to the street. Mrs. Mary Sullivan of 113 Second Street, Brooklyn, who was unconscious, and Miss Catherine Carry, a stenographer of 397 East Eighth Street, Brooklyn, suffering from internal injuries, were taken to the Coney Island Hospital.

Discontinue Bar Harbor Express.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Aug. 14.—The Washington-Bar Harbor Express on the New Haven Railroad will be discontinued between Washington and New Haven, according to an announcement made today through the offices of the company here. The last northbound trip will be made Aug. 17, and the last trip southbound on Aug. 20. Other changes in passenger service are also announced.

NAVY OFFICER CAUSES FIGHT

Montreal Citizens Injured Trying to Rescue Him from Police.

MONTREAL, Aug. 14.—Arrest of Richard Perry, of New York City, an American naval officer, caused a fight between policemen and citizens here last night. Several persons suffered severe injuries from police clubs.

It is asserted by the police that Perry was ordered to "move on" by a detective on street patrol duty. When the American failed to obey citizens objected to the manner in which he was handled. In court today the case against Perry was dismissed.

In a Cup of
INSTANT POSTUM
No Waste—No Worry
Less Sugar—No Coffee Troubles—Delicious Flavor

George Washington shaved himself ~on Occasion

ONE of these occasions was when his faithful servant allowed his hand to slip—whereupon the General arose in his wrath and finished the job himself; for the Father of our Country was very properly fond of a good, clean shave.

And in his simple shaving kit may still be seen his equally simple razors. While their model is many hundred years old, they have never been bettered in *heft*, or *shearing width*, or *right shaving angle* on the face.

At such times when his old servant failed him, Washington would have appreciated the guarded, two-edged blade of the Durham-Duplex because he would have found it nothing more complicated than his own well-loved model *made safe*.

DURHAM-DUPLEX
A Real Razor—made Safe

Exactly the same shape and balance in the hand that uncounted generations of shavers have brought to perfection—*with these extra advantages:* (1) a *guarded* blade that can't cut your face. (2) a *double-edged* blade for economy's sake. (3) a *detachable* blade for the luxury of a fresh edge at a moment's notice. (4) a *stroppable* blade, so that you don't have to throw good steel away. And it's the longest, strongest, keenest, *best-tempered* blade on earth. Seven million shavers have found that the Durham-Duplex gives them more shaving mileage than any other safety razor. Get your Durham-Duplex *today*.

ONE DOLLAR COMPLETE

This set contains a Durham-Duplex Razor with white American ivory handle, safety guard, stropping attachment and package of 3 Durham-Duplex double-edged blades (6 shaving edges) all in a handsome leather kit. Get it from your dealer or from us direct. Address 190 Baldwin Avenue, Jersey City, N. J.

DURHAM-DUPLEX RAZOR CO.
UNITED STATES — CANADA — ENGLAND — FRANCE

If You Were in Seattle Yesterday

you would have been cool and comfortable and would have worked every minute with joy and full efficiency

The temperature of Seattle was only seventy-three at three o'clock in the afternoon—down to fifty-six at midnight

And no man lost an hour last winter because of cold or storm or lack of coal

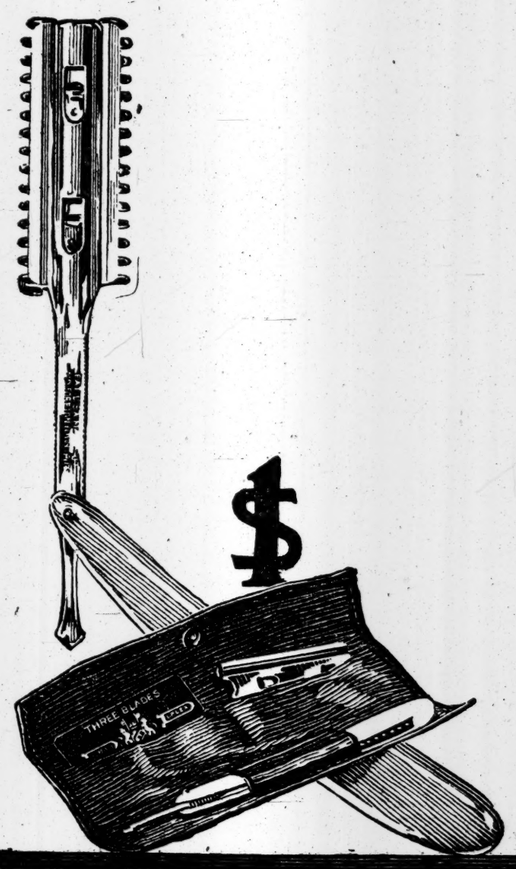
Next winter Seattle will again have coal every day—within a radius of one hundred miles is enough waterpower and coal to supply every industry that can be established in the Pacific Northwest

You are interested in these facts not only because you want to live a life worth while, but because these facts mean HUMAN EFFICIENCY.

It is directly to your interest and to the interest of the nation to locate your factory where climate guarantees full working time every day and where every man works with a VIM and ENTHUSIASM.

Locate your factory in Seattle that you may more efficiently serve the nation in war and be in the ground floor for the great trade of the Pacific and of Russia after the war.

Seattle Chamber of Commerce
Seattle, Wash.



ALONE HE RALLIED RETREATING ARMY

Captain Guardabassi Halted Panic-Stricken Italians and Prevented Rout to the Piave.

WON HONORS FOR HIS ACT

Worked for Hours to Still the Cry "The Austrian Cavalry!"—Now in New York City.

Back of a meagre official dispatch announcing the award by the Italian Government of its silver medal for valor, virtually the highest military recognition that can come to an Italian soldier, is one of the most thrilling and romantic episodes of the entire war, one which, in fact, may be said to have had a distinct and definite bearing upon the success of the Italian arms.

The cable message announcing the award, and which was published in America a few days ago, read:

"Awarded to First Lieutenant (he later received a Captaincy) Francesco Mario Guardabassi of Perugia while on a staff of the commander of the division. Energetic co-operator of the high command of the division, First Lieutenant Guardabassi gave an admirable proof of determination, energy, and bravery in a very difficult circumstance during the drive from the Carso to the Piave, firmly checking a sudden and threatening panic aroused among the troops, Carso-Tagliamento, Ponte of Latisana, Oct. 26, 1917."

Guardabassi, by his action, prevented the Italian retreat from the Carso to the Piave from becoming a disorderly rout and transformed it into an orderly retirement, which enabled the Italian forces tore-form and to make their position on the Piave impregnable. It was Captain Guardabassi who, standing virtually alone on the bridgehead of Latisana, inspired the troops of the Third Army to hold their ground when overwhelmed with fear and panic. Captain Guardabassi, who at the time was Aid de Camp of General Petillo, Divisional Commander in the Third Army of Italy, has in the past few months become a familiar figure in New York, he[re], following his achievements on the Tagliamento, been called to Rome, [by] it, because of his wide knowledge of America and Americans, sent to the the United States on a special mission from the Italian Government.

Captain Tells His Story.

At the Hotel Vanderbilt, where he resides while in New York, Captain Guardabassi yesterday told how he came by the decoration.

"You can imagine the spirit of our army last October," said Captain Guardabassi, "when our Generals of the Third Army announced that we were to fall back. We had worked so hard to establish our line on the Tagliamento, and we were so proud. Now the orders came that we were to get back on the Piave. There were no finer fellows in the world than in the Third Army, but a wave of discouragement swept through the ranks. Were we to be beaten?

"The Piave line was stronger; it was our natural line. There we could hold off the Austrians coming down from the north and prevent their breaking into the Italian plans. It was only forty miles back, yet our army, none of us, could realize that it was a retreat. And it became more and more difficult to keep up the soldiers' morale, to hold them together.

"The Third Army numbered 400,000. It was reduced during the campaign from 400,000 to 70,000, but that was its size when the retreat was ordered. There were complications in the retreat, for down from the northeast began to come detachments from the Second Army, mingling with our men, tending to produce disorder.

"I shall never forget how it rained during those days. The Carso-Tagliamento region is a marshy country. Where we were was not far from the sea. In the retreat we had to keep to the roads. This made our falling back all the harder.

"I could never have done what I had to do had it not been for my General, General Petillo, and the fact that I was his aide de camp. Remember two things, that, besides the hurriedly retreating soldiers, pouring along the roads everywhere, disheartened and fearful, the country people by thousands were retreating. Nobody knew what might happen. The feeling was growing that the war was lost. That we would soon make a new stand and a brilliant one along the Piave and later retrieve everything nobody realized. You could not have told them that.

"Fortunately, my General and I were close to a very important crossing of the Tagliamento, the bridge at Latisano. Marshes were on every hand. In reality there were two bridges, a railroad bridge and one for foot passengers. Soldiers and civilians were pouring over the latter. It was 7 o'clock in the morning. The rain driven air was filled with a sense of the unexpected and of gloom. At any moment our men were likely to break into panic.

"The retreat had just started, remember. Later we accepted it more philosophically. But then it was all new, all unknown. Suddenly from out of nowhere, down the rails, came a locomotive, a locomotive alone, crowded with soldiers. They were waving and yelling. There was no sign of a train, just the locomotive. I never imagined so many men could get on a locomotive before.

Army Thrown Into Panic.

"The locomotive shot over the railroad bridge. We tried to stop it, but it wasn't possible. It disappeared, leaving behind a great uneasiness and added depression. Then the cry arose, 'The Austrian cavalry!'

"That cry increased. Everybody took it up. It spread through the ranks of hurriedly marching soldiers, it swept through the disordered groups of country people crowded in among them. It was half believed, then believed, then it grew to be a certainty. Nobody knew, and the doubt made the fear.

"'The Austrian cavalry!' We knew them, the splendid body of men they were, the wonderful riders, not equal to our own Italians, indeed, but superb and masterful. The panic began.

"I did not know whether the Austrian cavalry was coming or not, but I did know that this panic must be checked, and at once. I sprang forward, through the soldiers, and ran to the front of the bridge. Fortunately I am big and strong and have a loud voice. You can see me and hear me. And I was the General's aid. That counted.

"'You fools!' I yelled out, and again and again I said it, waving my arms. 'You fools, get into line. The Austrian cavalry is not coming. That is a lie.'

"I didn't know whether the cavalry was coming or not, but that had to be said. It had to be repeated with motions of my whole body. I worked like a horse, with arms, legs, and voice. I had to be believed. I had to make them believe me.

"It took hours, two, three, nearly four. I never left the bridge. I shouted and shouted. I yelled and declaimed. It was forcing an idea through the heads of a hundred thousand men. 'You fools, the Austrian cavalry are not coming!' Again and again, just like that.

"Why the soldiers and the country people did not sweep me down into the river, trample me, kill me in their excitement, I do not know. I never thought of that. All I knew was that the panic must be stopped. And it was. Before the morning was over the troops were moving over in an orderly way.

"That was why the Government gave me the silver medal. I am proud of it, more proud than I have ever been of anything."

COURT HOLDS NONWORKERS

Finds Dozen Men Who Have Quit Jobs in an Army Shoe Factory.

Since last Friday about 1,500 of the 5,000 men employed at the Rosenwasser Brothers Shoe Factory, Orchard Street and Jackson Avenue, Long Island City, have refused to work. The men say it is a lockout, and the proprietors say the men have quit rather than sign an agreement for six months which the firm asked them to sign. There is no disagreement over wages, because the plant is manufacturing shoes for the army, and the wages are fixed by the War Labor Board.

Since Friday hundreds of the men have congregated about the plant and the police have been guarding it, with the help of some military police. They have been addressing the workers at street corners, but usually the police have been able to disperse the crowds and the orators have moved when ordered. On Monday, however, Henry Schenn, 22 years old, of 90 Clinton Street, Manhattan, refused to obey a policeman and was locked up. When he was arraigned yesterday before Magistrate Kochendorfer it was disclosed that he was an Austrian. Magistrate Kochendorfer sent him to jail, notified the Federal authorities, and a representative of the Department of Justice took him into custody.

Max Ponier of 10 East 107th Street, a workman, was arrested on Tuesday charged with fighting in the street. Magistrate Kochendorfer found him guilty yesterday and sent him to the workhouse for ten days. About twenty-five sympathizers of these men came to the court room to witness the proceedings. When Magistrate Kochendorfer saw them he demanded to know how many were out of jobs, and learned that twelve of them were. The Magistrate then directed that charges of violating the anti-loafing law be made against them, and they were held in $500 bail each for examination.

WEATHER BATTALION READY

First Class of 300, Trained in Texas, Soon to Go to France.

COLLEGE STATION, Texas, Aug. 14.—The first class of weather observers ever trained for the United States Army is to go to France, where the members will report on general weather and atmospheric conditions as an aid in planning gas, artillery, airplane, and various other attacks.

Experts who have pushed the three hundred or more students through the intensive course of instruction at the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas declared that the men are now capable of determining the state of weather for a distance of twelve miles above the earth.

It is the plan of the War Department to train 1,000 men at the college, which is the only school of general meteorology in the country, and this will necessitate two more courses in shifts of 335 students because of limited facilities.

Only college men are fitted to take up the work, and the first class includes professors, mineralogists, engineers, and other technical experts. Dr. Oliver L. Eassig of the United States Weather Bureau and Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, is chief instructor.

CYRIL MAUDE ARRIVES.

English Actor-Manager Says the London Theatres Are Prospering.

Cyril Maude, the English actor-manager, arrived at an Atlantic port yesterday from London to play under the Frohman management. He will open at the Empire Theatre early in October with "The Saving Grace," by C. Haddon Chambers, which ran 200 nights in London last season at the Garrick Theatre, with Charles Hawtrey in the principal rôle.

When he is rehearsing in the daytime Mr. Maude will lecture at night on "What the Women Are Doing in England," and when he is playing at night he will lecture in the afternoons. It was impossible to overestimate, he said, the enthusiasm aroused in England by the fine showing made by the American soldiers in France. "We knew they would make good," said Mr. Maude, "but, by Jove, we were not prepared for the way they drove the Huns back so quickly. There are strong hopes among those who should be able to form an opinion that the war will be over by Christmas."

London was full of officers and soldiers from all parts of the world, he said, and the theatres were doing good business in spite of the raids.

He was accompanied by his brother, M. D. Maude, who is on his way out to Singapore to look after his rubber estates.

Captain J. A. E. Malone arrived on the same steamship to produce "The Maid of the Mountains," at the Casino Theatre.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Selwyn & Co., after changing their minds three times in as many days, announce that the date of the opening of "Double Exposure," at the Bijou Theatre, has been finally fixed for Aug. 27.

Rehearsals for C. Haddon Chambers's "The Saving Grace," in which Charles Frohman, Inc., will present Cyril Maude, will begin at the Empire Theatre next Monday.

Mlle. Tavie Belge, formerly of the Antwerp Opera House, will be featured by John Cort in "Fiddlers Three," which opens at the Cort Theatre on Sept. 2.

Sergeant M. E. Henderson of the Marine Corps, who has seen service in Nicaragua, Santo Domingo, Haiti, and Vera Cruz, has joined the cast of "Getting Together," at the Shubert.

"Maytime," which is still going at the Lyric, will complete a year's run at four theatres in the city next Saturday evening.

Lee Shubert has been appointed a Major in the Theatrical Unit of the Police Reserves.

Admiral Usher yesterday arranged with Charles Dillingham for the entertainment of the officers of the Brazilian and Argentine battleships in port at the opening of "Everything," at the Hippodrome.

About 100 mothers of soldiers in France attached to the 302d Engineers attended the showing of "America's Answer," at the George M. Cohan Theatre, last night, as the guests of the Division of Films of the Committee on Public Information.

Hall's Bedding

The Standard of Quality

Don't re-furnish until you have examined the Hall's Pure Horse Hair Mattresses and Box Springs, either at your dealers or at our 45th St. Store. They are as far above the ordinary, both in comfort and workmanship as you can imagine. We make everything in bedding.

FRANK A. HALL & SONS
Manufacturers of Beds and Bedding
25 West 45th St.

For sick skin use→

Resinol Ointment and Resinol Soap sold by all druggists. Prescribed by doctors for twenty years.

SEVEN FOUND GUILTY IN FIFTH WARD CASE

Philadelphia Political Scandal Results in Conviction of All the Defendants.

WEST CHESTER, Penn., Aug. 14.—A verdict of guilty against all the defendants was returned tonight by the jury in Philadelphia's "Fifth Ward Case," who were charged with conspiracy to violate the Shern law prohibiting office holders from participating in politics and to prevent a fair election. The defendants are Isaac Deutsch, David Bennett, a Police Lieutenant, and five policemen.

The trial, transferred here from Philadelphia on a change of venue asked by the defense, was the outgrowth of a bitter fight between factions of the Republican Party led by United States Senator Boies Penrose and the late Senator James P. McNichol, and Congressman William S. Vare, and his brother, State Senator Edwin H. Vare, for leadership in the Fifth Ward.

Deutsch, who was said to have had the backing of the Vares and the administration of Mayor Smith, sought to wrest the leadership from James A. Carey, a Penrose-McNichol supporter. An attack on Carey's political club on the night before the primary and thuggery by New York gunmen, who shot and killed George Eppley, a policeman, and blackjacked Carey and Assistant District Attorney Maurer on election day, led to the charges against Deutsch and the other defendants.

Mayor Smith was also indicted in connection with the case, but obtained a severance.

War Savings Rally at Garden.

A large number of children attended the Vacation School War Savings rally at Madison Square Garden yesterday afternoon, when the campaign of the school children to sell War Savings Stamps came to a close. Francis Maclennan and Miss Florence Eaton of the Metropolitan Opera Company, Sailor W. J. Reilly, Chief Yeoman Miss Edna Joyce, and "Jimmie" Flynn sang and juvenile orators and others made speeches.

CASHED BAD PAY CHECKS.

Vaughan, Once Quartermaster's Employe, Gets Five Years.

Joseph B. Vaughan, a former employe of the Quartermaster's Department, U. S. A., who disappeared from Camp Upton last May, taking with him more than 100 blank Government pay checks, which he has since been cashing in all parts of the United States, was arraigned before United States District Judge John C. Knox yesterday morning. After a three months' search agents of the Secret Service caught him in Seattle. He pleaded guilty and was sentenced to five years in the penitentiary at Baltimore.

A day or two following his disappearance from Camp Upton Vaughan went into a Maiden Lane jewelry store and picked out an engagement ring, for which he tendered in payment what appeared to be a genuine Government pay check for $384.10. The jeweler accepted it and gave him $248.10 in change. Then Vaughan started west, and was next definitely located in Chicago, where he passed nine checks on various persons and firms, each check being for $87.50. When he was arrested the Secret Service agents found twenty-five uncashed checks made out in the name of "Willis B. Hayes." Twenty-five checks are still unaccounted for.

Infant Mortality Rate Lower.

Department of Health records for the week ended Aug. 10 showed 289 deaths of babies under one year, as compared with 313 deaths in the corresponding week of 1917. From Jan. 1, 1918, to date there have been 7,532 deaths of infants under one year, as compared with 7,543 for the same period last year. The infant mortality rate this year to date is 85.84, as compared with 86.42 for 1917. The educational propaganda concerning the care of children, which is being spread by the Department of Health and other allied city agencies, is proving its efficiency, the officials believe.

Dinner to Argentine Navy Men.

Rear Admiral Usher, commandant of the New York Navy Yard, entertained at dinner at his official residence at the navy yard last evening Captain Carlos Daireaux, commanding an Argentina battleship now in New York Harbor, and his staff. The dinner was given to express the appreciation of the American Navy of the cordial reception given to Rear Admiral Caperton and the officers and men of his fleet on the occasion of the visit to Argentina waters some time ago.

HOW WOMEN AID FRANCE.

139,000 More of Them in Industrial Work Than Before the War.

PARIS, July 20, (Associated Press Correspondence.)—Women employed in all branches of industry in France number 626,000, according to an official report. This compares with 487,000 employed in normal times. This increase is due almost entirely to the employment of women in metal industries, chiefly in munition works. The weight which women can be required to carry in factory work is limited by law to fifty-five pounds.

Women are widely employed for the inspection of finished goods. They examine separate parts for automobiles, verify light shells, fuses, and grenade plugs. They inspect big shells externally and internally by the use of electric lamps, and they test the calibre, using complicated measuring apparatus and microscopes. They nail up cases of all kinds, even cases for airplanes and automobiles. The women supervise the buildings where men are at work and kepe them clean.

DEFER FIRE PREVENTION DAY

Secretary McAdoo Favors Nov. 2 Because of Loan Drive.

Fire Prevention Day this year will probably be observed Nov. 2, instead of Oct. 9, Secretary of the Treasury William G. McAdoo having sent a suggestion to this effect to the National Board of Fire Underwriters, 76 William Street.

Mr. McAdoo points out that the Liberty Loan campaign will be in full swing duing October, so that Fire Prevention Day will not in the circumstances receive its full degree of attention if observed at the usual time. The Fire Underwriters telegraphed to the Governors and Fire Marshals of the various States outlining Secretary McAdoo's suggestion. They were informed that if this postponement was made 60,000 four-minute men would speak on fire prevention during the week beginning Oct. 28.

New York Man Drowned.

Special to The New York Times.

STROUDSBURG, Penn., Aug. 14.—George J. Whalen of New York was drowned this afternoon in Delaware River at Water Gap. Young Whalen and Vincent Regen of Staten Island were canoeing and the boat upset. The body has not yet been recovered. The accident occurred in the presence of 300 persons who are stopping at the Gap.

TO AID POLICE RESERVES.

Women Organize to Sell Tickets for Field Day Benefit.

Fifty women met at the invitation of the Police Department in the gymnasium at Headquarters yesterday to hear about the needs of the police reserve and to take action to meet those needs. Fourth Deputy Commissioner Frederick A. Wallis gave a vigorous talk and served tea and French pastry.

Commissioner Wallis told of the work of the police reserves, that 9,000 of them were serving and protecting the city without pay and that most of them needed uniforms, to pay for which the city had no money. Therefore, to help raise the money it had been decided to hold two police field days at Speedway Park, Sheepshead Bay, on Saturday, Aug. 24, and Saturday, Aug. 31, and he told the women he wanted them to organize a ticket-selling campaign.

Mrs. Gifford Pinchot was elected Chairman of the meeting and of the general committee to be formed later. Mrs. Charles Cary Rumsey was made Vice Chairman, and Miss Grace Carter Temporary Secretary after she had said it would be impossible to serve permanently. Mrs. Pinchot will appoint a general committee and sub-committees.

At a luncheon given by the New York Hotel Men's Association at the Park Avenue Hotel yesterday afternoon, 10,000 tickets for the field days were taken by the members in ten minutes. Before the sale Deputy Commissioner Wallis, Police Inspector Henry, and Thomas D. Green, President of the association, made speeches.

KEEP PLAYGROUNDS OPEN.

Board of Education Appropriates $16,000 for Two Weeks More.

The Board of Education yesterday appropriated $16,000 to keep the playgrounds open from Aug. 16 to Aug. 31. This makes $67,215 that has been appropriated for this purpose. The season of seven weeks for the playgrounds ends on Aug. 16, Mayor Hylan wrote a letter to President Somers regretting this fact and offering to have policemen put in charge of the playgrounds if the Board of Education could not keep them open otherwise.

Mr. Somers will probably go to Washington on Monday to see the people of the War Industries Bureau, point out the urgent need for new school buildings, and urge them to issue an order releasing materials for the building of the schools. Work on the budget for 1919 is progressing, and it will probably be ready by Sept. 2.

J. M. Gidding & Co.
564-566 and 568 Fifth Avenue, 46th and 47th Sts.

Remaining Summer Fashions grouped for Final Disposal

Dresses—Formerly to $125—at $45

A worthy collection of remaining styles from various lines; *Charming Summer Frocks* of linen, voile, gingham, crepe and organdie, *that formerly sold to $85*—As well as many *Street* and *Afternoon Dresses* of Jersey, serge, taffeta, tricolette and satin, *that formerly sold to $125*

Light and Dark Dresses—a small group—formerly selling to $65—to close at—$25.

Suits—Formerly to $95—at $48

Broken lines; mostly black or dark colors; in conservative models, suitable for immediate or later wear.

Light Summer Suits—a limited number—formerly selling to $85—at $25 and $35

Coats—Formerly to $85—at $45

Remaining models in desirable Utility Coats; of jersey, velour, tricotine and gabardine; scheduled for prompt disposal.

Motor and Sport Coats—a limited group—that formerly sold to $55—to close at $25.

Sport Coats with or without sleeves; a few, to close, at $10

Start today to buy War Savings Stamps

An excellent investment and a patriotic duty

Victor — HIS MASTER'S VOICE

To insure Victor quality, always look for the famous trademark, "His Master's Voice"; it is on all products of the Victor Talking Machine Company.

CARUSO

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GLUCK

No master record shall be considered as satisfactory and complete and perfect until it has been approved not only by an authorized representative of the Victor Company, but also by the artist.

Extract from Victor artists' contract

Every Victor Record is approved by the artist who made it

Our contract demands it

Not only must every Victor Record receive the approval of the Victor Recording Laboratory before it is listed in the Victor Record catalog, but *the artist who makes the record* must also be satisfied that it portrays his or her art with absolute fidelity.

When you play a Victor Record on the Victrola, you can be sure the interpretation you hear is exactly as the artist sang or played it—*exactly as he or she wishes you to hear it.*

So true to life in every detail that Victor Records have also earned for themselves the universal and enthusiastic approval of the great final judge—the music-loving public.

There are Victors and Victrolas from $12 to $950. Any Victor dealer will gladly demonstrate the Victrola and play your favorite music for you. Saenger Voice Culture Records are invaluable to vocal students—ask to hear them.

Victor Talking Machine Co., Camden, N. J.

Important Notice. Victor Records and Victor Machines are scientifically coordinated and synchronized in the processes of manufacture, and their use, one with the other, is absolutely essential to a perfect reproduction.

New Victor Records demonstrated at all dealers on the 1st of each month

Victrola

"Victrola" is the Registered Trademark of the Victor Talking Machine Company designating the products of this Company only.

AMERICA'S FOREMOST THEATRES AND HITS UNDER THE DIRECTION OF SAM S. & LEE SHUBERT, INC.

WINTER GARDEN Evgs. at 8. Matinee Today at 2.
ALAN DALE, AMERICAN:—"I have never seen such a veritable audacity of gorgeousness in any other production."
PASSING SHOW OF 1918

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LONGACRE 48th, W. of B'way. Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30.
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THE SPARKLING HIT OF BROADWAY | THE BLUE PEARL | With GEORGE NASH.

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MR. & MRS. SIDNEY DREW
Personally in a spoken comedy "KEEP HER SMILING"

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A Very Good Young Man
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The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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THE CZECHOSLOVAK NATION.

Great Britain's recognition of the Czechoslovaks as an allied nation and of the three Czechoslovak armies as an allied force is a generous act transcending the custom and prescriptions of diplomacy. It is an interesting incident of the war and of international relations. Recognition of nationality, like recognition of belligerent rights, presupposes the existence of certain determined facts. Of our practice in that respect, President GRANT's policy toward Cuba is an example and a precedent. Urged in 1870 to recognize the belligerency of the Cuban insurgents, President GRANT in a special message, adopting the thought and the very language of publicists and text-writers of highest authority, declared that to justify recognition of belligerency—

> there must be, above all, a de facto political organization of the insurgents sufficient in character and in resources to constitute it, if left to itself, a State among nations capable of discharging the duties of a State and of meeting the just responsibilities it may incur as such toward other Powers in the discharge of its national duties.

The Czechoslovaks are a fighting force, they are arrayed against the enemies of the Allies in Russia, in Italy, and in France. They have a land, a broad belt stretching across the northern part of the Dual Monarchy, including Bohemia, Moravia, and part of Hungary. But their home land is under the control of Austria. Many Czechoslovaks, much against their will, are still numbered as Austrian troops. If they have a Government, it must be their National Council, which has its sittings in Paris; Great Britain recognizes this Council "as the supreme organ of "the Czechoslovak national interests "and as the present trustee of the "future Czechoslovak Government to "exercise supreme authority over "this allied and belligerent army." We suppose Professor MASARYK must be considered the chief of their State. Manifestly, this people does not exhibit the conditions usually held to be prerequisite to recognition. But if the Czechoslovaks do not possess the Government and the territory of a nation, they have the soul of a nation, which, in the circumstances of this war and, considering their noble behavior, constitutes a high and serious title to recognition. France and Italy recognized them some time ago. Our own Government might with great propriety concur in the action of its partners in the war. It could, in that way, make compensation for what we must regard as the serious mistake of delaying too long the dispatch of troops for the relief and encouragement of the brave men of that nationality—we may now speak of them as having a nationality—fighting for the cause of the Allies in Siberia and who, with proper support, might change the whole eastern front of the war and give the Russian people the help they need to re-establish a Government.

The Czechoslovaks deserve a recompense for the services they have rendered to the Allies. Present recognition may amount to little more than that. But it would be necessary to consider the future consequences of recognition. By that act we should commit ourselves to the principle of the dismemberment of the Austro-Hungarian Empire. But we are at war with Austria-Hungary and this would be no new step, for President WILSON has already acknowledged the right of the Czechoslovaks to independence. In his Mount Vernon address on the Fourth of July the President said that one of the ends to be attained before the war ended in a just peace was this:

> "The settlement of every question, whether of territory, of sovereignty, of economic arrangements, or of political relation, upon the basis of free acceptance of that settlement by the people immediately concerned.

The acceptance of any terms of peace which do not recognize their aspirations to freedom and accord to them at least the opportunity to win their independence is not to be expected of the Czechoslovaks. There are 10,000,000 of them, and they may be counted among the small nations that desire deliverance from German control and tyranny, not less German in quality and effect even though it come from Vienna.

Having recognized the principle, it would be no very considerable step to recognize the Czechoslovak nationality. Even though recognition of their nationality would partake of the nature of political fiction, it is not necessary in this great crisis to feel ourselves rigidly bound by practice and precedents that at another time would be likely to control our action. As much as France, Italy, and Great Britain we owe to the Czechoslovaks, as the reward of their valor, acknowledgment of the splendid loyal spirit they have shown in their support of the allied cause. They are brave and worthy people, and in our relations with them, in our reckonings with them, it would be unbecoming to show a cold and calculating spirit.

OUR GERMAN SOCIALISTS.

Socialist leaders, including Mr. DEBS and Mr. BERGER, have confabulated for four days in Chicago. Indicted or unindicted, the confabulators agree in sticking to the St. Louis platform, that document of "unalterable oppo- "sition to the war just declared by "the Government of the United "States," a declaration which was "a "crime against the people of the "United States and against the na- "tions of the world." "In all modern history," continues this true German manifesto, "there has been no "war more unjustifiable than this "war; no greater dishonor has ever "been forced upon the people than "that which the capitalist class is "forcing upon this nation against its "will."

Mr. DEBS says that every message he has received in his recent correspondence with members of his party "was fraught with a spirit of militant socialism." Militant German socialism, that is. These American majority Socialists are perfectly in accord with their comrades in Germany. They are playing the German game. They are hot for a German peace.

Let us keep in mind the principles and purposes of these German Socialists in America. In effect and purpose, these people are alien enemies.

WHO ARE OUR FRIENDS?

The influence of the friends of Bulgaria is still powerful in Washington. Bulgarian agents from time to time make approaches to representatives of the Entente, in Switzerland or elsewhere; and now and then the news brings vague rumors of peace with Bulgaria. More than once we have heard that high officials hope to get Bulgaria out of the war.

Bulgaria, as THE TIMES has said before, cannot be gotten out of the war without a price, and a price that must be exacted from Serbia, Greece, and Rumania. Rumania has been forced out of the war, but Serbia and Greece will never acquiesce in Bulgarian occupation of their territories unless the Allies compel them to, which is unthinkable. But so long as the Bulgarian Minister stays in Washington there is an easy way open for peace offensives from the Central Powers; so long as America does not declare war on Bulgaria our position lends itself easily to the misconstruction which is even now being placed upon it by German propaganda in the Balkans.

The Germans point to our official relations of peace and friendship with Bulgaria as an indication that we care nothing for the fate of Serbia; and there is some reason to fear that the behavior of individual Americans in the conquered districts of Serbia has given corroboration to this. Serbia was attacked by Austria without justification; after repulsing Austria she was attacked by Bulgaria in the rear; a Bulgarian Premier lately boasted that Serbia had ceased to exist. Serbia exists, but only in the faith of her army and the surviving population of the conquered districts that the Allies will restore her. Our friendship with Bulgaria deals a daily blow to that faith.

The policy of Greece is guided by ELEUTHERIOS VENIZELOS, one of the great statesmen of Europe, a man who represents the ideals which inspire America in the war. He has his enemies in Greece; his enemies are the friends of Germany. VENIZELOS allowed himself to be unconstitutionally driven from power in 1915, because the Allies would not back him up, and allied fortunes in the Balkans were at their worst during his eclipse. He has now returned to power, but his enemies are doing their best to convince the people that again the Allies will not back him up. If this man, who represents liberty and democracy, should be overthrown by a revolution, it would represent a real disaster to the allied cause. And the friends of CONSTANTINE, the friends of Germany, are busily telling the Greek people about America's friendship for Bulgaria, the traditional enemy of Greece.

It is known that the Anglo-French forces at Saloniki have been greatly reduced, that the bulk of the allied army in the Balkans is now Greek and Serbian. Do we want to convince these men, holding a front where victory may be incidental but where defeat would be extremely serious, that America loves the enemy in the opposite trenches? Are we to continue to accord the same treatment to the victim of an unprovoked attack, and to the hero of a stab from behind? Are we to continue to accord the same treatment to a King who served the Germans well and to one of the great democrats of our time? If one can sincerely love God while worshipping Mammon, it may be possible to hold to FERDINAND and VENIZELOS at the same time; but whatever the casuist morals of the situation, it is doing harm to the cause of America and the Allies. Persons whose democratic sensibilities were affronted by the Italian secret treaty, with its claim on comparatively small districts of Greek and Jugoslav territory, may well be asked what they think of a conqueror who has carried massacre and pillage through several Greek districts and half of Serbia.

TEARS OF FERDINAND.

What tender heart will not be moved, what lachrymal ducts will refuse to work overtime, at the beautiful sentimental legend sent out of Germany that FERDINAND of Bulgaria —poor soul!—is so broken down that he weeps involuntarily and bountifully, early and often, and that the sympathetic Kaiser has sent an expert in neurology or crocodilology to "observe" his dear friend and brother. This accomplished artist in political corruption, this cynic who as Prince was morally responsible for one famous assassination and as King said, with prophetic insight, "I in- "tend to be on the side with the "assassins," this inheritor of the high moral principles of the Coburgs and the Bourbons must be laughing at the English and American credulities on which he has long tried to play. What in the world could he find to weep about unless it be that, as he recalls his so humane treatment of the Serbians, on all that concatenation of robbery and massacre, a pious tear may fall from his eyes as he thinks of that fine old, early Bulgarian hero and philanthropist, KRUM, who used to drink his wine out of the skull of the Emperor NICEPHORUS? FERDINAND is no sentimental burglar. He leaves that sort of thing to the Kaiser and KARL ROSNER.

EXECUTIVE AND REPRESENTATIVE.

Representative HUDDLESTON of the Ninth Alabama District, "in every "way an opponent of the Administra- "tion," as Mr. WILSON telegraphed FRANK GLASS of Birmingham the other day, has just been renominated in the primary. It is only natural if the Democratic voters resent Executive interference, an attempt, in appearance if not in intention, of the Executive to pick out members of Congress. Moreover, no general rule can be deduced from the sporadic cases in which Mr. WILSON has been induced to express his opposition or support of particular members. Opposition to the Administration is not necessarily a crime, anyway; and a good many members in good and regular standing and high favor and at the head of great committees need to plead a statute of limitations.

When we remember that Mr. KITCHIN, the leader of the House, voted against the various measures in the Sixty-fourth Congress to increase the army and navy, against the declaration of war with Germany and conscription in the Sixty-fifth, why should Mr. HUDDLESTON be excepted from the amnesty which so many Democratic and Republican statesmen need? The record of all the Alabama Representatives in the Sixty-fourth Congress was bad as to measures of preparedness. Naturally, Mr. DENT voted against all these, and against conscription in the present Congress, and he is Chairman of the Military Affairs Committee. Mr. BURNETT and Mr. ALMON voted against the declaration of war. If they had been put under the Executive interdict, the fact has escaped our attention.

Doubtless Mr. WILSON receives copious requests to put his seal or his commination on members of Congress. It is a delicate and a dangerous thing to do. It is of doubtful propriety, at the best, and no clear principle is evident in these Executive acceptances and repudiations. They seem dissonant and arbitrary. Mr. WILSON's power has been so increased, his influence is rightly so great, that he needs to be careful in his political excursions into the States and Congress districts.

GOOD UNIONS AND BAD UNIONS.

Interesting questions are raised by the increase of wages to the Western Union employés who belong to the "handpicked union." The increase is refused to the members of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union, and it is preparing an appeal to the Postmaster General, who now is in charge of the wire services. The 47,000 employés whose wages are raised are likely to see some advantages in their membership in the union which is declared by the rival union to be no union, but a device to comply with the requirements of the War Labor Board's policy, while nullifying it. The Director General of Wire Services is thus called upon to decide between two unions, one of which is under his displeasure, as Postmaster General, as being an "outside" organization, meaning an organization not starting with the workers of the service in question, but having a general membership. The Western Union and the Post Office are equally opposed to such "outside" organizations.

The same point is raised in the Brooklyn Rapid Transit's case, now under inquiry by the War Labor Board. It is alleged that the company has discharged employés for membership in the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers. The company denies it, and for the moment the facts are aside from the point whether the right to belong to a union is a right to belong to any sort of union the workers prefer, or whether "outside" unions have a preferential right to exist over unions formed inside large forces of employés. It is more than a contest between "inside" and "outside" unions, however vital that may seem to both sorts of unions and the employers concerned. The public is interested in the character of the unions as regards the operation of public utilities. In the cases mentioned, the dissatisfied unions have a record of readiness to interrupt the public services for reasons of their own, regardless of the policy declared by the War Labor Board and assented to by both labor and capital. The commercial telegraphers' threats to stop wire communications during wartime are too recent to have been forgotten, and are consistent with their previous record. The question is whether there should be preference given to such unions when there are other unions in existence which are satisfied with their conditions under collective bargaining.

It will hardly be contended that the right to belong to a union includes the right to belong to the I. W. W. It would seem equally plain that the line should be drawn against those declaring in the most public manner their intention to violate the engagements made in their behalf by their own chosen representatives. On the other hand, the line might well be drawn in favor of organizations which discipline the members who violate the agreements of the union. That is to say, there are unions which meet the rule of reason and which should be regarded in good and regular standing. On the other hand, there are unions which either never had any good character or which have lost it by practices detrimental to the public interest and inconsistent with good morals. Both sorts of unions ought not to be treated alike. The way to encourage good unions is to discourage bad unions.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

We May Hear Again of Weather-Gage.

Should it prove true that the commanders of the German submarines have added to their other devices for assassination the characteristic one of covering parts of the sea with an oil whence asphyxiating gases will rise in great quantities, one of the results, in time, might be a return to something of its old importance for the "weather-gage."

What that importance was is known to all students of naval warfare, as conducted in the days of sail, and to all readers of the romances dealing with the same subject. The ship or the fleet that could get to windward of the enemy craft took into battle an advantage that often made the difference between victory and defeat, for the weather-gage gave its possessor a freedom of evolution and of choice as to time and place of attack that was often of more value than superiority in number of ships and weight of guns.

Since steam came in, and gave practically complete independence of wind and currents, references to the weather-gage have almost disappeared from naval annals, and now the Admirals and lesser sea fighters have to show their skill in other ways than that of forcing their foes down to leeward. Should the spreading of poisonous and volatile oils become a recognized feature of naval combats, as it would if the Germans determined to use them—and they would do that if they found the thing feasible—then again, as in the old days, would every commander have to do his best to keep to windward and pay a possibly heavy penalty in the smothering or disabling of his crew if he failed to achieve that end.

At sea as on land, however, there would be the defense of the gas mask, and after all it will take more than a single dubious experiment to establish the practical efficiency of this latest manifestation of "Schrecklichkeit." The reports from the North Carolina coast are not quite convincing, and—well, the sea is such a large place!

An Election That Is a Farce.

There is something half absurd and half pathetic, at this late day, in the election of a King by a people like the Finns. Of course it is not to be denied that there are peoples, and not a few of them in various parts of the world, for whom a decently regulated monarchy is a better government than a republic. On the other hand, there are peoples who have succeeded in combining the advantages of democracy and monarchy, and it is their own business, and that of nobody else, if they choose to let well enough alone, instead of overturning their long-established institutions merely to attain what would after all be only a new name for what they have already.

The case of the Finns, however, comes in neither of these categories. They are a literate and intelligent folk, quite capable of governing themselves in accordance with modern formulae, and it is not a King of the British or Italian type that they are to elect, but a King who will be the agent of a monarch entirely regardless of Finnish interests. The election will be not an election at all, but a confession of subjugation, helplessness, and docility. But they are the frogs who called in the stork to help them, and they will have to pay the penalty.

The plea that they could do nothing else than what they did do is not true. It ignores the possibility of making the choice of Belgium between safety and honor—between fighting to the death, if need be, and accepting life as slaves. The new King of Finland will smile cynically if anybody ever ventures to remind him that he was elected and to tell him that those who elect can depose. That is not at all the German conception of kingship and its responsibilities—or its irresponsibilities.

Among sailormen it is believed that all Finns are wizards, with mysterious powers, especially over the weather. Evidently the sailormen are wrong, for magicians never would get themselves into a position as humiliating and as nearly hopeless as the one which the Finns confront today. And the worst part of their position is that it neither gets nor deserves much sympathy.

Many Have Bought, but Not All.

A statement issued by the National War Savings Committee calls attention to the truly interesting fact that if every man, woman, and child in the United States had handed over to the Government $2 in cash, the amount received would have been almost exactly the same as was raised in the month of July by the sales throughout the country of Thrift and War Savings Stamps. To be precise, the total was $211,417,942.61.

As a matter of fact, however, this sum is not an aggregation of $2 bills, and the committee's estimate is not that all of us have contributed to this fund, but that only about 34,400,000 of us as yet have done so. Even that, of course, is a record that justifies pride, but we could be prouder still if the unattainable ideal of universal participation in this particular loan were more nearly approached.

Since the sale of these stamps began, $518,310,334.03 had been paid for them up to July 31, and the pledges for payments in the last five months of 1918 will increase the sales to over a billion, maturity value. As interpreted by the National War Savings Committee, these Treasury receipts mean three things—an investment by over a third of the country's population in its securities, with consequent training in the patriotic virtue of thrift; a loan to the Government in support of the war, and a lessening of competition with the Government for man power and for raw material. All three are highly important.

"The Very Stuff of Triumph."

From Going Over, the Y. M. C. A. newspaper for soldiers in camps here.

Perhaps the most inspiring record that has reached this country from abroad is the report of a newspaper correspondent, Edwin L. James, whose writings appear in THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Mr. James is under no obligations to observe the diplomatic niceties. He is a reporter whose business is not with the ephemeral and sometimes wholly elusive factors that enter so largely into international "conversations"; his business is with facts.

He has watched the coming of the American Expeditionary Forces and has had opportunity to compare our troops with those of our Allies, and, more important still, with those of our enemies.

After the battle of Chateau-Thierry, Mr. James penned this heartening message to America: "Today the Americans stand in strong position before the boche at the nearest point in the line to Paris, and they stand with a new faith in themselves.

"They have met the Hun in his terrible drives and they know just how well he can fight, which is not quite so well as they can fight.

"Future civilization rests upon the hope that the American Army will prove as good, on the whole, as the American unit northwest of Chateau-Thierry has proved itself to be."

But here——! We said Mr. James was an unemotional newspaper reporter whose business was with facts. We find him writing of Faith, which is the evidence of things not seen; of knowledge which cannot be measured or weighed; of Hope, which is the desire of good things expected to come.

Mr. James does not itemize military stores. He does not tell of the weight of steel that can be poured into the German lines. He does not say the Allies now outnumber the Teuton hosts.

Instead, he says, "Faith and knowledge are with the troops; and hope is with the councils of civilization."

A fact is no less a fact because it deals with qualitative rather than quantitative values.

We hold to our original estimate of Mr. James. He is a dispassionate newspaper reporter.

Somehow we are inclined to the view that he has catalogued "the very stuff of triumph"—faith, knowledge and hope.

Draft Ages.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

To those who object to the minimum age limit being placed at 18 in the new Man Power bill the following excerpt from the manuscript memoirs of Lieutenant Edward Baldwin of Elizabeth, N. J., may prove illuminating.

Lieutenant Baldwin served in the 13th New York Independent Battery ("Wheeler's Battery") from the beginning to the end of the civil war. He fought in scores of major engagements, was at Chancellorsville and Fredericksburg, helped repel Pickett's charge at Gettysburg, and marched with Sherman to the sea. He knew whereof he wrote.

The boys of '61.

How appropriate the title! The "boys!" Yes, they were boys—at least, a majority were. They went into the United States service boys and came out men in every sense of the word. Boys that stormed the heights of Fredericksburg, that charged Fort Donelson, that repulsed Pickett's veterans at Gettysburg, that fought upon Lookout Mountain, that charged up the slopes of Missionary Ridge, and, after capturing Atlanta, marched with Sherman to the sea, and forced Lee to surrender at Appomattox. Boys the equals of men of any army of ancient or modern times.

And he adds these figures taken from the records of the War Department:

Enlisted in Union Army 1861-1865.

Age 10 years and under	23
Age 12 years and under	225
Age 14 years and under	1,523
Age 16 years and under	844,801
Age 18 years and under	1,151,438
Age 21 years and under	2,159,798

New York, Aug. 13, 1918. W. M.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Apropos of your editorial article in today's issue, "Eighteen as the Minimum Age," you may be interested to learn that General Grant told my late mother in speaking of the civil war that the best soldiers were boys 18 years of age. At this crisis in our history such a statement from such a source should carry weight and conviction. ROBERT J. HARE POWEL.

New York, Aug. 13, 1918.

Senator Baird's Stand.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In comparison with the acts of some of our other United States Senators, how refreshing it is to read Senator David Baird's letter to the President on the matter of woman suffrage. He refuses the President's request to support such an amendment because, he says, "my State and your State rejected woman suffrage by 50,000 majority. I don't know that the people of New Jersey have changed their minds on this subject." How different the Senators from Iowa, who, after their State voted down a prohibition amendment to the State's Constitution in October of last year, used every means in their power to put upon us national prohibition.

ROBERT N. MERRITT.

Snow Hill, Md., Aug. 10, 1918.

BRITISH DECORATIONS.

What They Mean When Conferred Upon American Leaders.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

So many persons have written and asked me about the decorations conferred by King George on American Generals and Admirals, and there is evidently a fear in the minds of some Americans that the acceptance of these decorations may insidiously sap American democracy by creating a "titled" class, that perhaps you will permit me to quiet their fears and explain what these appreciations signify.

Knighthood is an honor dating back to feudalism. It is conferred by the sovereign in person, who "dubs" his kneeling subject—the posture indicating allegiance, submission, and fidelity—by touching his shoulders with a drawn sword, and saying: "I dub thee knight; arise, Sir John," and the man who thirty seconds before knelt down as plain John Smith arises Sir John Smith. This ceremony is the accolade, and it is the accolade, the laying on not of hands but of the sword, and the recital of the mystic words, that work the transformation. Unless a man has received the accolade he is not a knight in the same way that until a man has been ordained he is not a priest.

There are certain Orders of Chivalry, as old as chivalry itself, which are conferred for distinguished services to the State or to show the national admiration for an eminent foreigner's abilities, character, or distinction; just as in America universities show their high regard for an Ambassador or other distinguished foreigner by conferring on him the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws, although of law he may have only a superficial acquaintance. When an Englishman, a plain Mister, has served well and faithfully and is deemed worthy of honor by being made a Knight Commander of the Bath, (K. C. B.,) or a member of the higher grade, a Grand Cross, (G. C. B.,) or a Knight Commander or Grand Cross of the Order of St. Michael and St. George, (K. C. M. G. or G. C. M. G., as the case may be,) he is first knighted, thereby being transformed from the plain Mister to the more stately Sir John, after which he is "created" a member of the order by being "invested" by the King with the ribbon, star, and collar of the order, and then, and then only, after the accolade and the investiture, does he cease to be Mr. John Smith and become Sir John Smith, G. C. B.

When a foreigner is made an honorary member of one of these orders, a Frenchman or an American, for instance, he receives neither the accolade, he is not "dubbed," nor is he invested; and for two reasons obvious to every one. First, that act of kneeling before the sovereign is symbolic of submission and allegiance, proper to be performed by a subject to his sovereign, but improper and impossible to be rendered by a foreigner, who owes him neither political nor moral allegiance. Second, the accolade confers a title, and it would be improper for the King of England to confer a title on the citizens of a Republic where titles do not exist.

But the King of England, representing his Ministers and his people, desires to show the national appreciation of the gallantry of a great General or Admiral, and he gives him the token without causing him embarrassment. He pays him the same honor that he would one of his own Generals or Admirals, he gives him the insignia of the order—actually gives it to him as one might ask a friend to accept a remembrance of friendship—but does not place him in the false position of forcing upon him a title which he does not desire or is not in accordance with his traditions or political principles.

If General Pershing were an Englishman, having been "created" a Grand Cross of the Bath, he would, of course, be Sir John Pershing, but being an American, and not having been "dubbed" or invested, even although he has received the Grand Cross, he still remains plain John Pershing, and no Englishman would "Sir John" him or give him a title which he does not possess. That is all there is to it, and no American need worry or fear for the safety of republican institutions because their countrymen have been given proof how much my countrymen appreciate the great work they are doing in the common cause of humanity. A. MAURICE LOW.

Washington, Aug. 11, 1918.

The Spirit of the Army.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

One need not be surprised at the success of our army when the officers are animated by the spirit of the writer of the inclosed.

HAMILTON FISH.

Garrison-on-Hudson, Aug. 11, 1918.

[Inclosure.]

Extracts from a letter from an American officer at the front in France to his father:

July —, 1918.

I am writing you a few lines to say that I am assigned with my company to two French companies to defend an important position (hill) against the expected German offensive. My company will be in the first position to resist the tremendous concentration against us, and I do not believe there is a chance of any of us surviving the first rush. I am proud to be trusted with such a post of honor and have the greatest confidence in my own men to do their duty to the end. * * * My company is expected to protect the right flank of the position and to counterattack at sight of first boche. In war some units have to be sacrificed for the safety of the rest, and this post has fallen to us and will be executed gladly as our contribution to the final victory. * * * I want you in case I am killed to be brave and remember that one could not have wished a better way to die than for a righteous cause and one's country.

MORE LIGHT!

How often from the vast horizon, dim,
we watched for Harbor Lights,
Returning weary from our conflict with great seas,
Weary and spent by struggle with a World of Waters!
How sweet the steady light amid the dark, leading us home,
To rest of body and to rest of soul!

There were, too, other lights on dangerous shoals—
Lights, through swift passages begirt with rocks,
Lights, on lone inlets set in stormy seas—
All Lights that brought us home!

Yet Germany sinks lights—the lights on Diamond Shoals,
And other lights that lead our old World on—
The light of Treaties, man's foundation sure,
The light long nurtured in a brother's heart, Man's love for Man.
She hails as lights the keen-fanged rocks, called Man's Necessity,
That pierce our vessel's hull, and, lo, we sink in utter outer dark!

O-light of love of God, shine clear and true!
O love of gentle Nazarene for man, lead firmly on!
More light! More light, through the dark seas
Of this world's bloody strife!
Lead Thou our old Ship on through fogs and shoals,
To Freedom, Justice, Liberty—to anchorage in Thee!

ELEANOR VAN ALLEN FURMAN.

3,000 MILES FOR DRAFT.

Error Causes Alaskan to Journey Through Arctic Blizzards.

CAMP LEWIS, TACOMA, Wash., Aug. 14.—Leland H. Hudson, a draftsman from Paxson, Alaska, 200 miles north of Fairbanks, is here after a trip of more than 3,000 miles, in which he traveled by dog team, buckboard, mail barge, river steamer, railway, and coastwise vessel.

Due to a mistaken idea on the part of the Registrar at Paxson, that all men who registered there were obliged to give their address in "the States," Hudson gave his mother's address in Seattle. His card was sent there, and on May 22 he was ordered by the Seattle board to report there for duty. He asked for a two weeks' extension because a boat did not leave Fairbanks until late in June, but he received a reply to "take the first train or be classed as a deserter." The nearest railway is at White Horse, more than 1,200 miles away.

He left Paxson on May 26, going forty-two miles by dog team in two days, in which he went through a blizzard; then seventy-two miles by buckboard in two days, in which he had four relays of horses; down the Tanana River and through the Bates Rapids for 100 miles on a mail barge, and arrived at Fairbanks on June 2. He took a steamer for Dawson on June 20, and went 900 miles down the Tanana and up the Yukon, arriving at White Horse on July 5. While on the Yukon, which makes a wide bend and goes north of the arctic circle, Hudson with thirty other draft men who were going to Fort Yukon drilled on the upper deck of the river boat under the light of the midnight sun.

He took the White Pass Railroad from White Horse to Skagway, paying $20 for a passage of 110 miles, and arrived in Skagway in time to engage passage on a boat for Seattle, which left on July 7, and arrived there on July 9. He reported for duty here on July 26, but it was not until yesterday when he presented vouchers for his expenses, totalling nearly $400, that officers were aware of his long journey.

UPSETS HUGHES DECISION.

In Granting Injunction Court Upholds Service Board's Power.

Supreme Court Justice Benedict in Brooklyn yesterday granted the petition of the Public Service Commission for an injunction restraining the Brooklyn Borough Gas Company from charging consumers more than the present rate of 95 cents per 1,000 cubic feet for gas. The court sustains the power of the commission to fix the rates and holds that the company could not put the proposed increase to $1.25 into effect without authority from the commission. Justice Benedict also rules that the filing of the report of Charles E. Hughes as referee and the entering of a judgment which declares the eighty-cent gas rate to be void was a violation of the order made by him on Aug. 5, which stayed all "acts and proceedings by the Brooklyn Borough Gas Company by way of demanding, exacting, charging, or collecting a higher rate for gas than the maximum of 95 cents per 1,000 feet."

The lawyers for the company are preparing to take the case before the Appellate Division in the October term. Justice Benedict's injunction will remain in force and the present 95-cent rate prevail unless and until his judgment is reversed.

PRISONER COUNCIL NAMED.

State Department Announces Personnel of Berne Mission.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—Secretary Lansing today announced the full personnel of the American delegation to the American-German prisoner conference to be held in Berne on Sept. 23.

The American delegates will be: John W. Garrett, American Minister to the Netherlands, Chairman of the delegation; Major Gen. F. J. Kernan, U. S. A.; John W. Davis, Solicitor General of the United States; Captain H. H. Hough, U. S. N., and Commander Raymond Stone, U. S. N.

The assistant delegates will be: Ellis Loring Dresel, War Trade Board representative in Switzerland; Christian A. Herter, special assistant in the Department of State, secretary of the delegation; Colonel Ulysses S. Grant, 3d., U. S. A.; Colonel Samuel G. Shartle, U. S. A.; Charles Moorefield Storey, attorney in the Department of Justice; Major James H. Perkins, Commissioner of the American National Red Cross. Lewellyn N. Snowden will accompany the delegation as special disbursing officer, and Clinton E. MacEachran as confidential clerk.

ARMY HEALTH A RECORD.

American Annual Death Rate from Disease Only 1.9 Per Thousand.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—A record health rate has been established by the American armies. For the week ended July 26 the combined reports of the American Expeditionary Forces and troops stationed in the United States show an annual death rate from disease of 1.9 per thousand. The rate for men of military age in civil life is 6.7.

"This new rate," said General Gorgas, "is based on an approximate strength of 2,500,000 men, and includes men living under abnormal conditions. The overseas record was made while American soldiers were participating in the heavy fighting in the Marne salient, when they were frequently compelled to sleep and eat under the most primitive conditions.

"That this record is truly representative of the general health of the troops is shown by the combined reports, which indicate 2.8 per thousand as the average death rate from disease during the last two months. During the Mexican war the annual death rate for disease was 100 per 1,000. In our civil war the rate in 1862 was 40 per 1,000; in 1863 it was 60 per 1,000. The rate for the Spanish-American war was 25 per 1,000. The lowest figure heretofore recorded was 20 per 1,000 during the Russo-Japanese war."

Sugar Regulation Is Modified.

The Federal Food Board ruled yesterday that hereafter manufacturers may purchase 125 pounds of Louisiana second and third sugars on every 100-pound sugar certificate. The reason given was that there are now in Louisiana 10,000,000 pounds of second and third sugars which began to deteriorate from inversion before the certificate plan was put into effect. At that time there was a market for these sugars, but the certificate requirement placed the manufacturer at a disadvantage, for the Louisiana sugar nets only from 80 to 93 pounds of real sugar to 100 pounds raw.

War Course for Laboratory Aids.

In response to a request of the Surgeon General's office of the War Department for laboratory assistants trained in bacteriological work, for immediate service in laboratories connected with camps and hospitals, Dr. William H. Park, Director of city laboratories, and Dr. Anna W. Williams, Assistant Director, are offering a special three months' course at the New York University and Bellevue Hospital Medical College. The course will begin on Sept. 4 and be given daily except Saturdays from 9 to 5. The class will be limited to fifty, and preference in selecting candidates will be given to college women with some preliminary scientific training.

WILSON PROCLAIMS AUG. 24 DRAFT DAY

All Men Reaching 21 Since June 5 Required to Register Then to Replenish Camps.

EXPECT TO ENROLL 150,000

From 6,000 to 7,000 Will Come from This City—Registration Under New Draft Act Later.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—Because men are being sent to training camps so rapidly that Class 1 of the draft is practically exhausted and must be replenished to meet the calls for September, President Wilson today issued a proclamation fixing Saturday, August 24, for the registration of all who at that time shall have reached the age of 21 years since June 5. After that, it is likely that there will be a weekly registration of all who reach 21 during the week.

During September the Provost Marshal General must furnish 200,000 men to the training camps. The nubmer in prospect from which to meet that call is only a little more than 100,000. The deficiency is expected to be met through the registration to be held Aug. 24.

Provost Marshal General Enoch Crowder said tonight:

"The registration on Aug. 24 should not be confused with the larger registration which must be undertaken after Congress has acted on the legislation now pending increasing the age limits.

"On the basis of the registration on June 5 last of those who had become 21 years of age since June 5, 1917, it is estimated that approximately 150,000 will have reached that age between June 5, 1918, and Aug. 24, 1918. Of this number, judging by previous experience, something over 50 per cent. should be available for Class 1.

"It is strongly urged that all young men who will be affected by this registration ascertain from their local boards, or from the local boards of the towns where they expect to be on Aug. 24, just where they should apply for registration. Those unable, on account of sickness, to register in person may deputize responsible persons to register for them.

"It will not be necessary to hold another drawing in Washington to determine the order of liability to service of those who will register on Aug. 24. The same method will be followed as that adopted for belated registrants whose names went on the books after June 5 last. In other words, advantage will be taken of the fact that enough numbers were drawn in the official drawing of June 27, 1918, to fix the orders of liability, not only for all who registered June 5, 1918, but for all who are expected to be enrolled on Aug. 24. Altogether 1,200 numbers were drawn at that time, although the total numoer of registrants in any one registration district on June 5 did not exceed two-thirds of that number. Thus one-third of these numbers are available for distribution among the new registrants.

"This distribution will be made by the Adjutant General, or draft executive, in each State, for each of the registration districts under his jurisdiction, copies of all registration cards, with blank spaces for the numbers, having been furnished him. He will pick the available numbers at random and assign them according to the order in which he takes up the registration cards. When a registrant has thus received his number he will be able, by reference to the official drawing of June 27, 1918, to which he will have access, to determine the order in which he will be called."

Martin Conboy, Director of the Draft for New York City, received instructions from Adjt. Gen. Sherrill yesterday to arrange for the registration on Aug. 24 of men who shall then have reached the age of 21 years since June 5 last. Mr. Conboy notified the 180 local draft boards to prepare to register all such men. It is estimated that between 6,000 and 7,000 New Yorkers will register.

For the greater registration as soon as Congress passes the new Draft Mr. Conboy will need a large number of voluntary registrars. All willing to aid in this registration are asked to communicate with Mr. Conboy at his office on the sixth floor of the Hall of Records.

HITS WORK-OR-FIGHT CLAUSE.

Gompers Appeals to Draft Bill Framers Not to Alienate Labor.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—Organized labor's emphatic opposition to any work-or-fight provision in the new Man-Power bill extending the draft ages is expressed in a letter from Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation

LIEUT. D. ROBERTSON, VETERAN, DIES AT 87

Army's Oldest Enlisted Man Served 64 Years as Hospital Steward on Governors Island.

REFUSED TO BE RETIRED

Secretary Taft Drew Bill Which Congress Passed, but He Continued in Active Service.

Lieutenant David Robertson, U. S. A., who had been a hospital steward on Governors Island for sixty-four years, being the oldest enlisted man in the United States Army, both in years and in service, and who numbered among his friends practically every officer from the days of Grant to those of the present day, died Tuesday night at his flower-surrounded cottage on Governors Island. He had been ailing only a week, and the cause of his death was given as infirmities of age, as he was 87 years old.

Although retired on full pay by a special act of Congress in March of 1911 as a reward for his faithful service to the Government, Lieutenant Robertson continued to live on Governors Island and work in the post dispensary until his recent illness. Lieutenant Robertson was born in Scotland and was graduated from the University of Edinburgh. He came to America when he was 21 years old, and in May, 1854, he enlisted on Governors Island, where he was a hospital steward. He could have retired on half pay after thirty years of service, but he preferred to continue in active service. Lieutenant Robertson served under Grant, Sherman, Sheridan, Hancock, and many other famous officers.

A movement started to retire Lieutenant Robertson under a special act of Congress on full pay was learned of by former President Taft, when he was Secretary of War, and he not only gave it his indorsement, but drew up the bill, which was passed by Congress while he was President. The bill was indorsed by Senator Elihu Root and nearly every officer who had held a leading position at the post for the twenty-five years prior to that time. The bill provided for his retirement as Second Lieutenant, his rank previous to that time being that of Sergeant.

Lieutenant Robertson had a great variety of duties to perform as hospital steward. In the early days he not only had to take care of the sick, but also had to cook the meals, and look after all the cleaning and fumigating work of the institution. He had no permanent subordinates, which made his duties greater. Lieutenant Robertson made a reputation for himself in his activity and attention to the care and treatment of wounded and sick soldiers on the island during the civil war. There were between 3,000 and 4,000 on the island at one time. He nursed soldiers and civilians through three epidemics of cholera and two of yellow fever.

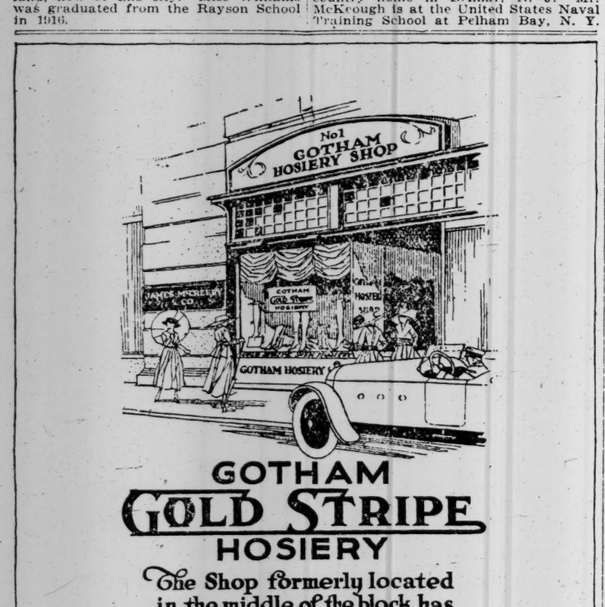
Lieutenant Robertson left a daughter, Claire, and a son, Private Dudley Robertson, chief clerk in the transportation department of the army at 45 Broadway, who lived with their father on Governors Island. His wife died four years ago. They celebrated their golden wedding anniversary in 1911.

Miss Ridgway Wed to Lieut. Nicoll.

The marriage is announced of Miss Jennie Agnes Ridgway of this city and Lieutenant R. I. Nicoll, Sanitary Corps, U. S. A., which took place on Aug. 10 at the Church of the Ascension, West 107th Street. Lieutenant Nicoll is attached to Base Hospital 62, Camp Upton.

Engagement.

Mr. and Mrs. T. Walter Williams of this city announce the engagement of their daughter, Florence E., to Gerald F. MacEwen, formerly of London, England, now of this city. Miss Williams was graduated from the Rayson School in 1916.



The Shop formerly located in the middle of the block has
Removed to 1 West 34th St.
Adjoining McCreery's-opposite the Waldorf-Astoria
SILK STOCKINGS that WEAR
Another Gotham Hosiery Shop at 504 Fifth Ave.

Sale Will End On Saturday at 1 P. M.

HENRI POUCHEZ, 383 Fifth Avenue, has retired after 26 years of business, and we have bought his entire stock. IT IS YOUR OPPORTUNITY THIS WEEK.

His overcoat prices were (to measure)	$100,	our price	$35
His suit " "	70,	" "	35
His evening dress suits prices were	100,	" "	60
His vestings " "	15,	" "	5

These garments will have EVERY MARK of the exclusive tailor, except the PRICE-MARK.

Arnheim
TWO STORES
BROADWAY & NINTH STREET AND
59 E. 42D ST., BET. FIFTH & MADISON AVES.

SAID HE WAS 147 YEARS OLD

Bellevue Patient Told Physicians About Events in Revolution.

After asserting that he was 147 years old, William Masios, a negro, who said he was a preacher, died last night soon after being admitted to Bellevue Hospital, suffering from pneumonia, arteriosclerosis, and heart disease. He answered all questions put to him by the doctors about Revolutionary times, and his answers were so intelligent that the hospital authorities put him on record as being of that age, the oldest patient ever admitted to the hospital.

A call was sent to Bellevue for an ambulance last night. Two male nurses responded and went to Masios's home, 183 West 134th Street. The negro did not want to go to the hospital, saying that he never was there before. He was finally persuaded by the nurses, and when he arrived at the hospital he told Dr. Jewett, in charge of the ward, that he was 147 years old.

Dr. Jewett looked at him in amazement, but the negro insisted that this was true. He told the doctor that the nation was about to bring the draft age up to 45, but that he could give away a hundred years and still be over the draft age. Neighbors say he was born in Richmond, Va., in 1771, and that he has been preaching for some time on street corners.

SENATOR GALLINGER ILL.

New Hampshire Representative, 81, Suffers from Heart Disease.

FRANKLIN, N. H., Aug. 14.—United States Senator Jacob H. Gallinger was reported today in a serious condition at a hospital here. He is suffering from heart disease, and physicians expressed anxiety regarding his illness because of his age.

He is 81 years old, and is serving his fifth term in the Senate. He has not been in good health since returning from Washington in July. He was at his Summer home at Salisbury Heights when physicians last week sent him to the hospital for treatment.

Open School for Crippled Children.

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, Mass., Aug. 14.—A reception was held at Upway Field in Pittsfield this afternoon at the opening of the school for crippled children, for which Mrs. Frederick S. Coolidge of New York gave her country place, a beautiful villa, and thirty acres, and endowed the school with a gift of $200,000. A committee for the reception, Dr. William Norton Bullard and Dr. William R. MacAusland of Boston, Bishop Thomas F. Davies of Lenox, William D. Wyman and Dr. Henry Colt of Pittsfield, had installations for the opening. Bronze memorials to Mr. and Mrs. Albert A. Sprague, Mrs. Coolidge's parents, and a memorial to her husband, the late Dr. Frederick S. Coolidge, who founded the school, were unveiled.

Capt. Grimm Marries Mrs. Heufner.

The marriage of Captain Eugene E. Grimm of Franklin, Penn., and Mrs. Ruth Elliott Heufner of 500 West End Avenue, this city, a daughter of Mrs. Ida N. Elliott of that address, took place yesterday noon in the Marble Collegiate Church, the Rev. Dr. W. N. P. Dailey officiating. Miss Katherine Elliott was her sister's only attendant, and Colonel Chese Lamberton, also of Franklin, was the best man. The wedding breakfast was served at Sherry's. Captain Grimm and his bride are making a motor tour of New England. He is a Yale graduate and is a son of Daniel Grimm, a wealthy Pennsylvania oil man.

Manning-McKeough Engagement.

Mrs. Mary Manning of 143 East Ninety-fifth Street, announces the engagement of her granddaughter, Miss Margaret Frances Manning, to James A. McKeough, U. S. N. R., of Amsterdam, N. Y. Miss Manning was educated at the Ursuline Convent, New Rochelle. She is spending the summer at her country home in Belmar, N. J. Mr. McKeough is at the United States Naval Training School at Pelham Bay, N. Y.

LACK OF DWELLINGS WORRYING GERMANS

Shortage of Labor and Materials Due to War Causes Great Distress.

LANDLORDS PROFITEERING

Berlin Citizens Ask Government to Take Drastic Steps to Curb Rises in Rents.

Constantly increasing shortage of dwellings, combined with the rapacity of the landlords, is driving the German renter or would-be renter of flats or houses into a state of desperation, according to reports found in copies of German newspapers just reaching New York. There is hardly an issue of the Berlin and provincial papers that does not contain articles about the "Wohnungsnot," (want of dwellings,) and there is an almost universal demand for more drastic action on the part of the Imperial Government and the local authorities for the purpose of relieving the present distress and providing for the housing of the millions of soldiers who will some day return from the front.

Because of the lack of both building material and labor little is being done toward meeting the situation, and the appropriation of 500,000,000 marks ($119,000,000 at normal exchange) voted by the Reichstag on May 10, and the creation of a special department for housing in the Prussian Government, headed by Baron von Coels van der Brügghen, seem thus far to have produced more discussion and criticism than practical results.

As a measure of temporary relief the Municipal Building Commission in Berlin is reported to be planning to take over 110 school buildings from the educational authorities and fit them out as dwellings, thus depriving the Berlin children of 3,066 class rooms, 900 attached rooms, ninety-four halls for entertainments, and sixty-five gymnasiums. This scheme has aroused the wrath of the Berliner Volks-Zeitung, which, in its issue of July 3, declares that its execution would be "the deathblow to the last remnants of a decentralized system of public school instruction." "In order to provide room for the dispossessed school units it is proposed to use the remaining sixty school buildings from 8 o'clock in the morning to 7 in the evening," the Volks-Zeitung says.

The Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung printed on July 6 a table prepared by the Imperial Bureau of Statistics from data obtained by questioning ninety-three cities of more than 50,000 inhabitants, showing that in those cities during 1917 there were built only 428 dwelling houses and 1,712 flats, compared with 7,017 and 45,220 respectively in 1913, the last peace year, and 966 and 4,685 in 1916. The report implies that a scarcity of labor, saying that during 1917 there were three jobs in the building trade for every worker.

Admits Tuberculosis Menace.

The Breslauer Neueste Nachrichten, in an article on the necessity for taking immediate steps toward meeting the demand for some 750,000 new habitations that will be needed during the first year of peace, incidentally confirms recent reports regarding the steady rise of infantile mortality in Germany, as well as the increase in tuberculosis. The article says:

"We don't need to conceal it. The health of our people, especially in the large cities, is no longer of the best. The food difficulties have deprived the human body of a large part of its powers of resistance and made it more susceptible to attack. The war swings two terrible scourges over the big cities in particular. The increase in deaths of nursing babies and the rise in cases of tuberculosis of the lungs. Military reasons make it necessary to hold up the figures for the present, but any one who is able to look a little deeper into the records of the hospitals, bureaus for medical consultation and similar official books, also knows that the coming peace will put us face to face with enormous sanitary tasks."

In the program outlined by the Government in connection with the appropriation of the 500,000,000 marks for the purpose of aiding the construction of dwellings through the advancing of money to builders, the putting out of loans at low rates, &c., it was suggested that the Federal States and local legislative bodies, as well as the savings banks, insurance companies, and like institutions, should take action along the same lines. Reports from 115 cities collected by the German Union of Cities show that already some of them have moved in the direction indicated. In Lübeck, for example, the municipality has awarded a building premium of 114,750 marks to a concern that agrees to construct at least twenty-two small dwelling this year and to rent them to large families only. In Berlin it is planned to raise 5,000,000 marks for the construction of barrack-like flats numbering 5,000. In the Spandau suburb the local council has appropriated 1,500,000 marks for the same purpose. In Dresden the municipality, with the permission of the Ministry of the Interior, has resolved to change the building ordinances so as to allow the use of roofs and cellars as dwellings for a period of ten years after the end of the war. This decision has drawn the fire of the Dresdner Volkszeitung, which remarks that this is a reactionary step and the returning soldiers are not likely to be very thankful for such housing provisions.

Wants Dwellings Rationed.

In this connection the Dresden paper reprints part of an article from the Frankfort Volksstimme, in which the writer demands the rationing of dwelling space as the only feasible and just temporary solution of the problem, and points out that the Government has taken no steps to prevent the building and occupying of luxurious mansions by the war profiteers and food extortioners that have sprung up like mushrooms all over the empire. In the meantime, says the writer, "fathers and mothers who have made heavy sacrifices for the hard-pressed Fatherland are wandering through the streets of the cities vainly seeking shelter for themselves and their families."

A plan worked out by some officials, and made public through a Berlin news bureau sometimes used for semi-official communications, suggesting the temporary billeting of impecunious returned soldiers and their families in homes where there are unused rooms, has aroused considerable more or less sarcastic comment in the press, and seems hardly likely to be resorted to unless in case of desperate need.

On July 8 the Hamburger Fremdenblatt printed a report from Berlin to the effect that the Mayor of Erfurt had declared that he had learned from reliable sources that the Government was about to try to lessen the housing difficulties through issuing an edict temporarily withdrawing from the people the right to move from one part of the country to another, thus avoiding congestion in the industrial centres. Under this plan, which the Fremdenblatt's Berlin correspondent seemed to think not unlikely of adoption, workers and their families could only obtain permission to move under special circumstances. Although men like Dr. Bernhard Dernburg and Count Posadowsky have expressed themselves in favor of this plan as an emergency measure, the majority of the German press is opposed to it and voices the hope that instead of restricting the movements of the workers the State Commissioner of Housing will carry out his recent threat of taking possession of the thousands of houses and flats now empty in Berlin because of the absence of their owners or the inability of the people to pay the exhorbitant rents demanded.

Rent War Rages in Capital.

In the meantime a merry war is being waged between the landlords and the tenants of Greater Berlin. Both sides have organized and are holding meetings at which their grievances are discussed and resolutions asking for Government aid are adopted. The landlords demand the limitation of the functions and powers of the special boards appointed by the authorities to handle cases of disputes over rents involving soldiers' dependants, the abolition of the rule compelling them to make a reduction of about 25 per cent. where the soldiers' family is assisted by the municipality, the abolition of the ordinance protecting the tenants and a general raise in rents of at least 25 per cent. The tenants call the present regulations for their protection inadequate, and ask the Commissioner of Housing to issue an edict limiting rent increases to from 5 to 15 per cent., according to circumstances, and providing against notices to move until two years after the conclusion of peace. While the landlords insist that their carrying charges and all other expenses have gone up enormously during the war, thus making rent raises inevitable, the tenants declare that the raises they propose would be ample to meet all these increases.

Contrary to the general impression, the German authorities have not taken very drastic steps toward protecting the dependents of the Kaiser's soldiers from the clutches of their fellow countrymen in the shape of landlords, and the Berlin papers are filled with accounts of wholesale evictions and stories of soldiers' wives wandering from house to house vainly seeking quarters for themselves and their little ones. Addressing a meeting held in Frankfort-on-Main by the German Association for Dwelling Reform and the local tenants' union, Professor Fuchs of Tubingen, according to the Kleine Presse, pointed out that England and Austria have done much more to protect the poorer tenants than Germany, and called for more drastic action on the part of the authorities. Under the heading "No End to Rent Raises!" the Berlin Vorwärts said in its issue of June 25:

"Rent raises and notices to move are coming so rapidly now in Berlin that the mediation officers are overloaded with work. Besides, these offices by no means enjoy the general confidence of the tenants. Of course, they are not supposed to represent only the side of the tenants, but when they openly support the side of the landlords and admit the justice of their claims for increases reaching 53 per cent., they are no longer functioning as mediators in the sense of the Order of the Federal Council referred to, which, after all, was issued with the intention of protecting the tenants first of all.

"In connection with their present actions the landlords are pursuing methods that often border on extortion. They insist upon the signing of leases for only six months, or even only three months, so that they may give notice and raise the rent every quarter. But July and January are not times for moving in Berlin; the tenant could get no house then, so is forced to accede to the landlords' conditions.

Count on Tenants' Ignorance.

"Many landlords demand an increase in rent on Oct. 1, although the lease runs until April 1. They are not so ignorant as not to know that this is inadmissible, but they calculate that many a tenant, ignorant of the conditions, will fall into the trap. Consequently, it is no novelty to see three rent raises in a year and a half. Furthermore, they refuse to make the guaranteed rent reduction and demand not only the full rent, but also an increase. They want to make these agreements with the soldiers' wives alone, behind the backs of the relief committee, before which they have agreed to make the rent reduction, and oftentimes they persuade the soldiers' wives not to inform the fiscal authorities of this, so that the landlords remain assured of the municipal allowance for rent.

"The tenants, because of the shortage of dwellings and the impossibility of being able to move, find themselves in a position of duress, and consequently have to accede to all these conditions of the house agrarians. The latter have often noticed how their friends and acquaintances, the war profiteers, know how to make money in wartimes, and they want to be sure that their capital invested in real estate is drawing as high a rate of interest as possible.

"In order to cart a halt to these wild raises in rent some authorities in scattered districts and cities have issued orders against giving notice and raising rents. For example, the General commanding the 7th Army Corps issued an order based upon the law of the state of siege in the interest of public security forbidding the landlords from giving notice to tenants without their agreement, or from letting the apartments to others, or from occupying them themselves, unless they obtain permission from the head of the local administrative organization.

"This order is only for one district. We cannot hope for such an edict for Berlin, where rent conditions are the most unendurable. Berlin, the Golgotha of the war in the matter of food, is now the scene of the most unbridled price extortion in the case of dwelling places. It is high time that the Imperial Government steps in and regulates matters. Federal Council, help!"

WASHINGTON SEES BIGGER DRIVE NEAR

Continued from Page 1, Column 6.

Hindenburg line. To the north that line has been crossed in places, but in the south the French have not yet reached it in their advance on Lassigny and up the valley of the Oise.

Discussing the work of the 28th Division, comprising Pennsylvania Guardsmen, in the Aisne-Marne salient, General March said the only report upon its casualties received was that 400 men had been hit during four hours on July 30 in the advance to the Vesle.

In the course of his discussion, General March said that General Pershing now has 1,250,000 American troops organized into the First Army. Presumably the Americans on the British left flank in Picardy, identified by the Chief of Staff as the 131st Infantry of the 33d (Illinois National Guard) Division, are among those still brigaded for training. This regiment was engaged at Chipilly and repulsed a German counterattack, taking 3 officers, 150 men, and 7 105-millimeter guns.

Army Wins More Praise.

The work of the American troops both on the French and British fronts, General March said, continued to win the highest praise from the allied commanders.

General Pershing's announcement of the formation of the First Field Army shows it was organized on Aug. 10 and in this connection General March disclosed that there were then thirty-one American divisions in France. The organization of additional corps and subsequently of additional armies will proceed without delay, he added, and eventually General Pershing will take command of all the armies, leaving command of each to a general officer whom he may select.

It is assumed that General Pershing has taken over his own staff as the staff of the First Field Army. In that case Major Gen. James W. McAndrew is the Chief of Staff both of the army and of the American Expeditionary Forces.

General March was asked as to the truth of reports that the American forces north of the Marne lacked adequate air service. General Pershing's dispatches made no mention of any such condition, he replied, and added that a specific report as to the operation of airplanes in action and the conditions in that regard had been asked of the American commander, the substance of which will be made public when received.

The Chief of Staff took occasion to frown upon the name "Sammie" for American troops. No American soldier in France approves the use of that name, he said, nor do either the French or British understand why big, strong men like the Americans should be tagged with such a nickname. The British soldiers call their American comrades "Yanks."

General March said no American troops had landed in Siberia as yet. He did not have available figures on the total embarkation for France, which he will make public on Saturday.

1,500 MOURNERS AT ANNA HELD'S BIER

Comedienne's Friends of Stage and Private Life Throng Funeral Church at Simple Services.

Attended by 1,500 persons, most of whom were friends or associates of the popular comedienne, simple and brief but impressive funeral services were held for Anna Held yesterday morning at the Campbell Funeral Church, Broadway and Sixty-sixth Street, by the Rev. John Murphy of Baltimore. When the services were concluded small silk American and French flags were placed on the coffin, which was taken to an automobile hearse to Woodlawn Cemetery, where the body was placed in a receiving vault. After the war Miss Liane Carrera, in accordance with the last wish of her mother, will take the body to Paris for burial.

The floral tributes which banked the steel coffin included one of orchids, roses and lilies of the valley from Florenz Ziegfeld, Jr., Miss Held's former husband, the card bearing the inscription "From Flo." Floral offerings were sent by Lillian Russell, Gertrude Hoffmann, Lee Shubert Edna Goodrich, the Witmark Quartet, and Charles Hanlon. There was also a large floral piece from Miss Held's daughter, Miss Liane Carrera, who, with an Italian maid, who had been in Miss Held's service for seventeen years, were the sole occupants of the family pew in the Funeral Church.

Theatrical managers, musical comedy stars, vaudeville artists, stage hands, musicians, and scores of others who make up the world of make-believe joined the hundreds of the actress's friends in private life in the throng of mourners. More than 5,000 persons jammed Broadway between Sixty-sixth and Sixty-seventh Streets as the body was taken from the church to the hearse. The crowd stood with bared heads as the coffin was borne out through the lane made with difficulty by the police. The pallbearers were Gene Buck, Gus Edwards, Charles E. Evans and John P. Slocum.

LUCIEN L. BONHEUR DEAD.

Founder of Theatre Francais Was Active in New York Politics.

Lucien L. Bonheur, founder of the French Theatre in New York, patron of French literature and drama, and who was prominent in New York City politics, died yesterday at his country home in Great Neck, L. I., after an illness of nearly two years. Mr. Bonheur was born in France fifty-four years ago, but had lived in America for thirty years. He was a cousin of Rosa Bonheur, the painter. For various achievements Mr. Bonheur was decorated a number of times by the French Government.

It was soon after graduating with honors from the University of Paris that Mr. Bonheur came to the United States to live, beginning business in New York City as a commission merchant, in which he achieved marked success.

Mr. Bonheur was the Republican nominee for the Twenty-eighth Assembly District of New York County in 1897. A political follower of Colonel Roosevelt, Mr. Bonheur became Chairman of the Progressive Committee of Nassau County when Colonel Roosevelt formed the Progressive Party.

French drama came to New York largely through the efforts of Mr. Bonheur, who was the founder of the Théâtre Français.

NO ALLIANCE FOR AMERICA.

Washington Quickly Denies London Report of Lord Reading's Mission.

LONDON, Aug. 14.—According to The Evening News, Lord Reading, the British Ambassador to the United States, who is here on a visit, will discuss with Premier Lloyd George and Arthur J. Balfour, Minister of Foreign Affairs, certain proposals for a closer Anglo-American co-operation, both during the war and afterward. The newspaper states that the proposals involve an offensive and defensive alliance in which the co-operation of other democratic nations will be welcomed.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—It was stated authoritatively today that the subject of a British-American offensive and defensive alliance never had been discussed or even suggested. The understanding here is that Lord Reading's visit to London is to report personally upon his work in the United States and acquaint himself fully with developments at home.

TORPEDOED TANKER AFLOAT 4 MINUTES

Continued from Page 1, Column 2.

deck and I suppose the commander was enjoying a look at his work from the conning tower. A minute or so later the submarine disappeared. After about two hours' drifting we saw a steamship coming up from the southward and we were taken on board."

Warned About U-Boat.

The officers of the American steamship which rescued the survivors said they had received warnings of the activities of the German submarines on the voyage up the coast. Since leaving Florida with several passengers on board they had sighted only one small patrol boat and a hydroplane inshore to the south of Hatteras. They sighted the Kellogg's two boats at 8:25 P. M. about a mile away and hailed them from the bridge through a megaphone on account of the risk in stopping the steamship in the submarine zone.

When the reply was received that the castaways were survivors of the oil tanker Frederick R. Kellogg, the Captain, Richard McGuire, steamed close up to them so that no time should be lost in picking up the boats. Some of the survivors, the officers said, were suffering from their hurried leap into the sea and the shock of immersion after the ship went down.

After landing from the steamship the crew of the tanker, provided with dry clothing, went to the offices of the Pan American Oil and Transportation Company, owners of the vessel, at 120 Broadway, where they were given $50 each to purchase clothing, as they had lost everything. The ship's cook said that his parrot spoke good English and called out "Don't forget poor Polly" when he left the bird hanging in the cage outside the galley. The Frederick R. Kellogg was a new steamship of 7,127 gross tonnage, built a year ago at Oakland, Cal., and was worth $1,500,000.

Following the news of the sinking of the Kellogg came a report that the steam trawler Walrus had been attacked off Cape Cod at 7 o'clock on Tuesday night just fifty minutes after the tanker had been torpedoed, which was proof, naval officials said, that at least two U-boats were operating off the Atlantic Coast.

According to Captain Clayton Morrissey, the Walrus was on her way to the fishing grounds and was about seven miles northeast of the Highland Light with a calm sea and light fog when he sighted the conning tower of a submarine dead ahead about a quarter of a mile away. Apparently the commander of the U-boat was surprised to find himself so close to the fishing vessel, and submerged almost directly, steering in the same direction as the trawler.

Torpedo Missed Ship.

A few minutes later the Captain saw the wake of a torpedo, which missed his craft by about twenty feet. He might have tried to ram the submarine, he continued, but thought it better to take advantage of the fog and escape and warn the other fishing vessels coming to the ground of the danger. Captain Morrissey told the Naval Intelligence officials yesterday that he did not see the U-boat again, but believed the craft must have come up again in the fog to starboard, because a few minutes later eight shells were fired as the Walrus zigzagged toward the shore. One of them fell into the sea 200 feet away.

The proximity of the German submarines to this port had not made any difference in the arrival or departure of the big transports, which depend on their great speed and number of quick-firing guns to keep the enemy away. So far the U-boats operating off the Atlantic Coast have not attempted to tackle a single armed vessel since they made their first appearance on May 18.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Aug. 14.—Chester C. Cubberley, one of the seven men killed when a German torpedo sank the oil tanker Frederick R. Kellogg, was a son of ex-Commissioner and Mrs. Isaac N. Cubberley of 44 South Fifth Avenue, this city. He was 21 years old on April 8 last, and his mother expected him home today, when a telegram from Lieutenant Charles Mann, Jr., was received this afternoon announcing that Chester was missing, and that he was "endeavoring to secure further details."

Mr. Cubberley last heard from Chester in New Orleans. The boy enlisted in the navy when 19, and has another brother, Ernest, in the service.

BRITAIN LEADS U-BOAT FIGHT

80% of Anti-Submarine Craft in Eastern Atlantic Are English.

LONDON, Aug. 14.—Interesting figures and percentages concerning allied warships engaged in anti-submarine warfare have been prepared in London. They show that in the Eastern Atlantic 80 per cent. of the vessels are British, 14 per cent. American and 6 per cent. French.

Submarines engaged in hunting submarines in the same waters are 78 per cent. British, 17 per cent. French and 5 per cent. American. Of the miscellaneous patrol craft, 86 per cent. are British, 11 per cent. French and 3 per cent. American.

In the Mediterranean 38 per cent. of the destroyers are French, 27 per cent. British, 26 per cent. Italian, 7 per cent. Japanese and 2 per cent. American. Of the submarines there 50 per cent. are Italian, 37 per cent. French and 13 per cent. British. Miscellaneous vessels are comprised of 65 per cent. French, 23 per cent. British, 8 per cent. American and 4 per cent. Italian.

Corrected figures to date for Atlantic Ocean convoying show that the British have 70 per cent., the Americans 27 and the French 3 per cent.

FOUGHT OFF A SUBMARINE.

American Transport Was Attacked 300 Miles from the Coast.

AN ATLANTIC PORT, Aug. 14.—The officers of an American transport arriving here this evening gave accounts of a duel Tuesday afternoon between the naval gunners of their ship and a German super-submarine which attacked them 300 miles off the American coast.

About eight shots were exchanged. As the transport under full steam drew away, the U-boat ceased firing.

MRS. LEVI P. MORTON DIES AT RHINECLIFF

Wife of Ex-Vice President and Once a Social Leader Succumbs to Heart Disease at 72.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Aug. 14.—Mrs. Levi P. Morton, wife of the former Vice President and Governor, died tonight at Ellerslie, Rhinecliff, the Morton Summer home. Mrs. Morton had been seriously ill for a month from valvular heart disease. Before her marriage Mrs. Morton was Miss Anna Livingston Street of Poughkeepsie. She was a daughter of the late William I. Street, a literary man and poet of note in his day. She was Mr. Morton's second wife and they were married Feb. 12, 1873.

Three children survive, Mrs. William C. Eustis of Washington, D. C., and Miss Helen Morton and Miss Mary Morton of Ellerslie. The funeral will be held Saturday at the Church of the Messiah, Rhinebeck.

As a young woman, Mrs. Morton was noted for her beauty and many social charms. She was well known in society when she married, and when Mr Morton became Minister to France in 1882 the legation, largely through her activities, became a great social centre. After the death of the wife of President Harrison, Mrs. Morton became "the first lady of the land." Mr. and Mrs. Morton continued to entertain lavishly in Washington as they had done before. She was noted in Washington for her charms as a hostess, and her abilities as a woman of affairs and a social leader.

Mrs. Morton was 72 years old, and was a granddaughter of General Randolph S. Street and a descendant of the Livingstons, Van Rensselaers, and Schuylers.

Mrs. Morton and her husband made a number of gifts to the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, amounting all told to more than $700,000, and including an organ, set of altar pieces, choir stalls, and reredos.

Mr. Morton is in his ninety-fifth year.

Daughters Get Col. Ogden's Estate.

The will of Colonel Willis L. Ogden, President of the Brooklyn Academy of Music, and Director of Packer Institute and other organizations, who died at his home, 73 Pierrepont Street, Brooklyn, on July 27, leaves his entire estate in equal shares to his daughters, the Misses Alice L. and Elsie H. Ogden, Clara McClannahan, and Mrs. Elsie H. White. A clause giving $5,000 each to the Y. M. C. A., First Presbyterian Church of Brooklyn, Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, Hamilton Club and Packer Institute was revoked in a codicil. It is understood that Colonel Ogden took this action because of gifts made in his lifetime. The value of the estate was not disclosed.

U-Boat In Settlement of Estate.

Judicial notice of the U-boat menace was taken by Vice Chancellor Lane in Newark yesterday when he ordered two separate notices be sent to New Zealand, ten days apart. The order was made in connection with the settlement of an estate left by William Trentwith. It amounts to approximately $112,000. An endeavor is being made to find out if Maurice T. Hayes, a cousin of Trentwith, died before the latter. Three heirs of the latter are seeking his share of the estate, which amounts to $16,124. In sending two notices to New Zealand the Vice Chancellor said the chances would be better for one to reach the destination.

Dr. L. A. Stimson Left $1,260,618.

The estate of Dr. Lewis A. Stimson, who died Sept. 20 last, was appraised yesterday at $1,260,618, of which $563,584 goes to ex-Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson, a son, and $627,157 to Candace C. Stimson, a daughter. The bulk of the estate was in stocks and bonds.

Arrivals from England.

Among the passengers who arrived recently from England on a British steamship were:

W. Quincy Adams, H. S. Albright, J. B. Bayne, F. P. Blair, W. M. Brownell, Mrs. A. Burgess, E. F. G. Carr, Ernest A. Clifford, S. R. Curtin, W. L. Davis, J. P. Eyre, Captain B. S. Gaynor, M. P. Grace, J. G. F. Greville, Mrs. A. M. Griffiths, J. G. Henry, E. J. Hammond, Charles R. Jury, Captain Selwyn B. Kessler, R. M. Lowe, H. W. Langdell, Captain Lawrence Timpson, J. White, George T. Wills, Thomas Meredith, F. Nicholls, J. F. J. Page, Charles Stewart, John H. Taylor, O. M. McCauley, Mr. and Mrs. George G. O'Brien, James Mitchell, T. Morrison, Captain Gordon Mitchell.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born.

VALENCI.—Lieutenant and Mrs. Albert Valenci announce the arrival of a son Aug. 11, 1918, Brooklyn Jewish Hospital.

Engaged.

GIBBS—FURST.—Regina Furst to William R. Gibbs.

LANG—FEIGENWINTER.—Lillian Feigenwinter to Clifford G. Lang.

RIDGEWAY—WALTERS.—Mrs. M. M. Walters to James J. Ridgeway.

Died.

ARMBRISTER.—At the New York Hospital, on Tuesday, Aug. 13, Trevor Armbrister, son of the late Herbert and Edith (nee Farrington) Armbrister, aged 17 years. Funeral services at the Church of the Epiphany, Lexington Av. and 35th St., on Thursday, Aug. 15, at 10 o'clock.

BARTLETT.—On Wednesday, Aug. 14, Arthur D., aged 74 years. Funeral services at his late residence, 680 Greene Av., Brooklyn, Friday, Aug. 16, at 8 P. M. New Haven and Hartford, Conn., papers please copy.

BECK.—On Wednesday, Helen M. Beck, daughter of the late David H. and Anna P. Beck. Requiem mass at St. Margaret's Church, Pearl River, N. Y., on Saturday, Aug. 17, 1918, at 10 o'clock. Interment Calvary Cemetery. Automobile cortege.

BONHEUR.—After a lingering illness, Wednesday, at his Summer home, Great Neck, L. I., Lucien L. Bonheur, beloved husband of Amelia S. Bonheur. Funeral Friday, Aug. 16, at 10 A. M., from his residence, 114 East 56th St. Paris and London papers please copy.

BOYD.—In New York City, Aug. 14, Emma J., wife of L. A. Boyd. Burial Greenwood Cemetery, Brooklyn, Saturday, Aug. 17. Indianapolis, Ind.; Atlanta, Ga., Charlotte, N. C., and Raleigh, N. C., papers please copy.

CANDEE.—Edward D., 170 Prospect Place, Brooklyn, at Woodbury, Conn., Aug. 13, 1918. Funeral Aug. 15, at Woodbury.

COCHRANE.—Mary Lynde Sullivan, wife of Alexander Cochrane, in her sixty-seventh year, at Corey Hill Hospital, Boston, Mass.

CROSS.—On Aug. 13, at her residence, 1,966 University Av., Mary Judge Kerm, widow of Major Robert E. Cross of Kentucky. Requiem mass at the Church of the Holy Spirit, University and Burnside Avs., Friday at 10 A. M. Interment private. Kindly omit flowers. Louisville, Ky., papers please copy.

DIX.—Suddenly, on Tuesday, Aug. 13, 1918, Frank S. Dix, son of Annie S. and the late Robert S. Dix. Funeral service at his home, 163 Prospect Place, Brooklyn, Thursday, Aug. 15, 2 P. M. Interment private.

EVANS.—Lieutenant Lawton Bryan, Jr., in the service of his country, Brook Field, Aug. 13, 1918, eldest son of Lawton Bryan and Florence Campbell Evans of Augusta, Ga.

GARDNER.—Herman, at Saranac Lake, after brief illness, beloved husband of Jessie Louis Gardner and devoted father of Marion. Notice of funeral Friday morning.

GOLDSCHMIDT.—Louis, 966 West 145th St., age 69, beloved husband of Rosa, devoted father of Alex, Helen Mandel, and Edna Blumgardt. Services at Harlem Chapel, 208 Lenox Av., at 2:30 P. M., Thursday. Kindly omit flowers. No cards. Interment at Malmonides Cemetery, Cypress Hills.

KLEIN.—On Wednesday, Aug. 14, in his 52d year, Bernard Klein, beloved husband of Pauline, father of Mignone, Corinne, Marguerite, Aimee, Evelyn, Edna, and Iola. Relatives, friends, and members of Gerechtigkeit Lodge No. 488, F. and A. M., Societe Israelite Francaise, De Secours Mutuels are requested to attend the funeral services at his late residence, 577 Henry St., Brooklyn, Friday, Aug. 16, at 2 P. M.

KLEIN.—Bernard. Members of Societe Israelito Francaise are requested to attend the funeral of our member, Bernard Klein, Friday, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, 577 Henry St., Brooklyn.
CHARLES BICKARD, President.
HENRY I. ROSEN, Secretary.

LEVY.—Susie, (nee Dahlman,) beloved wife of Joseph Levy and devoted mother of Cora B. Lowenstein and Fanny Levy. Funeral services Friday, Aug. 16, at 10:30 A. M., at Rodeph Sholom Temple, 63d St., Lexington Av. Maimonides Benevolent Society, Aryeh Lodge No. 6, I. O. F. S. of I., Naval Lodge No. 69, F. & A. M., Deborah Veroin No. 1, and Deborah Sewing Circle respectfully invited, including relatives and friends.

LONDON.—Clara, (nee Huebsch,) on Aug. 13, in her 57th year, beloved wife of Neuman, devoted mother of Sol., Bertha Rosenfeld, Florence R. sher, Otto, and Leo, and dear sister of Morris Huebsch and Marie Goldsmith. Funeral from her late residence, 1 Harriman Av., Edgemere, L. I., on Thursday, Aug. 15, at 2 P. M. Interment Union Fields Cemetery. Members of New York Lodge, No. 15, O. T. S.; Daniel Webster Lodge, No. 24, I. O. F. S. of I., and City Lodge, No. 408, F. and A. M., are invited.

LONDON.—Sisters of New York Lodge, No. 15, U. O. T. S., are requested to attend the funeral of our sister and Trustee, Clara London, who passed away Aug. 13. Funeral from her home, 1 Harriman Av., Edgemere, L. I. Sisters can meet at the grave in Union Fields Cemetery, Webster Lodge ground, on Thursday, at 2 P. M. ALICE ISAACS, President.

LOVE.—At Stamford, Conn., Tuesday, Aug. 13, 1918, Frances J., widow of the late Dr. J. J. H. Love of Montclair, N. J. Funeral services at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Louis F. Berry, 59 Prospect St., Stamford, on Thursday afternoon, Aug. 15, at 4 o'clock. Interment private. Please omit flowers.

LOUGHREN.—On Aug. 13, Anna Marie, daughter of Arthur A. and the late Mary Oakes Loughren. Funeral and interment in Albany. Poughkeepsie papers please copy.

MORTON.—Anna Livingston, wife of Levi P. Morton, at Ellerslie, Rhinecliff-on-Hudson, Aug. 14, in her 73d year. Notice of funeral hereafter. Washington papers please copy.

PRESSPRICH.—Otto, Jr., of 317 West 83d St., on Monday, Aug. 12,

INDIANS SWOOP DOWN UPON HARLEM AND SADDEN YANKS' HOMECOMING

INDIANS HAVE FUN AT YANKS' EXPENSE

Terry Turner Leads Attack That Sends Huggins's Men to 7 to 2 Defeat.

JOHN HUMMEL IN GAME

Old Brooklyn Player Comes from the Bush Leagues to Aid Tottering New Yorkers.

Cotton Top Terry Turner, who has been playing baseball for a score of years, forgot all about rheumatics and crutches up at the Polo Grounds yesterday and led the Cleveland Indians in a thumping sortie against the Yanks which was so violent at times that it carried Cleveland to a 7 to 2 victory.

Turner played just the kind of ball yesterday that he did when he was with the famous Cleveland club fourteen or fifteen years ago. He slammed out four hits, a triple, two two-baggers, and a single, and scooted over the pan with three runs. He was like a jack in the box around second base and looked like a youngster making a sensational début.

It was quite a day for old-timers, for in the ninth inning Manager Miller Huggins shoved silent John Hummel up to bat as a pinch hitter. It's a long time since John Hummel used to be a heavy swatter over at old Washington Park with the Superbas. Since that time silent John has tumbled around in the bush leagues and has been almost forgotten. He waltzed up to the plate yesterday and got a nice infield hit for himself. Before the month is over Manager Huggins may have to look through "Plutarch's Lives" to dig up enough men to finish the season.

They used to call Hummel Silent John because he never talked back to an umpire. He still retains this clam-like virtue, but the fact remains that, while John never used to argue with the umpires, a microscopic examination of his mind might have shown a lot of bottled up ideas about umpires which would be surprising. There may be a baseball sensation at the Polo Grounds some of these days if Silent John happens to break his rule and say something.

The most persistent home run swatter who visits these parts is Joe Wood; even more so than Babe Ruth. Wood rarely lets a day go by without making a home run at the Harlem lot. Yesterday, in the fifth inning, he gave Ray Keating an awful shock when he punched the ball into the right field stand. Even then Joe wasn't satisfied because he likes to make them when there is some one on the base, and yesterday when he hit the ball the corners were as deserted as the subway route between Times Square and Grand Central.

Cleveland is making a strong bid for the American League pennant, but although the Indians won, so did the Red Sox, and Lee Fohl's men are still two games behind Boston. Jim Bagby pitched fine ball, and kept the Yank hitters very quiet. Cleveland knocked both Slim Love and Ray Keating out of the game, and another Yankee newcomer, Roy Sanders, finished the pastime.

Love was responsible for a Cleveland run in the first. After Graney fanned, Chapman rolled a grasser to Slim, and he threw it past Fournier. Fournier, by the way, is another new citizen on the Yanks. He used to perform for the Chicago White Sox a few seasons back. Speaker also fanned, and Chapman stole third. Wood got a pass and on a double steal Chapman crossed the plate.

Gilhooley tripled to right centre in the Yanks' portion of the same stanza, and tallied on Pratt's sacrifice fly. Turner started to get busy in the second. He doubled and scored on Bagby's single. He did the same thing in the fourth. He smashed another double to left and went to third, after O'Neill's long fly to right, and again Bagby pushed him home with a single. This combination worked great.

Wood opened the fifth with his home run, and Johnston sliced to Hyatt in left. That was the end of Love and Keating came in. Keating went to pieces in the eighth. Turner started out with a triple and scored on O'Neill's single. Bagby rolled to Keating, who missed a force-out play at second. Graney singled and scored O'Neill. That was all for Keating, and Sanders took up a hopeless job. Chapman rolled to Sanders, who made a bad heave to first and the runner was safe, Graney going to third. He scored on Speaker's single. Walters was safe on Chapman's error in the ninth, reaching second base. He went to third on Hummel's infield tap and scored on Gilhooley's sacrifice fly.

The score:

CLEVELAND, (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	NEW YORK, (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Graney,lf	4	1	1	2	0	Gilhooley,rf	4	1	3	4	0
Chapman,ss	4	1	3	0	1	Lamar,cf	5	0	0	1	0
Speaker,cf	5	0	1	5	0	Baker,3b	3	0	1	1	2
Wood,rf	4	1	1	5	0	Pratt,2b	2	0	1	4	2
Johnston,1b	3	0	0	4	1	Fournier,1b	3	0	0	7	0
Evans,3b	3	0	1	1	1	Hyatt,lf	4	0	0	5	0
Turner,2b	3	3	4	1	1	Paugh,ss	3	0	0	0	2
O'Neill,c	5	1	1	8	0	Walters,c	4	1	0	4	3
Bagby,p	3	0	3	1	0	Love,p	2	0	0	0	0
						Keating,p	1	0	0	1	0
Total	40	7	15	27	4	Sanders,p	0	0	0	0	0
						aCaldwell	1	0	0	0	0
						bHummel	1	0	1	0	0
						Total	33	2	6	27	9

a Batted for Peckinpaugh in ninth.
b Batted for Sanders in ninth.
Errors—Chapman, (2;) Evans, Sanders, Love, (2.)

Cleveland	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	3	0	—	7
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	—	2

Two-base hits—Turner, (2;) Baker. Three-base hits—Gilhooley, Turner. Home run—Wood. Sacrifice hit—Bagby. Sacrifice flies—Pratt, Gilhooley. Left on bases—New York, 9; Cleveland, 10. First base on errors—New York, 2. Bases on balls—Off Love, 3; Bagby, 3. Hits—Off Love, 7 in 4 1-3; Keating, 5 in 3; Sanders, 3 in 2 2-3. Struck out—By Love, 2; Keating, 2; Bagby, 3. Losing pitcher—Love.

AT BOSTON.

BOSTON, (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	CHICAGO, (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Hooper,rf	4	0	1	6	4	Good,cf	1	2	0	1	1
Shean,2b	5	1	1	3	0	Leibold,lf	5	0	2	2	0
Strunk,cf	4	0	2	1	0	E.Collins,2b	2	0	0	3	3
Miller,lf	4	1	2	2	0	Gandil,1b	4	0	1	9	1
McInnis,1b	4	0	0	10	0	J. Collins,rf	4	1	2	3	0
Scott,ss	4	1	3	0	4	Weaver,ss	4	0	0	0	3
Coffey,3b	3	1	0	2	0	Pinelli,3b	4	0	1	0	1
Agnew,c	4	0	2	3	1	Schalk,c	2	0	0	6	1
Jones,p	2	1	1	0	2	Russell,p	4	0	1	0	2
						aMurphy	1	0	0	0	0
Total	34	5	12	27	11	Total	31	3	7	24	12

a Batted for Schalk in ninth.
Errors—Leibold, Gandil, Pinelli.

Boston	0	0	2	0	0	3	0	0	0	—	5
Chicago	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	—	2

Three-base hits—J. Collins, Hooper, Scott. Sacrifice hits—Strunk, Jones. Sacrifice fly—E. Collins. Double plays—Weaver, E. Collins, and Gandil; Good and E. Collins; Jones, Shean, and McInnis. Left on bases—Chicago, 8; Boston, 10. First base on error—Boston. Bases on balls—Off Russell, 3; Jones, 5. Hit by pitcher—By Jones, (Good.) Struck out—By Russell, 3; Jones, 2.

AT PHILADELPHIA.

ST. LOUIS, (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	PHILADELPHIA, (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Tobin,lf	5	0	0	2	0	Acosta,rf	4	0	1	1	0
Maisel,3b	5	0	2	0	3	Kopp,lf	4	0	1	4	0
Sisler,1b	5	0	0	15	1	Walker,cf	5	0	2	2	1
Demmitt,rf	4	1	0	3	0	Burns,1b	5	0	2	12	2
Hendryx,cf	5	1	2	4	0	Gardner,3b	5	0	0	1	3
Gedeon,2b	4	1	1	3	5	Perkins,c	4	0	0	5	3
Austin,ss	3	1	3	0	4	Dykes,2b	5	0	0	5	3
Severeid,c	3	0	3	6	2	Dugan,ss	3	0	0	2	2
Davenport,p	4	0	0	0	2	Perry,p	3	0	0	1	3
						aJamieson	1	1	1	0	0
Total	38	4	11	33	17	Johnson,p	0	0	0	0	0
						Total	39	1	8	33	17

a Batted for Perry in tenth.
Errors—Tobin, Austin, Walker, Dykes.

St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	8	—	4
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—	2

Two-base hit—Austin. Stolen bases—Severeid, Walker. Sacrifice hits—Davenport, Gedeon, Acosta, Austin. Left on bases—St. Louis, 8; Philadelphia, 9. First base on errors—St. Louis, 2; Philadelphia, 1. Bases on balls—Off Perry, 4; Davenport, 2. Hits—Off Perry, 8 in 10 innings; Johnson, 3 in 1. Hit by pitcher—By Davenport, (Kopp.) Struck out—By Perry, 4; Davenport, 6. Losing pitcher—Johnson.

International League.

Rochester, 8; Buffalo, 1.
Newark, 8; Baltimore, 4.
Binghamton, 2; Jersey City, 1.

Baseball Today, 3:30 P. M. N. Y. Yankees vs. Cleveland. Polo Grounds. Adm. 50c.—Advt.

BASEBALL

YESTERDAY'S RESULTS.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Cleveland, 7; New York, 2.
Boston, 5; Chicago, 3.
Detroit, 5; Washington, 3.
St. Louis, 4; Philadelphia, 1. (Eleven innings.)

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Brooklyn, 4; Philadelphia, 2.
Chicago, 2; Pittsburgh, 0.
Cincinnati, 5; St. Louis, 1.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Boston	64	44	.593
Cleveland	63	47	.573
Washington	60	49	.550
New York	51	53	.490
Chicago	52	55	.486
St. Louis	49	56	.467
Detroit	48	59	.449
Philadelphia	42	66	.389

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Chicago	68	38	.645
New York	63	43	.594
Pittsburgh	56	50	.528
Cincinnati	50	55	.476
Brooklyn	49	55	.471
Philadelphia	47	57	.452
Boston	46	59	.438
St. Louis	44	67	.396

WHERE THEY PLAY TODAY.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Cleveland at New York.
(Game starts at 3:30.)
Chicago at Boston.
Detroit at Washington.
St. Louis at Philadelphia.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York at Cincinnati.
Brooklyn at Pittsburgh.
Boston at St. Louis.

DODGERS TAKE FINAL GAME.

With Grimes Pitching They Defeat Phillies by 4 to 2.

Sailor Burleigh Grimes of the Robins trod on dangerous ground yesterday for the space of three innings in the final conflict between the Dodgers and Pat Moran's Phillies. The outlook was dubious, for Mike Prendergast had pitched air-tight ball, while the Phillies, up to their half of the fourth, had belted Burleigh for six solid hits and two runs. But in the fourth Brooklyn bats got busy and tied this count, and in the fifth an error by Stock and another timely Robin swat put the Flatbush team in front, to win eventually by 4 to 2.

Old reliable Jimmy Archer was sent in to catch in the fifth inning in place of young Mack Wheat, and the veteran steadied Grimes so that the sailor-pitcher was never thereafter in danger. It was on Archer in the fifth that Stock made his error, a fumble, and Jimmy therefore earned the added distinction of scoring the run that broke the tie in Brooklyn's favor.

In the third Davy Bancroft got his second double off Grimes in as many times at bat, and he scored on Harry Meusel's single to right. In the fourth Cy Williams singled to right and, after Cravath had fouled out to Mack Wheat, stole second. On a wild pitch Cy continued to third, and scored when Pearce sent a single to right.

The Robins in their half tied the count when with two down Zach Wheat singled to left. He scored on Hy Myers's three-base wallop, and Hy later registered on O'Mara's blow to left. Archer was the first man to face Prendergast in the fifth, and Jimmy got a life when Stock fumbled his grounder. Grimes sacrificed, after Johnston flied out, Olson smashed one to centre which went through Williams's legs, while Archer scored.

Olson tried to stretch the hit, but was nipped at the plate. In the eighth the Robins got their fourth tally when Daubert singled to centre and scored on Hy Myers's double to right.

The score:

BROOKLYN, (N.)	AB	R	H	O	A	PHILADELPHIA, (N.)	AB	R	H	O	A
Johnston,rf	4	0	0	1	1	Stock,3b	4	0	0	0	4
Olson,ss	4	0	1	2	2	Bancroft,ss	4	1	2	5	5
Daubert,1b	4	1	2	7	1	Meusel,lf	4	0	2	1	0
Z.Wheat,lf	4	1	1	1	0	Luderus,1b	3	0	1	10	0
Myers,cf	4	1	2	5	0	Williams,cf	4	1	1	1	1
O'Mara,3b	3	0	1	1	3	Cravath,rf	3	0	0	2	0
Doolan,2b	3	0	0	1	2	Pearce,2b	4	0	2	1	1
M.Wheat,c	1	0	0	5	0	Adams,c	3	0	1	4	3
Archer,c	2	1	0	3	1	Prendergast,p	3	0	0	0	1
Grimes,p	2	0	2	0	0	aHoning'y	0	0	0	0	0
Total	31	4	9	26	9	Total	32	2	9	24	15

*Meusel out, hit by batted ball.
a Ran for Luderus in ninth.
Errors—Stock, Williams.

Brooklyn	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	1	0	—	4
Philadelphia	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	—	2

Two-base hits—Bancroft, (2,) Myers. Three-base hit—Myers. Stolen bases—Meusel, Williams, Pearce, Myers. Sacrifice hit—Grimes. Double play—Doolan, Daubert, and Olson. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 5; Brooklyn, 5. First base on error—Brooklyn. Bases on balls—Off Prendergast, 1; Grimes, 2. Struck out—By Prendergast, 1; Grimes, 7. Wild pitch—Grimes. Passed ball—Archer.

AT CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	PITTSBURGH, (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Flack,rf	4	1	1	3	0	Boone,ss,2b	4	0	0	2	7
Hollocher,ss	3	0	2	3	6	Leach,lf	3	0	0	0	0
Mann,lf	4	1	1	1	0	Carey,cf	3	0	1	5	0
Paskert,cf	3	0	1	3	0	Southw'th,rf	4	0	1	3	1
Merkle,1b	3	0	0	6	1	Cutshaw,2b	2	0	0	0	1
Pick,2b	3	0	0	4	3	Ellam,ss	1	0	0	1	0
Deal,3b	3	0	0	0	0	Mollwitz,1b	4	0	0	8	0
Killefer,c	3	0	0	6	0	McK'hnie,3b	4	0	1	1	0
Vaughn,p	3	0	1	1	3	Schmidt,c	3	0	1	4	3
						Comstock,p	2	0	0	0	2
						aHinchman	1	0	0	0	0
Total	29	2	6	27	13	Total	31	0	4	24	13

a Batted for Comstock in ninth.
Errors—Leach, Southworth, Ellam, Hollocher.

Chicago	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	2
Pittsburgh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	0

Two-base hit—Hollocher. Sacrifice hit—Hollocher. Double plays—Pick and Killefer; Southworth, Boone, and Mollwitz. Left on bases—Pittsburgh, 9; Chicago, 4. First base on errors—Pittsburgh, 1; Chicago, 2. Bases on balls—Off Vaughn, 5. Struck out—By Vaughn, 4.

AT WASHINGTON.

DETROIT, (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	WASHINGTON, (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Bush,ss	4	0	0	5	4	Shotton,lf	3	1	2	2	0
Jones,3b	4	1	1	3	1	Foster,3b	3	1	1	0	4
Cobb,cf	3	1	1	2	1	Judge,1b	5	0	1	10	0
Veach,lf	4	1	1	0	0	Milan,cf	3	0	2	0	0
Griggs,1b	4	0	2	11	0	Lavan,ss	4	0	2	4	2
Harper,rf	4	2	2	1	0	Shanks,rf	4	1	2	1	0
Young,2b	3	0	1	1	1	Morgan,2b	4	0	2	2	2
Stanage,c	2	0	0	3	2	Ainsmith,c	3	0	1	8	2
Spencer,c	2	0	0	1	0	Shaw,p	4	0	1	0	1
Boland,p	1	0	0	0	2	Ayers,p	0	0	0	0	0
aCunning'm	1	0	0	0	0						
Jones,p	1	0	0	0	1						
Total	33	5	8	27	12	Total	35	3	14	27	11

a Batted for Boland in eighth.
Error—Shanks.

Detroit	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	4	0	—	5
Washington	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	—	3

Two-base hit—Jones. Three-base hits—Cobb, Harper. Stolen base—Shotton. Sacrifice hits—Ainsmith, Cobb. Sacrifice fly—Milan. Double play—Bush and Griggs. Left on bases—Detroit, 4; Washington, 9. Bases on balls—Off Boland, 2; Shaw, 2. Hits—Off Boland, 11 in 7 innings; Jones, 3 in 2; Shaw, 7 in 8 1-3; Ayers, 0 in 2-3. Struck out—By Shaw, 5; Boland, 3; Jones, 1; Ayers, 1.

AT ST. LOUIS.

CINCINNATI, (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	ST. LOUIS, (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Groh,3b	4	1	1	1	3	Anderson,rf	3	1	2	0	0
Neale,lf	3	1	1	1	0	Betzel,3b	4	0	1	1	5
Roush,cf	3	0	0	5	0	Paulette,1b	4	0	1	16	1
S. Magee,1b	2	0	0	9	0	Hornsby,ss	3	0	0	4	3
Griffith,rf	3	1	1	4	0	Fisher,2b	4	0	1	3	0
Cueto,2b	3	1	1	0	1	McHenry,lf	4	0	0	0	0
Blackb'ne,ss	4	1	2	2	4	Heathcote,cf	4	0	1	1	0
Wingo,c	4	0	1	5	3	Gonzales,c	3	0	0	2	4
Eller,p	3	0	0	0	0	Ames,p	2	0	1	0	4
						aGrimm	1	0	0	0	0
						bMeadows	0	0	0	0	1
Total	29	5	6	27	11	Total	32	1	7	27	18

a Batted for Ames in seventh.

Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	—	5
St. Louis	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	1

Two-base hit—Groh. Three-base hits—Neale, Wingo, Cueto. Stolen bases—Roush, Fisher. Sacrifice hit—Cueto. Sacrifice fly—Hornsby. Double play—Hornsby and Fisher. Left on bases—Cincinnati, 3; St. Louis, 6. Bases on balls—Off Eller, 1; Ames, 2; Meadows, 1. Hits—Off Ames, 5 in 7 innings; Meadows, 1 in 2. Hit by pitcher—By Ames, (Magee;) Meadows, (Neale.) Struck out—By Eller, 5; Ames, 3. Wild pitch—Meadows. Losing pitcher—Ames.

NET VETERANS HAVE CLOSE CALL AT HUB

Wright and Alexander Forced to Five Sets by Kumagae and Taylor.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Aug. 14.—Alexander and Wright, Niles and Pell, Richards and Tilden were the three winning combinations today in the third round of the national lawn tennis doubles championships at Longwood. Tomorrow the last-named teams will meet in the semi-final matches, while Wright and Alexander, in the lower half, must wait until Friday to meet the winner of the Jones and Dana, Hayes and Burdick match, which will be played tomorrow, providing that Hayes of the Western championship doubles team is able to compete.

Hayes did no playing today, and there seems more than a passing possibility that Alexander and Wright will go into the semi-finals by default. These two veterans had a hard time of it today to beat L. Kumagae, the Japanese, and Harold Taylor, who this morning took the junior championship in singles from George Scott of Newton High School by default.

Alexander and Wright won the first two sets at 6—3. The third and fourth sets went to Taylor and Kumagae at 6—4, and this was the score by which Wright and Alexander finally took the final set and the match. There was very little that was brilliant in the contest except the flashes of really superb playing by the Japanese. His partner was very erratic, losing many points because of nets and outs on returns that did not appear difficult.

Wright and Alexander lacked much in steadiness. The veterans, however, got the break in the last set. With the score 3 all and Alexander serving at advantage after deuce, the latter made a backhand stroke off to the left of the court, the ball landing on the top of the net, running along the tape several feet and then dropping safe for the game. Wright and Alexander took the next game with Kumagae serving. They lost the next after it had been carried to deuce, but won the tenth game easily.

Pell and Niles did not have to exert themselves to beat Alex Iler and H. O'Boyle in straight sets, while Richards and Tilden were pressed only in the third set of their match with E. H. Binzen and J. S. O'Boyle, finally winning, 7—5.

In the morning Vincent Richards, the national boys' champion, won the finals in the boys' tournament by beating Arnold Jones of Providence, 6—2, 6—2.

The summaries:

THIRD ROUND—N. W. Niles and T. R. Pell defeated A. Iler and H. E. O'Boyle, 6—0, 6—3, 6—3; V. Richards and W. Tilden defeated E. H. Binzen and J. S. O'Boyle, 6—3, 6—2, 7—5; F. B. Alexander and B. C. Wright beat I. Kumagae and Harold Taylor, 6—3, 6—3, 4—6, 4—6, 6—4.

ANDERSON IN NET FINAL.

Defeats Vail in N. Y. Tennis Centre Championship.

Frank T. Anderson reached the final round of the New York junior tennis centre championship on the courts of the West Side Tennis Club yesterday afternoon by a victory over D. Vail, which was scored in straight sets at 6—4, 6—4. The other semi-final round match between Percy Knauston and Warren Osgood was halted by rain. In the boys' tournament Abraham Bassford, 3d, and C. V. Day reached the final round. These two will meet in the final round of the event this afternoon at 2 o'clock, and, immediately following, the junior final will be played.

Vail made an excellent showing in his match against Anderson. The latter was expected to earn the decision rather easily, but Vail displayed tennis of a high order that taxed Anderson's skill to the utmost in the first and third sets, both of which were carried to deuce.

KRUGER SETS NEW RECORD.

Hawaiian Swimmer Clips Back-Stroke Mark for 200 Meters.

Harold Kruger, one of the team of Hawaiian swimmers now touring this country and holder of a number of back-stroke swimming titles, last night broke the world's record for the 200-meters back-stroke swim in the pool of the Central Y. M. C. A., Brooklyn, at the swimming meet conducted by the Federal Rendezvous for the purpose of raising funds for the Sailors' Athletic Activities Fund. Kruger covered the distance in 2:54, after one of the best races he has furnished on the tour. The record now on the A. A. U. books shows 3:01 3-5, made by W. Lutzow of Germany.

Kruger made his mark in a handicap race. He agreed to swim back-stroke while his rivals, J. J. Brennan and John Hyde, both of the Federal Rendezvous, swam free style. Brennan and Hyde were both easily distanced by the Hawaiian, and they retired from the race two laps before the finish.

Duke P. Kahanamoku, also of the Hawaiian team, who holds a number of short distance titles and records, engaged with Al Steen of the Central Y. M. C. A. in a 100-yard handicap swim, and won in time that equaled Perry McGillivray's world's record of 0:54. Kahanamoku started from scratch, conceding a handicap of nine seconds to Steen, and won easily.

The summaries:

50-Yard Swim, Junior, (closed to Central Y. M. C. A.)—Won by A. Morrison; K. Skinner, second; M. Gillen, third. Time—0:34.

75-Yard Swim, for Girls.—Won by Miss Ellien Riggin, Women's Swimming Association; Miss Helen Wainwright, Women's Swimming Association, second. Time—1:05.

100-Yard Relay Swim, (closed to Federal Rendezvous.)—Won by Race Boat Crew, (H. Bergkamp, J. Morrell, J. Murzak, and M. Shea;) Top Sides, (J. Cohen, K. Melstral, C. Stokes, and N. R. Corcoma,) second; Baseball Team, (A. Olsen, C. Seibert, E. Seibert, and H. Armstrong,) third. Time—1:08.

100-Yard Swim, Handicap.—Won by Duke P. Kahanamoku, Hawaii; A. Steen, Central Y. M. C. A., (9 seconds,) second. Time—0:54.

50-Yard Swim, (closed to Federal Rendezvous.)—Won by J. Hyde; K. Troensegaard, second; L. Gunther, third. Time—0:29 1-5.

25-Yard Swim—Won by C. Lane, Hawaii; L. Giebel, N. Y. A. C., second. Time—0:10 4-5.

Plunge for Distance.—Won by C. Carroll, N. Y. A. C., with 67 feet 6 inches; L. Giebel, N. Y. A. C., 61 feet 6 inches, second; J. Hyde, Federal Rendezvous, 61 feet, third.

100-Yard Swim.—Dead heat between Thomas Reilly, Federal Rendezvous, and George Arfman, Pelham Bay Naval Training Station; J. Noonan, Pelham Bay Naval Training Station, third. Time—1:01 2-5. (On swim-off Reilly won. Time—1:01 1-5.)

200-Meter Handicap Swim, (back stroke vs. free style.)—Won by Harold Kruger, Hawaii, (back stroke;) J. J. Brennan and J. Hyde, Federal Rendezvous, (free style,) retired before full distance was swam. Time—2:54.

100-Yard Swim, handicap, (for women.)—Won by Miss Ethelda Bleibtry, Women's Swimming Association, (10 seconds;) Miss Claire Galligan, Women's Swimming Association, (scratch,) second; Miss Rita Greenfield, Women's Swimming Association, (11 seconds,) third. Time—1:20 1-5.

Hill to Compete for Glencoe A. C.

Charles H. Hill, a veteran middle-distance runner, who last Saturday won a half-mile race at the weekly games of the New York A. C., will in future compete for the Glencoe A. C. of Harlem.

CHANGE TO REIS UNION SUITS

BILLY KELLY FIRST IN SANFORD STAKES

Commander Ross's Entry Runs Great Race on Sodden Track at Saratoga.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, Aug. 14.—Commander J. K. L. Ross saw Billy Kelly run for the first time in his colors today, and was well repaid for his investment of $30,000 for the crack two-year-old when he romped home in front of the field for the Sanford Memorial Stakes. This victory added to his successes in the Flash and United States Hotel Stakes, makes the son of Dick Welles-Glena stand out as by far the best youngster seen here.

He carried 130 pounds, was away from the barrier slowly, but left no doubt of his quality when he shot by the added starter, Lion d'Or, soon after entering the stretch, and won with eight lengths to spare. There was some regret that W. R. Coe's Terentia, rated now as the best of the fillies, did not start, owing probably to the heavy track caused by a rainstorm just before the races began.

But Billy Kelly furnished another proof of how great a gelding he is by showing that all tracks look alike to him. He reveled in the mud in much the same fashion that he did in the fast going, and his time of 1:14 3-5 was a second faster than Papp made a year ago, when he carried the same weight to victory in the Memorial. Since coming to the Spa Billy Kelly has started four times and was only beaten in the Albany Handicap, in which he carried 133 pounds, and was rather poorly handled.

Sande had the mount on Billy Kelly this afternon and was unfortunate at the start. He was pulling his mount up as the barrier rose, so that when the field was under way he was in next to last position. Meantime P. A. Clark's Lion d'Or was away winging from the inside berth, and opened up a gap of several lengths at the bottom of the back stretch. By this time Billy Kelly had worked his way up to third place. Colonel Livingston was the closest follower of Lion d'Or, but going around the bend Billy Kelly made up more ground, so that he was lapped on Colonel Livingston as he turned into the stretch.

Lion d'Or still had a lead of three lengths when straightened out for home, but it vanished like smoke when Sande called on Billy Kelly for his real effort. The bay gelding leaped forward with an amazing burst of speed that sent him to the front at the eighth pole in spite of the desperate efforts of Ensor to keep Lion d'Or in the van. Once he began to race there was no stopping the son of Dick Welles, and he tore ahead until he passed the judges eight lengths in front of Lion d'Or. Colonel Livingston held on to third place, five lengths back of Lion d'Or.

Favorites were bowled over again with great regularity, the greatest disappointment being caused by the failure of W. R. Coe's Polymelian to last out the seven furlong route in the fifth race. There were no excuses for the imported colt as he was in motion when the barrier went up, and raced into a lead of five lengths at the end of the back stretch. Fairbrother did his best to keep him under control, but he began to weaken at the end of six furlongs, and refused to answer to the whip as J. S. Ward's Boniface ranged alongside. Boniface won by two lengths, and Gloomy Gus, which had once before beaten Polymelian, got up in time to snatch the place from him by half a length.

The summaries:

FIRST RACE.—For maiden 2-year-old fillies, selling, purse $695; five furlongs. Time—1:08.

Dancing Carnival, Thomas McElroy's ch. f., 104 pounds, by Star Shoot-Dewy, 3 to 1, 6 to 5, and 3 to 5, (T. McGraw).....1
Lamentation, M. J. Leonard's ch. f., 104, by Captain John-Coeur d'Alene, 4 to 1 and 2 to 1, (L. Ensor).....2½
Vesper Hour, J. E. Madden's b. f., 107, by Star Shoot-Sanctuary, 3 to 5, third, (J. Collins).....3½
Resist, Bettie Bluff, Miss Voski, Wilfred, Tailor Maid, Unwise Child, County Kerry, Screecher, and J'Arire also ran. Goldvale and Dahinda scratched.

SECOND RACE. — Steeplechase Handicap, for 3-year-olds and upward, by subscription of $10 each, with $700 added; about two miles. Time—4:25.

Doublet, J. 12. Widener's b. g., aged, 143 pounds, by Disguise-Fairy Slipper, 18 to 5, 11 to 10, and 2 to 5, (D. Byers).....1
The Brook, J. E. Griffith's b. g., 5, 156, by Troutbeik-Hattie, 2 to 5 and out, (H. Crawford).....2
Robert Oliver, Captain Ral Parr's ch. g., aged, 143, by Fatherless-Diamontina, 2 to 5, third, (W. Allen).....3
New Haven, Garter, and Gull Flight also ran. Kingstown Pier scratched.

THIRD RACE.—For 3-year-olds and upward, claiming, purse $695; one mile. Time—1:44 2-5.

Right, W. H. Congdon's b. f., 4 years, 105 pounds, by Fair Play-Mirth, 10 to 1, 4 to 1, and 2 to 1, (R. McGrann).....1
Cadillac, Commander J. K. L. Ross's ch. c., 4, 117, by Toddington-Winnie G., 2 to 5 and 1 to 4, (E. Sande).....2
Bloom Peddler, E. R. Bradley's b. g., 102, by Sweep-Whisk Broom, 4 to 1, third, (E. Poole).....3
Starry Banner, Alert, Ellison, Chillum, Perugino, Thrills, Elderken, Christie, and Millrace also ran. Madame Curie, Pleasant Dreams, Benefactor, and Feu d'Artifice scratched.

FO

MEXICO REPROVES BRITAIN FOR PROTEST

Denies Right to Question Oil Tax Imposed by the Carranza Government.

REMEDY ONLY IN COURTS

Reply Asserts It Would Be Equally Improper to Dispute War Taxes in England.

MEXICO CITY, Aug. 14.—Replying to a protest from Great Britain against the provisions of the oil decree of Feb. 22, which was declared to be confiscatory and in violation of the rights of British companies holding oil claims, the Mexican Government has declared that it does not recognize the right of any foreign Government to protest against decrees of this nature. It holds that by virtue of its sovereign rights the Mexican Government is free to adopt such fiscal legislation as is necessary.

The reply suggests that recourse to the courts would be the proper method of determining whether the oil land decree was unjust and confiscatory. The text of the reply follows:

"Without judging the exactness or inexactness of the qualifications of established taxes, the Mexican Government can only express the surprise caused by the note and the protest of his Britannic Majesty, for, in the capacity of an independent nation in the legitimate exercise of her sovereignty, Mexico issued a decree against which the only recourse that Mexican laws concede is when they are judged onerous and confiscatory taxes decreed by public power.

"The surprise of the Mexican Government is legitimate, as would be that of any other Government of a free country, including that of his Britannic Majesty, if it found that acts of interior legislation such as the right of imposing contributions were called into question by the diplomatic protests of the countries of subjects affected by the imposition. The Mexican Government is sure that the Government of his Majesty would not permit diplomatic protests against the right contributions that the war has caused him to decree in all his dominions, and which should weigh equally, not only upon British subjects and subjects of conquered nations, or those subjected in any form to his dominion, but upon foreigners alike.

"In virtue of its freedom of fiscal legislation, it is opportune to declare that the Mexican Government does not recognize the right of any foreign country to protest against acts of this nature coming from the right to exercise interior sovereignty, and, in consequence, cannot accept the responsibility which it is pretended will be charged to its account as supposed damages as a consequence of this legislation. Such a decision is founded upon the equality that the Mexican Government desires should exist between Mexicans and foreigners regarding contributions decreed in its territory, because it is deemed that, conceding the preferences to which all diplomatic intervention tends, such a decision is fair to Mexico in its strictest terms.

"The course to be taken by foreigners and nationals alike to free themselves from impositions which are deemed confiscatory consists in submitting the case before tribunals, which are always found ready to administer justice, applying the law, which justly guarantees individuals against confiscation of property. Furthermore, it is generally admitted that diplomatic representation should be the last recourse taken and only when the last resources have been exhausted.

"If the provisions of the decree are openly against the laws and in violation of contracts previously made, according to the concept of his Britannic Majesty, such could not rationally constitute an obstacle to the free development of Mexican property, and this development can demand, as has happened, certain changes of legislation beneficial to the country. This is evident when it is considered that the modern concept of property is that it is a social function bound closely to the prosperity of the State.

"The Mexican Government has a firm purpose in respect to foreign interests. It gives them guarantees facilitating their development and believes that its program can only be realized through the laws and institutions of the republic by applying dispositions equally.

"Esteeming that it is the best guarantee it can impart, the Mexican Government cannot see a way to accept the diplomatic protests from his Britanic Majesty, which would have the effect of giving English citizens unequal preference over Mexican nationals."

The reply is signed by General Candido Aguilar, Minister of Foreign Affairs.

WASHINGTON DEPLORES NOTE.

Mexico's Answer to British Applies Equally to Americans.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—So far from mitigating the severity of the original decree of Feb. 27 last imposing new taxes and restrictions upon the foreign owners and operators of oil properties in Mexico, in the opinion of officials here, the reply of the Mexican Government to the British protest against that decree has only added to its obnoxious nature. Although Secretary Aguilar's note is directed to the British Government, it is said that its substance is of equal application to the American oil interests.

Some time ago American interests with the knowledge and sympathetic support of the State Department sent representatives to Mexico with the purpose of arriving at an amicable adjustment of the grave issues arising from the determination of the Mexican Government to enforce this new oil decree. Discouraging reports have been received from these representatives.

Regarding the contention in the Mexican note that the decree applies equally to Mexicans and foreigners, it is pointed out that this is only technically true. As a matter of fact, nearly all the oil properties are foreign owned, and Mexicans consequently are unaffected by the harshness of the decree, which amounts to 100 per cent. increase in the tax, besides containing features that look to the actual confiscation of a large proportion of the foreign-owned oil lands.

The Mexican denial of the right of any foreign Government to protest diplomatically against mistreatment or of injustice committed against its citizens has not infrequently been set up by other Latin-American countries, but has always been firmly refused by the United States Government. Recourse to local courts known to be absolutely dominated by the executive branches of the Government has often failed to secure justice where foreigners were concerned.

Heat Costs $40,000,000 In Corn.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Aug. 14.—With the drought continuing and little prospect of immediate relief in sight, the weekly crop report for Iowa, issued today, estimated that 25,000,000 bushels of corn, valued at $40,000,000, have been lost in Iowa in the present hot wave.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT of New York.—Bankruptcy.—No. 24,883.

Notice is given that JULIUS LOCKER & BERNARD LOCKER, individually and as copartners, trading as LOCKER BROS., bankrupts, have applied for a discharge from all their debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court, in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on September 18, 1918, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT of New York.—Bankruptcy.—No. 25,962.

Notice is given that HERMAN GOLDSMITH, bankrupt, has applied for the confirmation of a composition of all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Wednesday, August 28th, 1918, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why such application should not be granted.

MacGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

LEAPS OFF BROOKLYN BRIDGE

Man Wearing B. R. T. Motorman's Cap a Suicide—Body Recovered.

An unidentified man jumped off a westbound De Kalb Avenue car about 8 o'clock last night as it neared the centre span of the Brooklyn Bridge, ran to the bridge railing, and jumped into the East River. He is described as being about 35 years old, 5 feet 8 inches tall, and weighing about 200 pounds. He wore a dark blue coat and trousers, and a B. R. T. motorman's cap.

The car was an open one, and the man sat on the front seat behind the motorman, John Minnery. When excited passengers began calling to him to stop, Minnery and Conductor Irwin Schoer of 111 Floyd Street, Brooklyn, ran back toward where the man was mounted upon the rail. They were too late, and the man jumped off into the river. Traffic on the bridge was halted for about fifteen minutes. Several women on the crowded car fainted.

The body of the man was recovered shortly after 9 o'clock about 300 feet south of Brooklyn Bridge by a police patrol of Harbor A Squad. It was taken to the Battery.

COMMODITIES MARKETS.

CORN.
CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
August	1.61½	1.59½	1.59¾	1.60¾
September	1.63¼	1.61¼	1.61¼	1.62¼
October	1.64¼	1.63¾	1.62¾	1.63¾

OATS.

In the local cash market standard was quoted at 80c; No. 2 white, 80c; No. 3 white, 79@79½c; No. 4 white, 79c; ordinary clipped, 78@78½c.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
August	68¼	67¾	68	68¼	..
September	69¼	68¼	68½	68½	57¾
October	70¼	69½	69¾	69¾	..

PROVISIONS.
CHICAGO PRICES.

Lard—	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
September	26.80	26.75	26.75	26.82	22.82
October	26.70	26.65	26.65	26.75	22.97
Ribs—					
September	24.77	24.65	24.67	24.80	23.85
October	24.90	24.80	24.80	24.92	23.60
Pork—					
September	44 10	44.00	44.00	44.45	43.20
October	..	44.50	44.35	44.35	43.15

COFFEE.
Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
August	..	..	..	8.25 8.22
September	8.40	8.37	8.39	8.36
October	..	..	..	8.41 8.40
November	..	..	..	8.63 8.57
December	8.75	8.70	8.74	8.69
March	9.00	8.97	8.99	8.95

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Recipts yesterday, 14,160 packages. Market is steady though inactive. A little more poor stock arriving but asking prices not being reduced. High grades in lighter supply. Just about enough trade to hold market at the recent advances. Creamery, higher than extras, per pound, 46@46¼c; extras, (92 score,) 45¾c; firsts, (88 to 91 score,) 43¾@45¼c; seconds, (88 to 87 score,) 42@43½; thirds, 40@41c; creamery, unsalted, higher than extras, 47¼@48¾c; extras, 46¾@47¼c; firsts, 44½@46c; seconds, 40@44c; State dairy, tubs, finest, 45@45¾c; good to prime, 42½@44½c; common to fair, 38@42c; renovated, extras, 41½@42c; firsts, 40@41c; lower grades, 38@39c; imitation creamery, firsts, 38¼@39c; ladles, current make, firsts, 37@38c; seconds, 36c; lower grades, 34½@35¼c; packing stock, current make, No. 1, 35¼c; No. 2, 35c; lower grades, 33@34½c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday as reported by Mercantile Exchange, 17,910 cases. Little change in the situation. High qualities of fresh gathered, showing a fair to large proportion of heat-free eggs, are scarce and in good demand and firm. The market is still burdened with accumulations and current receipts of more or less seriously heated eggs and there is strong pressure to sell all these ordinary and inferior eggs at any reasonable offer. Values are extremely irregular but the sales reported are covered at previous quotations. Nearby white eggs of fancy quality very scarce and still tending in sellers' favor. Defective lots moving slowly under a very irregular value. Fresh gathered extras, per dozen, 47@48c; regular packed, extra firsts, 44@46c; regular packed, firsts, 40@43c; seconds, 37@40c; inferior, 27@36c. Fresh gathered dirties, No. 1, 35@36c; No. 2 and poorer, 29@34c; fresh gathered checks, good to choice, dry, 31@33c; under grades, 25@30c; State, Pennsylvania and nearby Western hennery whites, fine to fancy, 60@63c; ordinary to prime, 48@58c; gathered whites, ordinary to fine, 45@58c; Western and Southern, gathered whites, 42@52c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby hennery browns, 50@52c; gathered browns and mixed colors, 38@48c.

ERECTORS RESENT UNION PROPAGANDA

Ask National War Labor Board to Define Exactly "Right of Workers to Organize."

ALLEGE SHIPYARD DELAYS

Accuse Structural Ironworkers of Using Wartime Necessity to Further Closed-Shop Aims.

Walter Drew, counsel to the National Erectors' Association, last night made public a protest delivered yesterday to the National War Labor Board at Washington, accusing the Structural Iron Workers' Union of hostility to shipyards operated on the "open-shop" principle and asserting that, because of the union's failure to secure a closed shop in shipyard construction work and because of dissatisfaction with the classification of workers adopted on ship work, "numbers of its members have been fined as high as $1,000 each for working in the shipyards."

Mr. Drew declared that the complaint to the Federal labor body had been indorsed by the Executive Committee of the Bridge Builders' and Structural Society, the National Erectors' Association, and signed by 113 of the structural iron firms of the country, representing 60 per cent. or more of the productive capacity of the structural iron and steel industry.

"The 'right o fworkers to organize,' as announced by your board is construed as sanction by the union for the institution of an aggressive and systematic campaign to unionize the structural shops of the country, which are now operating on terms of peace and harmony with their employes," the statement says. "The right of workers to join a union is not questioned, but it is submitted that the 'right of workers to organize' and the right of a national union to institute a country-wide attack in wartime upon peaceful establishments whose operation is most essential to war production are two very different things.

"Following are some material facts concerning the Structural Iron Workers' Union, which are deemed material since they tend to show the nature of the influence and control which would become established in the structural shops of the country if the organizing campaign of the union is successful:

Tells of Past Violence.

"This union which is now attempting to organize the structural shops of the country is the union whose efforts to control the outside erection work of the same shops resulted in 100 explosions, innumerable assaults, the death of twenty men, and the conviction of thirty-eight of its national and local officers. Of twenty-six of its officials who have served time in prison, fifteen have held official positions in the union after their release. Seven of these are at present in office, and two others were the delegates of this union to the recent convention of the American Federation of Labor at St. Paul.

"The general strike to which the union's dynamiting campaign was incident has never been called off, but is still in force.

"Because of the failure of the union to secure a closed shop in shipyard construction work and because of dissatisfaction with the classification of workers adopted on ship work, this union is hostile to shipyard work, numbers of its members have been fined as high as $1,000 each for working in the shipyards, and its official publication, the Bridgemen's Magazine, contains reports by its national and local officers referring to the shipyards as a 'slacker's paradise,' and to iron workers employed there as 'scabs,' 'rattlers,' 'yellow dogs,' and 'slackers.' The fabrication of material for these same yards constitutes a large percentage of the present work of the structural shops of the country.

"This union at present stands in contempt of the War Labor Board inasmuch as five of its Eastern locals recently refused to return men on strike to work at the request of the board and to submit the wage controversy in issue to the board for adjustment. The strike is still in force."

In a supplementary statement issued by Mr. Drew he says:

"The Council of National Defense has taken the position that employers and employes in private industries should not attempt to take advantage of the existing abnormal conditions to change the standards which they were unable to change under normal conditions. Notwithstanding this, a deliberate and systematic attempt is being made by the Structural Iron Workers' Union to organize the structural steel industry of the country.

Present Conditions Efficient.

"The relations between the employers and employes in this industry are at present friendly and satisfactory and the shops are on a basis of high productive efficiency. During the last twelve years the same union has from time to time made efforts to organize the various structural shops of the country but has been unsuccessful, as the relations between the employers and employes have been such that the employes have not felt that it was to their interest to join this union.

"At the present time our industry is fabricating all of the structural material for the Government, including that used in the shipyards of the country building fabricated ships. The problem of labor supply and labor efficiency is the most serious one we have to face. The organized campaign of the union will cause unrest, discontent and loss in efficiency, and if the results are successful will lead to controversies that will make it impossible for our industry to perform its part of the nation's war program as it should be carried out.

"We most emphatically protest against the efforts that are being made by the union to change the existing standards, as they were not able to change these standards under normal conditions, and the changing of them is contrary to the policy laid down by the Council of National Defense and the country will suffer greatly thereby.

"We ask the Board to affirm this policy, and to make it clear to employer and employe alike that any efforts contrary thereto are under existing conditions coercive."

The headquarters of the iron workers' union is at Indianapolis, and efforts to reach local representatives last night were unsuccessful.

Special to The New York Times.

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 14.—Harry Jones, Secretary and Treasurer of the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, with general offices in this city, entered positive and emphatic denial tonight to charges made to the National War Labor Board by Walter Drew, counsel of the National Erectors Association, that the labor organization is trying to impede work in the shipyards.

"Our association has no jurisdiction over shipyard work and does not claim any, except as to the erection of buildings," said Mr. Jones. "I do not know of any attempt to organize ship workers, and I have not heard of any fines of $1,000 or any other amount, although it is possible that local organizations have assessed fines for violation of working rules on structural jobs in shipyards. All fines are reported to the general office here, and we have no record of any in shipyards.

"Work on ships comes under the jurisdiction of the Brotherhood of Boilermakers and Iron Ship Builders and Helpers, which has headquarters at Kansas City, Kan., and any attempt on our part to infringe on the jurisdiction of that organization would immediately precipitate a fight, since both of us are affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

"It is true that many of our members, probably between 3,000 and 4,000, are working on ships, but they have withdrawn from our rolls temporarily, and have taken out cards in the Boilermakers and Shipbuilders Union.

"Our rules forbid holding membership in two unions, and we require members working on ships to withdraw and affiliate with the union having jurisdiction. In the organization period of the shipyards our association prepared, at the request of Edwin N. Hurley, a list of several thousand members who would be available for ship work. Many of these men went to Newport News, Philadelphia, and other shipyard points to take a short course in shipbuilding before engaging in actual work on ships, and, as far as I know, are still employed in the yards."

War Savings Sales $580,000,000.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—The American people have bought $580,000,000 of war savings and thrift stamps. The sales for the week ending Aug. 10 were $52,000,000.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—Forecast:

N. C. and S. C.—Probably local thunder showers Thurs. and Fri.

Ga. and Fla.—Generally fair Thurs. and Fri.

Ala. and Miss.—Fair Thurs. and Fri., except thunder showers Fri. in north.

Tenn.—Probably thunder showers and not so warm in west; fair in east Thurs.; Fri. fair, except showers and cooler in east.

Ky.—Local thunder showers and not so warm Thurs.; Fri. partly cloudy.

Ohio—Fair Thurs., except thunder showers in south, somewhat cooler; Fri. partly cloudy.

Ind.—Fair, in north, showers in south Thurs.; Fri. partly cloudy and warmer.

Mich.—Fair Thurs. and Fri.; warmer Fri..

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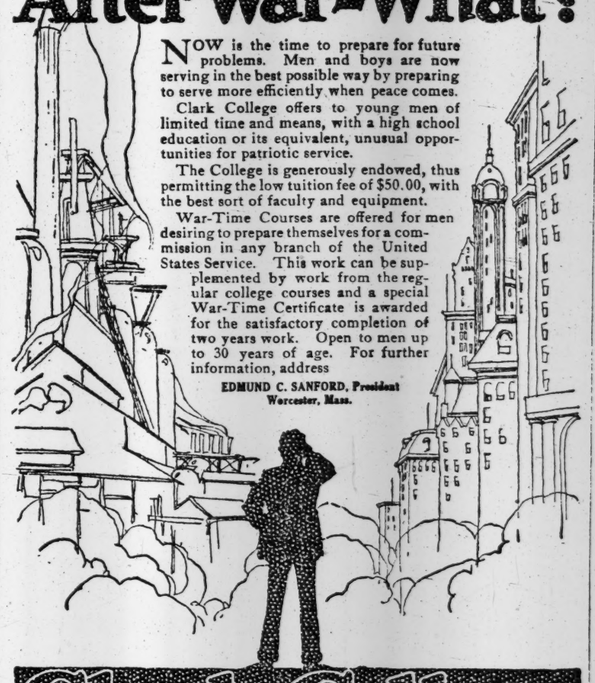

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FOR FEWER SHIP TYPES.

Schwab Plans New Measure to Expedite Shipbuilding.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—Fewer types of steel ships is now one of the chief aims of the Shipping Board. Charles M. Schwab, Director of Shipbuilding, is in charge of this work. Today he conferred with Edward N. Hurley, Chairman of the board; P. A. S. Franklin, Chairman of the Ship Control Committee, and J. H. Rossetter, Director of Operations. Mr. Hurley designated the three other men as a committee on standardization.

The huge amount of tonnage purchased and requisitioned in ships which were being built for foreign interests comprises all manner of types. These have involved various kinds and sizes of steel plates. But now that the Shipping Board is working chiefly on vessels built directly for it, it will be much more efficient to have the plates as nearly of a type as possible.

Big ships will be constructed. For one thing the board will have built twenty great ore-carriers, such as Mr. Schwab had already built for the Cuban trade and which have been taken over by American interests. Several of these large steel ships recently sailed for Europe, each carrying thirty-five consolidated locomotives and perhaps 250 motor trucks. The big railway locomotives were picked up by cranes and lowered intact into the holds of the ships.

Mr. Schwab was in Washington today to attend the meeting of the War Council. He learned the new military program and its increased demands, and at the Philadelphia conference of Eastern shipbuilders, which Mr. Hurley has called for next Tuesday, Mr. Schwab will tell each builder what will be required of him in the way of new bottoms.

ARGENTINE NAVY INCREASE.

Government Also Plans Acquisition of Merchant Marine.

BUENOS AIRES, Aug. 14.—President Irigoyen has asked Congress to adopt a law appropriating 80,000,000 pesos to increase the size of the Argentine Navy. The first additions are to be cruisers of the latest design, submarines, and hydroaeroplanes. Important naval bases are to be established at Mar del Plata and Puerto Madrin.

The proposed law also authorizes Governmental acquisition of Argentine's merchant marine for trading purposes with America and Europe.

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(‹) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Sheppard, J.—In Room 401, Fourth Floor, P. O. Building, at 10 A. M.

Cases will also be assigned to Judge Mack for trial from this calendar.—Jury calendar.

Brennan‹C. V. RR. | St. Peter‹Erie RR. | McM nus‹NY C RR. | Sampliner‹NY Rys.

DISTRICT COURT—Knox, J.—In Room 235, Federal Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Motion calendar.

Goldstein‹Barron, (2.) | Sweicher‹Black Diamond. | Amer Dyewood Co‹ Endicott. | Hyman‹Crow. | Eckerson‹Tanney. | In re Brown.

Chem Prod of Canada ‹Herman & Herman | Adjourned motions: | Corrugated P P Co‹ Paper W M Co. | Hall‹N Y & L B RR | In re [illegible] | Hamervig & Johnson‹ Luckenbach.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Garvin, J.—Room 312, P. O. Bldg., Brooklyn, at 10 A. M.—Criminal.

US‹Isabella Feder and Michael Polsky.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Recess.
APPELLATE TERM—Recess.
SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Goff, J.—At 10:15 A. M.—Litigated motions.

Young‹Potter. | Botts‹Mercantile Bk of Memphis. | Kramer‹Schlessinger. | De Terrouenne‹Stern. | Licata‹Centrefield Co. | Re Breese. | Leader‹Mandracchia. | Moran‹Shults Bread. | Relyea‹Purton. | Posner‹Polsky. | Regan‹Cushman. | Spelden‹Billy, the Osterman, Jr.) | Harris‹Pearson's Magazine, Inc. | Black & White & Town Taxis, Inc‹McIntyre | Same‹Lewis. | Same‹Varley. | Same‹Greenbaum. | Same‹Ryan. | Same‹Rodwon. | Same‹Morgan. | Moffat‹Ainslee Co. | Wallach‹Kahrs. | Re Albert‹Welkowitz. | Bregman‹Blumstein. | Hinrichs‹Hinrichs. | Zimmerman‹Zimmerman. | Newman‹Borg. | Kramer‹Carolina Veneer Co. Inc. | Martinez‹Kunhardt. | Union Trust Co of Albany‹Kahn. | Stewart‹Stewart. | Maynard‹Boera. | Rainess‹Rainess. | Janovsky‹Janovsky. | Broden‹Broden. | Gutmann‹Bendien. | Mars‹Lounsberg. | Lenox Wall Paper Co ‹Elberson. | Brown‹Tredennich | Re Van Ness. | Stansky‹Meier. | Same‹same. | Hayden‹NY Rys Co. | Lavalle‹Reichhart. | Simon‹Meier. | Black & White & Town Taxis‹Aronson. | Same‹Klenrock. | Same‹Gutfreund. | Same—Kelleher. | Same‹Gross. | Same‹Fermer. | Same‹Lustig. | Same‹Behringer. | Hendrix‹Man Beach Dev Co. | Goldman‹Goldman. | O'Brien‹Talbot. | Re H. Schmidt. | Wodda‹Marks. | Wolf‹Doll. | Rosenthal‹Keller Realty Co. | Hays‹Thornton. | McMahon‹Rockwell. | Braf‹Marks. | Mahler‹McManus. | Rudd‹Dick. | Brief‹Capitol Realty & Const Co. | Raymond‹Nat Nassau Bank. | Lindau‹Fed Adv Co. | Van Wyngaarden‹ Sheldon. | Bohart‹Bohart. | Re Sheer Bernstein Enterprises. | Ballerini‹Steinberg. | Re Elec Photo & Novelty Co. | Rathbwsky‹Rathbwsky | Collins‹Hollahan. | Van Horn‹Van Horn.

PART II.—Ford, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part III.—Recess.

PARTS IV. to VIII., inclusive, adjourned for the term.

TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Recess.

PARTS III. to XVIII., inclusive, adjourned for the term.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Fowler, S.—At 10:30 A. M.

Wills for probate: James G Bennett, Susan M Collins, Rosa Breier, Julius H Wundermann Rosale Epstein, | Martin Devaney, Margaret M Ferguson, Elmer Lewis, Ellen beth Coleman, Alexander W Dingwall.

TRIAL TERM—Adjourned for the term.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Smith, J.—At 10 A. M.—Litigated motions

McCarthy‹Lefcourt. | Wolfman‹Grand Iron Works. | Leibowitz‹Newman, Nat Nassau Bank‹ Forman. | Faulkner‹Schultz. | Palmer‹Selbert. | Klein‹Bruens. | Scher‹Nissinoff. | Rosenberg‹Isaacs. | Modern Yarn & Trimming Co‹Dress Embroidery Co. | Harris‹Jackson.

PART II.—Smith, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERMS—Parts I., II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Ford, J.—Society for the Relief of Poor Widows & Stery—Archibald E Baxter. Openhyn‹Rothman—John H. Regan.

SUPREME COURT—Goff, J.—Lawyers Mortgage Co‹McLaughlin—Lawrence C. Hull.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Goff, J.—Manuel S. Davis‹Morris Pomerantz—Francis W Pollock. Morris Pomerantz‹Manual S Davis—Francis W Pollock.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM, (Chambers)—Giegerich, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM—Giegerich, J.—Motion calendar to be called Friday, Aug. 16.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

KINGS COUNTY.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—Second Department.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Cropsey, J.—At 10 A. M.—Motions.

Re Fid & Guar Co, (Kesselman.) | Goldstein‹Mutual Cabinet Co. | MacDonald‹Frankard. | Wagner‹Sup C R A. | Rienbold‹Rienbold. | Pe ce‹CNY. | Porter‹Church. | Clermont Sewer Pipe Co‹Fox. | Barrett‹B H RR. | Schick‹same. | Gousiay‹same. | Goldsmith‹same. | Relken‹Nass E RR. | Sher‹same. | Wynne, adm‹same. | McGuire‹same. | Stanley‹same. | H Rourke‹NY C RR. | M Rourke‹same. | Cohen‹same. | Schuyle‹same. | Eaton‹same. | Huber‹same. | M Flynn‹same. | T Flynn‹same. | Coleman‹same. | Rosenth KB, Q Co & Sub RR. | Daniel‹same. | Walsh‹same. | Buhk‹same. | Reller‹So Bklyn RR. | Thompson‹C I & B RR. | Frey‹same. | Otton‹same. | Bolton‹same. | Gerdner‹same. | O'Conner, Jr‹same. | Bloom‹same. | Otto Wissner, Inc‹ Harris, Inc. | Townsend Co‹Dunfee | Boline‹Bischoff. | Lindenmeyer‹Hanselmann. | H D Best Co‹Linde Air Products Co. | Re Roehr Pub Co. | Kissel‹Travis et al. | Same‹Fraser et al. | Kissel‹Travis et al. | McCulloch‹Jacoby. | Nelson‹Bancker. | Potter‹Murray et al. | 2 P. M.: | Frech‹Huber.

PART II.—Lazansky, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Adjourned for the term.

TRIAL TERM.—Adjourned for the term.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—Day calendar at 10 A. M.

Wills of: George Pierson, Auguste Lubr, Eliz beth Rosman, Joseph Rosenberg, George Kleinlein, Katherine H. gmaier, Henrietta Greenfield, James Crown, Annie Abrahmson, Florence Grill, | Margaret Loughran, Winifred Ford. Administration of: Margaret Henderson. Accounting of: Hugh Kenny. Estates of: Edward Lang, Sarah Field, Zippe Levin.

County Court.

CIVIL—Adjourned for the term.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 26,087.—In the matter of HERMAN & HERMAN, INC., Bankrupt.

NOTICE OF SALE.

Pursuant to an order of the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York, the undersigned receiver offers for sale the following described property of the above named bankrupt:

A No. 2 Church Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, furniture and fixtures, and the right, title, and interest of the receiver to any unfilled orders for the shipment of chemicals, lease and good-will of the business of Herman & Herman, Inc.

At Nos. 205 and 206 Van Vordt Street, Jersey City, New Jersey, chemicals, fixtures and containers.

Sealed bids for the above described property will be received by the undersigned receiver at the office of Zalkin & Cohen, the attorneys for the receiver, No. 49 Chambers Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on the 20th day of August, 1918, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

TERMS OF SALE.

No bid will be considered unless accompanied by certified check or cash for at least 10% of the amount of the bid, unless the highest bid so received for the property offered shall equal or exceed 100% of the appraised value, bids confirmed by the Court. Bids equal to or exceeding 100% of the appraised value may be accepted without confirmation. The receiver reserves a right to reject any and all bids in whole or in part. Bids may be made for either all or part of the property.

The property offered for sale may be inspected at either place at any time during business hours.

No representation, guaranty, or covenant is made by the receiver as to the character, quality, or description of the property, nor is any representation, guaranty, or covenant made as to the said lease.

In the event of the acceptance by the receiver of any bid, such bidder must pay the balance of his bid at such time and place as the receiver announces at the time of the acceptance of such bid. Should such bidder fail or omit for any cause to pay at the time of the said purchase price, the receiver may, at his option, withdraw the acceptance of such bid, sell the property at public auction, and charge such bidder with any loss or expense incident thereon.

Property, if any, not sold under sealed bids will be sold at public auction on the 22d day of August, 1918, at 10:30 A. M., in the Verona at No. 6 Church Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, by Charles Shongood, United States Auctioneer, and on the 23d day of August, 1918, at 10:30 A. M., in the forenoon, at No. 205 and 206 Van Vordt Street, Jersey City, New Jersey, by Charles Shongood, United States Auctioneer.

EDWARDS H. CHILDS,
Receiver in Bankruptcy.

ZALKIN & COHEN, Attorneys for Receiver, 51 Chambers Street, New York City.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of MORGAN, TILFORT & CO., Bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 25789.

To the creditors of the above named bankrupts:

Notice is hereby given that the sale of the personal property belonging to the estate of the above named bankrupts under the direction of Justin L. Miner, Trustee, at public auction to the highest bidder, by Philip McMorrow, Auctioneer, at the Massachusetts Storage Warehouse Co., No. 2026 Washington Street, Boston, Massachusetts, on the 20th day of August, 1918, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, had been adjourned to and will take place on the 20th day of August, 1918, at the same time and place.

A general description of the property to be sold is as follows: Office furniture and fixtures.

The Trustee reserves the right to withdraw any of the said property from sale unless it shall bring at least 75 per cent. of the appraised value.

Dated, New York City, August 14, 1918.

JUSTIN L. MINER,
Trustee in Bankruptcy.

STERN & GOTTHOLD, Attorneys for Trustee, Office and Post Office Address No. 60 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of DIOP METAL & MANUFACTURING CO., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Wednesday, Aug. 21, 1918, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 224 Centre Street, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of a large lot of Trench Mirrors, also plant for the manufacture of same, comprising Blower System, Polishing Lathes and Wheels, Motors, Shafting, Tanks, Belting, Finished and Unfinished Stock, Fixtures, &c.

JOHN L. LYTTLE, Receiver.

EDWARD J. SHUMWAY, Attorney for Receiver, 20 Nassau Street, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of CAFE DES ARTISTES, Alleged Bankrupt.—Sale advertised by Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer, for today adjourned until Monday, August 26th, at 10:30 A. M., at No. 1 West 67th Street, New York City.

LOUIS JERSOUNT, Receiver.

YANKAUER & DAVIDSON, Attorneys for Receiver, 401 Broadway, N. Y. City.

THE BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

30 Cents per agate line each insertion.

BOLIVIA Wanted.—Open for quantity of Bolivia, any make, at a price. Madison Square 920.

BROADCLOTHS Wanted—Botany and F. & H., all colors; serges and velours. Harlem 3359.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—Botany, F. & H., all shades, in exchange for green. Farragut 9752.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—Will pay cash for all colors. Chelsea 1540.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—Botanys in white, for cash. Biltmore Dress, 6 West 20th.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—Columbia, Burgundy. Farragut 3678.

BROADCLOTHS Wanted.—F. & H. or; 315, reindeer only, net cash. Farragut 5044.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—Botanys, 315 or F. & H. Atwood, 148 West 24th St.

BURELLA Wanted. — Brightwood, Stevens, Garfield, Peking coating. Bernstein, 118 West 27th. Farr gut 2357.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Will place stock orders on snappy styles of coats and suits. Call Rothstein & Nelson, 129 West 29th St.

COATS and SUITS Wanted.—Any quantity, cash, jobs, sample lines. Farragut 5154.

CORDUROYS Wanted.—Open for quantity 86-inch white, wide and narrow wale. B 41 Times.

CORDUROY Wanted. — Open for 36-inch, brown, green and navy. Chauser, 19 W. 21st.

COTTON GOODS Wanted.—Cambrics, nainsooks, pajama checks, and white shirtings, all constructions; also Lonsdale and Pepperel jeans, any quantity, for cash. B 43 Times.

COTTON PLUSHES wanted in all widths and colors. Gramercy 6190.

CREPE DE METEOR wanted on 40-inch satins, blank only. Shapero, Lewis & Co., 148 Madison Av. Madison Square 5708.

CRYSTAL CORD Wanted.—Holden & Leonard, Fall shades, quantity for cash. Greeley 2137.

CRYSTAL CORD AND EVORA wanted in all colors. Mad. Square 6025.

DRESSES Wanted.—Large jobbers placing stock orders on Jersey, satin, georgette, and evening dresses; submit samples mornings, 8:30-12. Wiener, 53 West 36th St.

DRESSES Wanted.—Will buy for cash jobs, any quantity, georgettes, satin, Jersey, or taffeta dresses; samples; mornings 8:30-12. Wiener, 53 West 36th St.

DRESSES Wanted.—Out of town jobber placing orders on silk, serge, and jersey dresses. Call all day, Hotel Breslin, Room 914.

DRESSES Wanted. — Jobber looking Fall samples, placing big orders. 18 W. 27th, 7th floor. Call all week.

DRESSES Wanted.—Cash, any quantity, satins, jerseys, silks, serges, jobs. Farragut 5154.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on snappy styles satin, serge dresses. Call all week. Will Stecker, 17 West 28th.

DRESSES, Coats, Suits, Skirts, Waists Wanted.—Better grade; cash. National, 4343 Franklin.

DRESSES Wanted.—Will pay spot cash for jobs satins, jerseys, and serge dresses. Spiro-Kutner, 279 5th Av.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobbers placing orders, serge and satin dresses. 55 West 31st, 9th floor.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on Fall styles. 5th floor, 39 West 32d St.

ELASTIC Wanted.—Black, white; 3-8 inch, 6-8 inch. Pansy Waist, 145 West 30th.

GEORGETTES Wanted. — Open for large quantities of heavy quality. Joseph Rothberd, 27 W. 24th.

GINGHAM Wanted.—32-inch preferred; quantity no object; spot cash. Samilson Bros., 12 West 17th St.

JERSEY Wanted.—All-wool, in desirable colors, such as navy, &c.; will pay cash. Adelson & Weinberg, 5 West 31st St.

JERSEYS Wanted.—All shades Keystone No. 1688 heather mixture jerseys. Harry Kitzinger & Co. Phone Greeley 2030.

JERSEY CLOTH Wanted.—Any quantity, will pay spot cash. Marion Dress Co., 2 West 38th St.

JERSEYS Wanted. — Wool jersey, dress weight, all colors; will pay spot cash. Peggy Paige, 131 West 35th. Greeley 1687.

JERSEY Wanted.—100 pieces, dress weight, all shades. Call 15 East 20th, 6th floor.

JERSEY Wanted. — All shades. Telephone Gr eley 1748.

JERSEY Wanted.—Schreiber and Gera, 1961, all shades. Chelsea 8330.

KHAKI Wanted.—All cotton, 28 inches, army shades. 354 4th Av., Room 1613.

PANAMAS Wanted.—Blue and black; heavier than 228 and Pacific; any quantity; also cheap Broadhead plaids. G. N. C. Skirt Mfg. Co., 15 Eas 26th St.

PANAMA CLOTH Wanted.—Navy, 54 inches, at a price. Drucker, Madison Square 1797.

PLUSH Wanted.—All qualities, at the right price. Chelsea 2847.

PLUSH Wanted.—Salt's Peco; must be at a price. Madison Square 2715.

POPLINS Wanted. — American, all colors; lowest prices. Modern Cloak and Suit House, 15 Wes 26th St.

POPLINS Wanted.—American, brown, plum; cotton plushes, all shades. Merit, Greeley 1120.

POPLIN Wanted.—Open for any quantity. T. Weinberg & Sons, 38 West 26th St.

POPLINS Wanted.—36 inches, 3 ply, silk and cotton, all colors. Brin, Mad. Sq. 1505.

POPLIN Wanted.—American or similar makes. Jacob Cohen, 11 West 32d St.

POPLINS Wanted.—Brown 90610 in exchange for others, or will buy. Farragut 9752.

SATIN Wanted.—Washable, flesh and white, any quantity, at $1.05. Nelson & Levene, 720 5th Av.

SATIN Wanted.—Taupe Skinner satin. Mad. Sq. 3121.

SERGES Wanted.—36-inch cotton warp, 1209 Whitman, and C. S. G. Pacific; quantities only. Litwack, 450 Broadway. Tel. Canal 8046.

SERGES Wanted.—Storm serges, 6614, 6301, 2608, 3, navy only; reasonable price; no quantity too large. R 626 Times Harlem.

SERGES Wanted.—7301, 7120; also American velour and poplins; price must be right. Farragut 5886.

SERGES Wanted.—Cottons, all colors. Modern Cloak and Suit House, 15 W. 26th St.

SERGES Wanted.—106, navy, $2.75. Gramercy 2520.

SERGES Wanted.—Black only; either Botany 11436 or Newport. Tel. Greeley 1748.

SERGE Wanted.—Open for 7002 black Amoskeag. Gins Bros., 109 West 26th.

SERGE.—Wanted 6120 or 1230 navy; 25 pieces; cash. Orchard 4220.

SERGES Wanted.—0696 navy. Madison Square 3388.

SHEPHERD CHECK Wanted.—All constructions, 54-inch. Call 354 4th Av., Room 1613.

SILKS Wanted.—Open to buy silks of any description up to $1 a yard. Pressman & Oppenheimer, 423 4th Av.

SILKS Wanted.—Open to buy discontinued lines of silks, large or small lots; most any shade. Fergenson, 1934.

SILVERTONES Wanted.—Taupe 438, also velours, reindeer and brown 715. Buckley & Cohen, Farr. 3805.

SILVERTONES Wanted.—Will exchange H. & L. taupe for navy. Madison Square 8496.

SKIRTS Wanted.—Jobber looking at Fall line, snappy styles, all week, between 10 A. M. and 3 P. M., third floor, 11 West 25th St.

STRIPS Wanted.—Blumenthal's 3-inch Taupe or seal; also Peco plush. 2205 Farragut.

SUITINGS Wanted.—All wool mixtures and tweeds. Wachs Bros., 18 West 27th St.

TAFFETAS or Gros de Londres Wanted.—Paints shades, for cash. Cohen, Madison Square 123.

TRICOTINES Wanted.—Black, F. & H. and Woolworth, for cash; cheap. Mad. Sq. 6386.

TRICOLETTES Wanted. —Quantity. Schiff & Kornfluth, 108 West 25th.

VELOURS Wanted.—American heavy weight or Saxonia; also American 13045, Burgundy and green only; pay best market price; any quantity. Greeley 4582, Piece Goods Department.

VELOURS Wanted.—Manufacturer pay high prices K 544, 13009, taupe, burgundy. Madison Square 3578.

VELOURS Wanted.—F. & H., 1 piece of brown and navy. Madison Square 2340.

VELOURS Wanted.—Burgundy, Pekin, light weight. Farragut 267.

VELOUR CHECKS Wanted.—All combinations. Madison Square 8777.

VELOURS Wanted.—Heavyweight, burgundy and taupe, at a price. Chelsea 6436.

VENETIANS Wanted.—32 and 36 inch, black and colors; must be cheap. Goodman, Gram. 1587.

WASH GOODS WANTED.—Retail concern can use job printed wash goods up to 30c. yard; mail samples with quantity at lowest cash prices. Address Julius Gutman & Co., 201 W. Lexington St., Baltimore, Md.

WOOL JERSEY Wanted.—100 pieces, dress weight, all shades. Leo Finkenberg, Inc., 135-9 West 29th. Farragut 6216.

WOOL JERSEY Wanted.—Open for Pekin and gray, spot cash. Sydney Moses, 135 West 27th.

WOOL JERSEYS Wanted.—All colors; dress weight. M. Bloch & Co., 30 West 34d, Madison Square 645.

Buyers' Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

WOOL JERSEY Wanted.—All shades, for cash. Annetta, 111 West 27th St. Farragut 3093.

WOOL JERSEY Wanted.—Navy, will pay highest price, cash on delivery; any quantity. Marion Dress, 2 West 33d.

WOOL JERSEYS Wanted.—Dress weight, all colors; will pay cash. Mad. Sq. 2035.

YARN DYED SATIN, black cotton back, wanted. S. Tauenbaum Co., 39 W. 29th.

ZIBELINES Wanted.—Strook's, all colors, any quantity; also Armstadt's 550, gray cotton chevlots. Greeley 4582, Piece Goods Department.

$100 REWARD.

A reward of $100 will be paid by The New York Times for information leading to the arrest and conviction of any person publishing an advertisement in The Times containing false or misleading information.

Offerings to Buyers

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

BEAVER.—Sidney Blumenthal's everfur and nuphur, at opening price. Stuyvesant 1006.

BROADCLOTHS.—Botany 362, serges, jullliards 4421, 4068; Pacific W. F. T. W. F., in large quantity; all shades. Goodman, Gram. 1587.

BROADCLOTH, Serges, Poplins, Velours, and Kerseys, all numbers. Henry L. Bunin, 84 4th Av. Madison Square 651.

BROADCLOTH.—Botany 315 and Columbia; all shades; Holden-Leonard Bolivia. Madison Square 7950.

BROADCLOTHS AND VELOUR.—Botanies, all colors, low prices. Mad. Square 7039.

BROADCLOTH, Columbia, in green, cheap. Myer Gans Co, 151 West 26th St.

CAPE.—No. 17, white, for immediate delivery. Phone after 9. Farragut 3253.

CHEVIOTS. — Flagler's 1500-24; Kessler's 1500; Stoney & Starkey 1700, 27, 2200; Shaw 4900, 255; all colors; below market price. Greeley 4582, Piece Goods Department.

CHIFFON, Velvets, all high grades; ten boxes; 42 inches; silk back. Madison Square 7950.

CLOAKINGS.—Manufacturer selling poplins, velours, kerseys cheap. 118 West 27th, twelfth floor.

CLOAKINGS, Stoney & Starkey 173, line one, for sale. D. Strauss, 141 West 20th St.

COATS. — 1,000 silk, plush trimmed, with black fur collars and cuffs and botton; 1,000 with kit coney collars, cuffs, and bottom; 2,000 cotton plush, 1,000 cloth coats; ready for shipment. Ulm Bros., 34 East 12th.

COATS.—See our $12.90 velour coat with large fur collar; also our other good numbers, including Fisher & Kennedy tweeds and polo cloth coats. 5% Cloak Co., Inc., 11 W. 32d St. Madison Square 5263.

COATS and SUITS. —Best sellers, low prices, big discounts, are our salesmen; also jobs to close out. Plager, 1,161 Broadway.

COATS.—Plush coats of the better kind; reasonable prices. A. L. Schulman, 27-33 West 20th St.

COATS.—Smart styles in better grade coats at surprisingly low prices. I. Novick & Co., Inc., 45 West 27th St.

COATS.—Headquarters for all-wool pom pom coats; season's best styles, cheapest prices. Shapiro & Davis, 29 West 35th.

COATS.—1,000 all wool velours and mixtures, assorted styles, 4 to 14; $3.75 and $4.75. Nivel, 151 West 36th.

COATS.—Very fine samples in pom pom, silvertones, broadcloths, and velours, to close out. J. Lesser, 47 West 34th St.

COATS.—Plush, fur-trimmed velours, mixtures, thibets, caracul; cheap for Canadian and Southern trade. Hutner, 48 West 25th.

COATS.—Exceptional values; three leading styles, velour, half lined, fur and plush trimmed, $13.50. Alex. Kogut, 129 W. 22d.

COATS.—Children's coats for immediate delivery. Levitan Bros. & Zavkower, 136 West 21st St.

COATS.—Smart styles at prices that will interest you. I. Novick & Co., 45 W. 27th.

COATS.—500 velour coats, $13.50-$20. Markow, Wolf & Lowenstein, 58 East 13th St.

COATS AND SUITS.—Stouts, at popular prices Duan, 127 West 25th St.

CORDUROYS.—English dyed; all colors; exceptional values; quantities. Y 334 Times Annex.

CORDUROYS.—All colors and all widths, below market pricee. Call Chelsea 7836.

COTTON PLUSHES.—Pearson's 8041, black and colors, also single width, below market price. Greeley 4582, Piece Goods Department.

COTTON CREPE, a large quantity of plain colors, 30-inch, will sell cheap; also have 300 pieces handkerchiefs linens Phone Mr. ragut 3625.

COTTON DRESSES.—Voiles and Ginghams, at sacrifice prices. Queen, 149 West 36th.

COTTON SKIRTS. — Close out, sacrifice prices. Queen, 149 West 36th.

DRESSES. — All embroidered wool jersey dresses, immediate delivery; all-wool French serge plaited dresses, $7.75. Marisette Dresses, 30 West 32d.

DRESSES.—Special offering in 2,000 silk, taffeta, satin, and serge; snappy styles. Kirschner & Bosniak, 20 West 27th St.

DRESSES.—6-14 gingham and crash, $9 to $15.50 dozen; spot delivery. Levi Bros., 55 W st 3d St.

DRESSES.—Pure silk fibre tricolette dresses; also all wool jersey dresses, $10.75 up. Rand & Co., 37 West 28th.

DRESSES.—1,000 taffeta and beaded Georgette, to close out; prices in all materials. Princess, 19 West 24th.

DRESSES.—500 dresses for immediate delivery, satin, serges, jerseys, at a low price. 12 West 17th, 8th floor. 4776 Chelsea.

DRESSES.—Jobs, colored voiles, linene, and georgettes, also all jerseys. Balsam & Schirmer, 37 West 32d.

DRESSES.—Job of 100 satin and serge dresses, at a price, for cash. Room 404, 1,182 Broadway.

DRESSES.—Job organdies, voiles, georgettes, close out. Bodow, 145 Madison Av.

DRESSES.—See our all-wool serge dresses at $7.75. Nivel, 151 West 36th.

DRESSES.—Wash, $2.25; serges, $6; satins cheap. Hutner, 48 West 25th St.

DRESSES.—Taffetas, satins, and serges to close out. Queen, 149 West 36th.

DRESSES.—See our $8.75, all-wool French serge dresses. Queen, 149 West 36th.

DRESSES.—Unusual values, serges, satins, jerseys, better kind. Deutsch, 23 W. 32d.

DRESSES.—All colors, satin and taffeta; closing out. B. N. Frank, 130 West 28th.

DRESSES, newest mariette styles, of all-wool jerseys, $9.75 to $18.50; all-wool men's wear and French jerseys, $7.75 to $15. Feller, 30 West 32d St.

DRESSES.—Special offer this week on jerseys, serges, and satins; styles up to the minute. The London Apparel Co., 22 West 15th St. Chelsea 1079.

DRESSES.—Better kind of novelty voiles, organdies. Anderson's, Scotch; also imported ginghams; special prices. Glockner, 40 West 27th.

DRESSES.—Wonderful values in satins, serges, jerseys, from $6.50 to $10.75; immediate delivery. Loeb-Nussbaum, 31 West 26th St.

DRESSES for immediate delivery; high-grade satins and serges, at unusually low prices. Kilf Dress Co., 3 West 29th St.

DRESSES.—Jersey serge satin, $10.75 up. Annetta, 111 West 27th St.

DUVET DE LAINE.—F. & H. taupe shade 858, twilight shade 671, $3.65. Mad. Sq. 1520.

FLANNELS, Ginghams, and Percales; big quantities below market price. Georgia Textile Mills, 385 Broadway.

FURS.—Natural Raccoon and Black Opossum, good quality, for sale. Box R 65 Times.

GABARDINES.—10764 reindeer, burgundy, pekin blue and otter, Stoney, and Starkeys, ⅜ 3010 navy. Mad. Sq. 4082.

GEORGETTES.—All colors, for cash. Phone Farragut 3104.

GEORGINE.—25,000 yards of Georgine, all colors. Fineberg Bros., 180 6th Av.

INTERLINING.—White, unbleached, double nap, 40-inch; reasonable. Gramercy 1660.

KHAKI CLOTH.—Knitted worsted, 15 ounce; limited quantity. K. C., 230 Times Downtown.

NEEDLES.—Best English sharps; assorted; best numbers. Tel. Beekman 1768.

OXFORDS, Serges, Velours, Poplins, &c., to cutting-up trade; all leading numbers. Evans Brothers, 404 4th Av., Mad. Sq. 292.

OXFORDS.—Jullliard's 2086, 5 pieces kitten ear; Jullliard's 9085, 5 pieces, and 3 pieces of brown tricotine. Madison Square 7950.

PEAU DE CYGNE and Taffetas.—Assorted colors, 36 inches wide, at low prices. Farragut 3625.

PLUSHES and Poplins.—H. & H., Peco, Esq poplins, Seldons, Saxonia, Amoskeag; very cheap. Greeley 4379.

POM POMS.—0816, will close out, brown and taupe at $5.20. Mad. Sq. 1520.

POPLIN.—American Wool Co. 90610 and 6077, taupe, navy, black, amethyst, at $2 67½. Moe, F. rr. 2463.

POPLINS, 767, 774, at $2.30; Gilbert serge, 9240, at $2.75; 0866 velour at $3.35; terms, net 60 days. Chelsea 6018.

POPLINS.—Silvertone, Oxford, velour, tricotine, and velour du nord. Far. 3555.

SATINS.—40 inches, good assortment, navy, black, and taupe, 50 pieces. Herman W. Jinsberg, 25 West 31st St.

SATINS.—All qualities and colors, below market price. Call Chelsea 7836.

SATEEN.—Several cases black sateen, very reasonable. Third floor, 29 West 31st.

Offerings to Buyers

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

SERGES.—Will sell reasonable for cash 9302, 9240, W. F. X. 925; also poplin, Selden 1057, navy and cotton warp poplin, heavyweight velours. Call Gramercy 2744, Mr. S. N.

SERGE.—100 pieces 54289, at $2, net cash; 774 Whitman's poplin at $2.15, net cash; Jamestown 9302 serge, $2.50, net cash. Schwartz, 39 West 29th.

SERGES.—All shades, 54289, 1464, 104, 10707, 528, Gera 10453. Henry Samson, 656 Broadway. Spring 2716.

SERGES.—Have to offer 100 pieces 11433; must sell. M. Milston, 24 East 22d. Gramercy 3674.

SERGES.—925, 704 Gera, navy; 3135 Bachman; original tickets; cheap. Stuyvesant 7382.

SERGES.—1464, 3850, 4632, 0, 99, 0696, 0696, 980, 11433, 9656, 7068, 7302; broadcloth, velours, poplins; long terms. Farragut 9407.

SERGE.—Khaki, 22 pieces khaki serge, 56-inch, 57½c, net. Phone Canal 9617.

SERGES.—6234, 9288, 9302, 235. Gramercy 4404.

SERGES.—780, original tickets. Shapiro, Mad. Sq. 3564.

SERGES.—Garfield 528, 50 pieces, cheap for spot cash. Phone Madison Square 761.

SERGE.—11433 navy, original ticket; cheap for cash. Phone Canal 9617.

SERGES.—All kinds serges to sell cheap. Mad. Sq. 7080, Extension 12.

SILKS.—Of every description for the dress, waist, underwear, and retail trade, for immediate delivery; buyers are invited to call at our showroom; lowest prices. M. Marks Co., 354 4th Av. Madison Square 9380.

SILK LININGS.—Fancy poplin, to close out. M dison Square 7950.

SILVERTONES.—Will sell cheap brown, plum, taupe, burgundy, green. Mad. Sq. 1520.

SKIRTS.—300 to close out, cotton warp serge and fancy plaids at $1.50. H. B. Schwartz, 127 West 26th. Farr gut 3207.

SKIRTS.—Woolen and silk; close out Fall line, complete, $3.75 up. Pioneer Skirt Co., 3 West 29th St.

SKIRTS.—Record-breaking value; all wool poplin and men's wear serge, $25. Albert Skirt Co., 110 W. 26th.

SUITS.—Our $10.90 and $16.50 values are worth while seeing; don't leave town until you have seen our 6 new numbers; immediate delivery. Hirschman Bros., 12 W. 27th.

SUITS.—See our suits and coats that are different; reasonably priced; manufactured on premises; some for immediate delivery. Gitelson & Steinhouse, 19 West 34th.

SUITS.—Very fine samples to close out in broadcloths, tricotines, and poplins. J. Lesser, 47 West 34th.

SUITS.—American Woolen Company's all-wool poplin suits, nicely trimmed, $18.75. Abraham Lustgarten, 8-10 West 19th.

SUITS AND COATS.—High-grade ladies' and misses' suits and coats to close. Mohawk, phone Orchard 7674.

SUITS AND COATS. — 200 to close out, cheap. 1,170 Broadway, Room 407.

TRICOTINE.—Garfield's 4718, 5 pieces, taupe shade 434 and 2 navy, $3.45. Mad. Sq. 1520.

VELOURS.—Grant S. Kelley, 3000; Cox & Schreiber, heavyweight; also Baruch Wolff, heavyweight; American 0360, 15020, 0696, 0609 and 09070, all colors; also pom poms in all colors. Telephone Farragut 9409.

VELOURS.—American 0360; also

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SLIMLINE STOUTS
are as unique in STYLE INDIVIDUALITY as the $50,000 oil painting. They are both naturally superb in execution. It would be superfluous to talk about the details of the make and fit of "Slimline" Dresses as to mention the quality and durability of the paint in the expensive masterpiece.
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"Slimline Stout Dresses" that feature appealing styles at moderate prices.
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$13.75
WHY PAY MORE?
Why pay more when you can get the same styles, quality, materials and colors for less?
By specializing on *one-price* dresses, we are able to give you the best values on the market in *Satins, Charmeuses, Crepe Meteors, Georgettes, Wool Jerseys* and *Serges. Delivered Immediately.*
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LEVINE & GINSBURG Inc
115-125 W. 30th St.
Our Fall Line
On EXHIBITION Now
Wool Jerseys
Serges Satins
Black Laces
Cotton Dresses. in all desirable materials, ready to ship for
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HA-KU-RA SILK WAISTS
Season after season HA-KU-RA Silk Waists set the pace for others to follow—in styles, in novelties and in values. And this season is no exception.
Stripe Tubs, Stripe Crepes, Colored Taffetas, Georgettes, Crepe de Chines and Habutais.
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FULL FORM SUITS & COATS for stout Women
Now on display in our showrooms. New styles for the youthful stout figure and for the stout figure that wants to be youthful.
F. F. Models give long lines and youthful figures to full formed women—without sacrifice of style.
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13th floor
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HOLLSTEIN, YOUNG AND COMPANY
WOOL AND TWEED AUTO COATS
TWEED AND SILK RUBBERIZED COATS
CRYSTAL CLOTH AUTO COATS
34-36-38 WEST 37th STREET

PLAN TO TAKE LEAD IN WORLD SHIPPING

Administration and Operation to be Taught at Coast and Lake Colleges.

GOVERNMENT BEHIND MOVE

Correspondence or Library Course Is Also Being Worked Out by Secretary Brittain.

When the war is over, the United States Government will be one of the largest owners of steamships in the world. They will be the trade argosies of the seven seas. There must be not only men to sail the ships, but there must be men to manage the lines to which these ships will be assigned. The United States Shipping Board began the training of men to make up the complement of officers and crews for these ships long ago. Now it is formulating plans to train executive staffs to manage the lines in whose service these ships will sail when the days of peace shall come again and all the seas are free.

To perfect these plans and execute them, Chairman Edward N. Hurley of the Shipping Board has had several conferences with William M. Brittain, Secretary of the American Steamship Association, who, besides being an expert in the steamship business, is a Master of Arts, a Bachelor of Laws, a Doctor of Jurisprudence, and a Bachelor of Commercial Science. As a result of these conferences, Mr. Brittain has laid out a course, which the Shipping Board has approved, which will be introduced, at the request of the board, in the colleges and universities along the Atlantic and Pacific Coasts and on the shores of the Great Lakes. Mr. Brittain, himself, will conduct courses in ship operation and ship administration in the School of Commerce of New York University, and duplicate the courses at the College of the City of New York.

Mr. Brittain also is working out a correspondence or library course of study. Under the plan on which he is working, libraries containing standard works on ship operation and administration will be established at all home ports and overseas bases so that those taking the correspondence course may have the necessary books for collateral reading. Any man in the navy or in the transport or cargo services may take out a book at one port and return it at another. When he as finished the course he will be required to take a written examination and if his papers receive a mark of 90 per cent., or better, he will be in line for promotion to a place in the administrative end of the United States merchant marine at the close of the war.

The first correspondence or library course has been started at Newport News, where a so-called stevedore regiment is stationed. The library has been provided by H. B. Walker, President of the Old Dominion Steamship Company and now stationed at Hampton Roads as Director of Shipping and of the Shipping Control Committee. Mr. Walker has written to Mr. Brittain that the men at Newport News "are hungry for the instruction." It is the expectation of Mr. Brittain that, when the war is over, many of the Newport News students will become dock Superintendents, wharf Superintendents, chief stevedores, wharf foreman, and the like. The university courses, supplemented by practical experience, will train men for higher executive jobs.

"My purpose," Mr. Brittain says, "is to attract to these courses young men of this port who already have had some transportation experience, for instance, in our coastwise shipping or in railroad offices. It will be our endeavor to supplement their qualifications with a knowledge of the requirements necessary for successful overseas operation and administration. It is absolutely necessary that we begin at once work of systematically equipping a body of men capable of successfully conducting the commercial affairs connected with the operation of the large number of shipping concerns which will be required to manage the merchant marine of the United States after our armed forces have demobilized. Unless this is done, we shall have to call on young foreigners to do the work young Americans should do."

SAYS ROAD OPPOSES UNION.

War Labor Board Hears Testimony in Motormen's Controversy.

Further testimony in the controversy between union motormen and the New York Consolidated Railroad Company was taken by Examiners John Henderson and C. B. Ogburn of the National War Labor Board in the United States Court House yesterday. William H. Smith, Acting Chairman of a committee of Brotherhood Locomotive Engineers, Division 419, told of a conference which his committee had on July 24 with Vice President J. J. Dempsey. The object of the conference, according to Smith, was to demand the reinstatement of motormen against whom, it was asserted, there had been discrimination for being members of the brotherhood.

Smith said that he was told that the records of the men discharged were bad. Vice President Dempsey, according to Smith, told him that men would not be discriminated against as to Division 419, and promised to take care of Division 868.

"Did I not then tell you that I was not opposed to the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers?" asked Vice President Dempsey.

"Yes; but I knew motormen had been discriminated against because they were members of the brotherhood," replied the witness.

Asked whether he believed that Mr. Dempsey and the company were opposed to organized labor, the witness replied in the affirmative. The hearing continues today.

DELAY IN STORE DELIVERY.

Plan Will Not Be Operative for at Least a Fortnight.

The store door delivery plan, which was to have gone into effect in this city today, will not become operative for at least a fortnight, and possibly longer. Commissioner James S. Harlan, who is charged with the task of cleaning up congestion at piers and freight terminals in this city, said yesterday that, while Sept. 1 may witness the inauguration of the new method of trucking, many problems have presented themselves for solution, and these would have to be worked out before radical changes were made in the moving of freight here.

"On every hand the plan is receiving cordial co-operation and approval," Commissioner Harlan said. "The public realizes the necessity of store door delivery as a war measure, and as one that must be taken to put the railroad facilities of this port in condition during the Fall and Winter to meet the extraordinary burdens that will fall on them."

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning Bryant 1000.

AKRON, Ohio—Burrill-Douglass Co.; W. W. Burrill, clothing; McAlpin.
ALLENTOWN, Penn.—Farr Bros.; J. L. Farr, hats; Wallick.
ANDERSON, S. C.—Moore-Wilson Co.; L. O. Moore, millinery, ready-to-wear; Imperial.
ATLANTA, Ga.—M. Rich & Bro. Co.; Mrs. Argo, laces, veilings, hdkfs.; 1,150 B'way.
AURORA, Ill.—Schmitz & Gretencort; W. J. Gretencort, clothing; McAlpin.
BALTIMORE—H. Hamburger & Co.; F. Hamburger, dresses; 1,270 B'way.
BALTIMORE—The Fashion; L. Gutman, women's, misses' garments; Imperial.
BALTIMORE—Mayers' Dept. Store; A. D. Kaufmann, jobs coats, suits; 1,161 Broadway, Room 307.
BALTIMORE—A. Eisenberg; M. J. Weisman, ready-to-wear; 404 4th Av.
BALTIMORE—Armstrong, Cator & Co.; W. P. Whitmore, laces, ready-to-wear; Imperial.
BEAUMONT, Texas—J. J. Nathan & Co.; L. C. Akin, notions, hosiery; 1,150 B'way; Hermitage.
BEDFORD, Va.—Davidson Bros.; A. L. Davidson, ready-to-wear; Broadway Central.
BILLINGS, Mon.—Popular Department Store; H. Liepner, ready-to-wear; 200 5th Av., Room 657.
BOSTON—R. H. White Co.; C. Koven, men's clothing; 470 4th Av.
BOSTON—E. T. Slattery Co.; A. Block, furs; 25 W. 33d.
BOSTON—R. H. White Co.; A. H. Shannon, silks, dress goods; Miss H. B. Cobham, women's coats, suits; A. F. Dalton, waists, sweaters; 470 4th Av.
BOSTON—William Filene's Sons Co.; Mr. O'Brien, women's suits; 116 West 32d.
BOSTON—Jaye, Inc.; J. Abrams, women's, misses' outer garments; St. Regis.
BRADDOCK, Penn.—Katz & Goldsmith; Miss N. O'Dea, women's ready-to-wear; 37 West 28th, Cumberland.
BRIDGEPORT, Conn.—Howland Dry Goods Co.; Miss P. Simons, underwear, corsets, infants' wear; M. H. Swift, underwear; 404 4th Av.
BUFFALO, N. Y.—J. N. Adam & Co.; P. F. Brett, hosiery, gloves, underwear; 2 West 37th.
CHICAGO—Western Sporting Goods Co.; J. Joseph, athletic goods; Grand.
CHICAGO—W. A. Wieboldt & Co.; E. Holtasch, silks, cotton goods; 353 4th Av.
CHICAGO—Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.; Miss A. F. Hayes, underwear; 404 4th Av.
CHICAGO—J. V. Farwell Co.; A. W. Merritt, upholstery goods; 72 Leonard.
CHICAGO—Anderson-Drew Co.; A. E. Anderson, clothing; McAlpin.
CHICAGO—Mandel Bros.; M. Johnson, representing; 13 East 22d.
CINCINNATI—Mabley & Carew Co.; M. Frank, clothing; McAlpin.
CINCINNATI—H. & S. Pogue Co.; C. E. Frasier, dress goods; 116 West 32d.
CINCINNATI—McAlpin Co.; E. R. Spingler, laces, embroideries, hdkfs., hosiery, knit underwear; 25 East 26th.
CLARKSVILLE, Tenn. — Rubenstein & Schindler; S. Rubenstein, ready-to-wear; Grand.
CLEVELAND—William Taylor, Son & Co.; Mrs. M. H. Williamson, children's, women's ready-to-wear, corsets, muslin underwear; 470 4th Av.
CLEVELAND—Sterling-Welch Co.; S. H. Cramer, lace curtains; Manhattan.
CLEVELAND—H. Girger Co.; H. Girger, clothing; McAlpin.
CLEVELAND—Bailey Co.; Mrs. Moscovics, suits; 37 West 26th.
CLEVELAND—Halle Bros. Co.; J. G. Stirm, men's clothing; 220 5th Av.
COLUMBUS, Ga.—Baird & Westbrook; J. Baird, jobs, dresses, coats, waists; 1,150 Broadway, Room 1015.
COLUMBUS, Ga.—C. E. Westbrook, dresses, waists, suits, skirts; 1,150 Broadway, Room 1015.
COLUMBUS, Ohio—Columbus D. G. Co.; C. H. Adams, furn. goods; 1,150 B'way; Sherman Square.
CONNELLSVILLE, Penn.—H. Kobacher & Son; Mr. Kobacher, suits; 37 West 28th.
COUNCIL BLUFFS, Iowa—J. Bears Co.; M. J. Bears, clothing; McAlpin.
DALLAS, Texas—Goldstein D. G. Co.; L. H. Miller, fancy goods; 1,133 Broadway.
DALLAS—L. Kahn Shoe Co.; I. Kahn, shoes; Claridge.
DAYTON, Ohio—Friedlob & Levy; C. I. Friedlob, ready-to-wear; Breslin.
DES MOINES, Iowa—J. Mandelbaum & Sons, Inc.; Mr. Mandelbaum, dry goods; 105 Grand.
DETROIT—Crowley, Milner Co.; Miss B. Bowman, women's dresses; 116 West 32d.
DETROIT—Penerwald Clothing Co.; A. Penerwald, clothing; Knickerbocker.
DIXON, Ill.—Boynton-Richards Co.; G. Dayton, clothing; McAlpin.
ELLENVILLE, N. Y.—Cox Bros.; F. H. Cox, fancy goods; Longacre.
FALL RIVER, Mass.—R. A. McWhirr Co.; J. A. Menard, dress goods, silks; 404 4th Av., Wallick.
FORT WAYNE, Ind.—Wolf & Dessauer; J. Dessauer, dry goods; 1,239 Broadway.
FORT WAYNE.—Wolf & Dessauer; E. H. Fletcher, ribbons, neckwear, laces, embroideries; 1,239 B'way.
GARY, Ind.—Model Clothiers; H. Greenbaum, clothing; McAlpin.
GREENVILLE, Miss.—Leyser & Co.; N. L. Kitenan, notions, laces, millinery, ready-to-wear; Bretton Hall.
HARRISBURG, Penn.—Ladies' Bazaar; M. Schondorf, women's wear; Imperial.
HARTFORD, Conn.—Sage, Allen & Co.; F. York, men's furn. goods; W. M. Seery, millinery; 404 4th Av.
HUNTINGTON, Ind.—D. Marx & Son; I. L. Marx, clothing, furn. goods; Herald Square.
JACKSONVILLE, Ill.—W. Deutsch; clothing; McAlpin.
JASPER—J. M. Hayes Co.; J. M. Hayes, dry goods, ready-to-wear; Aberdeen.
KALAMAZOO, Mich.—S. Folz; clothing; McAlpin.
KOKOMO, Ind.—Thalman & Levi; S. Leon, silks, wash, white, dress goods, laces, linings; 116 W. 32d.
LANCASTER, Penn.—Watt & Shand; C. G. Watt, men's furn. goods, gloves, hdkfs.; 432 4th Av.; Bristol.
LAREDO, Tex.—A. C. Richter, ladies' wear; Imperial.
LINCOLN, Neb.—Armstrong Clothing Co.; C. H. Clinton, clothing; Knickerbocker.
LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—Pfeifer Bros.; Mr. Nossek, basement general merchandise; 1,150 Broadway.
LOUISVILLE, Ky.—M. F. Shopoff, clothing; McAlpin.
MADISON, Wis.—J. Grinde, clothing; Waldorf.
MADISON, Wis.—Crescent Clothing Co.; C. C. Flynn, clothing; McAlpin.
MANKATO, Minn.—Fisher Clothing Co.; G. W. Fisher, clothing; McAlpin.
MAYSVILLE, Ky.—Merz Bros.; Mr. Merz, dry goods; 105 Grand.
MEMPHIS—Beasley's; S. T. Beasley, clothing; Waldorf.
MERIDEN, Conn.—Ives, Upham & Rand Co.; Miss C. M. Fleischer, underwear; 404 4th Av.
MIDDLETOWN, Conn.—J. H. Bunce Co.; C. W. Cramer, coats, suits, dress goods, silks; 404 4th Av.; Latham.
MIDDLETOWN, Conn.—J. H. Bunce Co.; E. P. Schaefer, mdse. mgr.; 404 4th Av.
MILWAUKEE—Ed. Schuster Co.; C. J. Kant, dress goods, silks; 404 4th Av.
MT. PLEASANT, Penn.—H. Kobacher & Son; H. Kobacher, suits; 37 West 28th.
MURFREESBORO, Tenn.—W. Goldstein & Son; D. Goldstein, clothing; McAlpin.
NASHVILLE, Tenn.—Palace Clothing Co.; S. Silverfield, men's, women's clothing; 170 5th Av., Cumberland.
NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Shartenberg & Robinson; Miss A. Rosenberg, underwear, corsets, infants' wear; 404 4th Av.
NEW ORLEANS—Maison Blanche; Miss L. Baker, laces, trimmings; 116 West 32d.
OMAHA, Neb.—Thomas Kilpatrick Co.; Miss A. Doyle, notions; 220 5th Av.
PARKERSBURG, W. Va.—Dils Bros. & Co.; Miss D. Sutton, millinery; 1,270 Broadway.
PHILADELPHIA—Paris Cloak and Suit Co.; S. Kolinsky, coats, suits; Aberdeen.
PHILADELPHIA—Strawbridge & Clothier; Mr. Powers, linens; Miss Walsh, housefurnishings; 280 6th Av.
PHILADELPHIA — Stewart's; Miss Moss, jobs Georgette dresses; 15 East 26th.
PHILADELPHIA—John Wanamaker; Miss M. McMahon, misses' coats, suits; Broadway and 10th.
PHILADELPHIA—Gottlieb Bros.; B. Gottlieb, woolens; Imperial.
PHILADELPHIA — Sacks & Ginsberg; J. Ginsberg, hosiery, sweaters; Imperial.
PHOENIX, Ariz.—C. Korrick & Bro.; A. M. Elsfelder, hosiery, underwear, notions, ribbons, laces, art, fancy goods, basement; 116 West 32d.
PITTSBURGH—Kaufmann & Baer Co.; J. B. Herstein, basement mdse.; H. G. Katzman, jobs silk dresses; 404 4th Av.
PITTSBURGH—J. Horne Co.; A. C. Foster, blankets; 470 4th Av.; Wallick.
PITTSBURGH—Bedell's; A. H. Goldberg, dresses, skirts; 17 West 34th.
PITTSFIELD, Mass.—Logan & Jones; M. A. Jones, dry goods; Grand.
PORTLAND, Ore.—Lipman, Wolfe & Co.; E. Weinstein, boys' clothing; 1,123 Broadway; Broztell.
PORT ARTHUR, Texas—Goldberg Co.; A. Goldberg, general mdse.; Woodward.
PRINCTON, Ind.—Weber-Creswell & Co.; W. Creswell, clothing; McAlpin.
PROVIDENCE, R. I.—A. M. Ryan & Co.; Miss A. M. Ryan, millinery; Wallick.
RACINE, Wis.—Jorgensen-Clausen Co.; P. C. Clausen, clothing; McAlpin.
RALEIGH, N. C.—Boylan-Pearce Co.; R. S. White, carpets; Aberdeen.
RICHMOND, Va.—Weisberger Co.; Mr. Weisberger, suits; 37 West 26th.
ROANOKE, Va.—G. MacBain Co.; C. M. Koontz, notions; 432 4th Av.
ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Co.; R. G. Powers, books; 432 4th Av.; Broztell.
ROME, N. Y.—Herr Fashion Shop; I. Herr, women's ready-to-wear, millinery; 1,182 Broadway; Breslin.
SALT LAKE CITY—Keith, O'Brien Co.; A. C. Schaaf, muslin, knit underwear, negligees, house dresses, juvenile, infants' wear, corsets; 116 W. 32d.
SAN FRANCISCO—Barry & Carrol; C. R. Barry, men's, women's furn. goods; Wallick.
SAULT STE. MARIE, Canada—H. J. Holbrooke, ready-to-wear; 25 West 33d; Murray Hill.
SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—J. Gold, shoes; Navarre.
SYRACUSE, N. Y.—Palmer-Reeve Co.; W. G. Reeve, millinery; York.
TOLEDO, Ohio—Lasalle & Koch Co.; J. W. Sherer, dress goods, silks; W. H. Campbell, domestics; 225 5th Av.
VANDALIA, Mo.—F. P. Dye & Bro. Mercantile Co.; J. M. Dye, clothing; McAlpin.
WASHINGTON—M. Goldenberg; D. H. Rosen, men's clothing, trunks, bags; Martinique.
WESTERLY, R. I. — Gavitt Co.; F. L. Gavitt, furniture; Continental.
WILMINGTON, Del. — Delaware Notion House; J. B. Finkelstein, notions, ribbons, underwear; Martinque.
WORCESTER, Mass.—C. T. Sherer Co.; H. W. Estabrook, millinery, gloves, laces, ribbons; 1,239 Broadway.

PRISCILLA COATS for MISSES
Buyers should not fail to see the fall models in Velours, Duvet de Laines, Silvertones and Broadcloths. Priscilla Coats for misses show all the best features at prices that mean largest sales and maximum profits.
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Our 36-inch DIMITIES in a beautiful array of patterns would add the needed touch of novelty to your popular priced lines.
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SPECIAL WHITE ROSE MEDIUM WEIGHT
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Stamped on Selvage HEAVY WEIGHT
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MY FALL LINE OF
COATS at $7.75 to $15.00
SUITS at $8.50 to $20.00
IS NOW READY.
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Staples and novelties; snappy models and patterns; also jobs.
Goodwear Raincoat Mfg. Co.
682 Broadway, N. Y. City

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44-46-48 White St.

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Closing Out at Sweeping Reductions Several Departments Entire Stocks of our usual, well selected lines, including importations recently received.
Novelties—Laces—Embroideries
Chiffons—Nets—Beaded Goods
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The Silk Buyer
has brought with him from France a superb collection of
New Silks *New Velvets*
New Brocades
Sensational Silks
at
Sensational Prices
Considering the many difficulties attendant upon War Conditions this is truly a marvelous collection.
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SIEGEL & BARNETT Inc.
1237-1239 Broadway (31st St.), New York
COATS
Womens-Misses-Juniors
250 Different Models
Including Every Choice in Fabric and Style
$6.75 to $50.00
Visiting Buyers will find it to their interest to see our line.
The Immediate Delivery Coat House

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Exceptional values in COATS, SUITS and SERGE DRESSES from $17.50 up.
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OUR NEW LINE OF VELVET BAGS & POCKET BOOKS NOW READY FOR YOUR INSPECTION
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materials for military novelties and raincoats under priced.
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All Wool
Tricotine DRESS
MISS, TRIX—Fashion's favorite Tricotine child that would wind herself about the heart of every woman!
She stands for service and beauty. The entire border of the skirt richly embroidered in a most bewitching manner.
$23.50
You cannot fail to grasp this opportunity of adding Miss Trix to your Fall showings.
Wiz Dress Company
22-26 West 32nd Street, New York City
Designate YOUR store as the only one in your city to sell Miss Trix!

For Style Distinction
Don't miss these remarkably fine
All Wool French Serge Dresses
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Dresses of Serge, Satin or Novelties.
$8.75 to $18.75
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IN SATIN, SERGE
TRICOLETTE
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Tip Top Waist & Dress Co. Inc.
ON OUR RACKS
For Immediate Shipments
FROM 7.50 UP
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LINSK DRESSES
Ginghams, Serges and Silks at popular prices.
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6 to 16 Years
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Don't Lack Capital!
Turn your accounts receivable into spot cash! Any number of ways to employ ready cash profitably.
No time contract required and absolutely no "red-tape." Strictest confidence, of course. Phone Chelsea 327.
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Prices to yield

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7 Wall St.

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Advance Stops with the Arrival of a Submarine in Nearby Waters—Steel Output.

Yesterday's rather uninteresting stock market was showing a continuation of the tendencies observable in earlier sessions of the week, with the rails getting the benefit of a moderate amount of investment buying, when the sinking of the oil tanker Frederick R. Kellogg within 35 miles of New York harbor brought about a sudden change of front on the part of the floor traders. The reaction that followed was general, but not severe. The market has dipped similarly on previous appearances of the U-boats, and in each case the scare has proved short-lived. Still, the successful venture of an enemy warship so close to these shores, together with reports leading to the conclusion that there may be several submarines now operating off the Atlantic coast, sufficed for the professional traders, and the market closed irregular despite improvement in the tone in the last hour.

Yesterday's dealings were on a moderate scale, with no great amount of liquidation induced by the local news. Steel fell nearly two points while the selling was on, but rallied until it showed a net loss of but ¾ at 3 o'clock. Most of the day's changes were fractional, with a striking exception in the case of Brooklyn Union Gas. That issue responded to the decision upholding the Public Service Commission's right to fix a rate of 95 cents in lieu of the $1.25 expected by dropping 7 points. The tobacco issues were strong, American Sumatra advancing 2½, American Tobacco 4, and United Cigar Stores ¾. Transactions in the bond department were on a reduced scale, with the Liberty loans and foreign Government and municipal issues holding close to Tuesday's favorable prices.

It was to be expected that the severe heat experienced this month would work against capacity production at the steel mills. The Iron Age reports that in the Pittsburgh district the output of iron and steel was lowered by from 10 to 15 per cent., with decreases running to larger figures at some of the Eastern Pennsylvania plants. As high temperatures and excessive humidity have persisted the loss from unfavorable working conditions may be greater for later weeks.

LONDON SECURITIES FIRM.

Prospect of Gold Standard in China Accelerates Bond Sales.

LONDON, Aug. 14.—Although profit-taking in stocks which have recently advanced today caused irregularity in the stock market, the undertone of trading was decidedly good.

Gilt-edged securities were firm, with Indian stocks prominent. Central American issues had a generally higher range of value. Chinese securities were strong on arrangements looking to the adoption of the gold standard there. Diamond shares advanced on reports of an excellent outlook for the industry. Cement and oil stocks were active and hardened.

Money was easy and discounts were quiet.

Trading Quiet on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, Aug. 14.—Trading was quiet on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes, 61 francs 95 centimes for cash. Exchange on London, 27 francs. Five per cent. loan, 87 francs 65 centimes. The Bourse will remain closed until Monday, Aug. 19.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Call Loan Rate Back at 6 Per Cent. —Time Market Unchanged.

There was only one rate for call money yesterday, namely 6 per cent. The market showed a slightly firmer tendency, due probably to the fact that the banks will be called upon today to make their final payments on the account of subscriptions to the Third Liberty Loan. The time money market was unchanged.

Call Loans.

MIXED COLLAT'LS.	ALL INDUSTRIALS.
High 6	High 6½
Low 6	Low 6½
Renewals 6	Renewals 6½
Last 6	Last 6½

Time Loans.

MIXED COLLAT'LS.	ALL INDUSTRIALS.
Sixty days.....5¾@6	Sixty days.....6
Ninety days.....6	Ninety days.....6
Four months.....6	Four months.....6
Five months.....6	Five months.....6
Six months.....6	Six months.....6

Bank Acceptances.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days.....4¼@4¾

Non-member and private bankers eligible, 60 to 90 days.	4¾@4¾
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days.	5¼@5¾

Commercial Paper.

Best-Known Names.

30 to 60 days	6
4 to 6 months	6

Other Names.

4 to 6 months	6

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Range of Rates.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Demand	$4.7595	$4.7560	$4.7560	—.0040
Cables	4.7695	4.7665	4.7665	—.0035
Francs—				
Demand	5.64	5.64¾	5.64½	+.02¼
Cables	5.65	5.65¾	5.65½	+.00¼

Closing Rates.

Normal Rates of Exch.	Yesterday's Close. Demand or Checks.	Cables.
4.8665 London	$4.7660	$4.7665
5.1826 Paris	5.64½	5.65½
China—		
Hongkong	83.50	83.75
Peking	127.50	128.00
Shanghai	120.00	120.50
19.50 Greece	19.45	19.50
40.20 Holland	51.25	51.75
32.44 India—		
Bombay	35.73	35.73
Calcutta	35.73	35.73
5.1826 Italy	7.50½	7.50
Japan—		
Kobe	53.50	53.75
Yokohama	53.50	53.75
19.30 Spain	24.80	24.90
60.00 Philippine Islands—		
Manila	49.875	50.00
26.80 Scandinavia—		
Stockholm	35.25	35.75
Copenhagen	31.125	31.40
Christiania	31.375	31.75
South America—		
42.64 Buenos Aires	44.60	44.75
34.42 Rio	24.75	25.00
9.1826 Switzerland	3.98¼	3.96¼
51.46 Russia—	Bid.	Asked.
100 rubles	13.35	13.75
500 rubles	13.25	13.50

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers. 60 Days.	90 Days.	Commercial. 60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.73	$4.71½	$4.72¼	$4.71

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House exchanges, $530,170,835; balance, $31,502,751; United States Treasury debit balance, $1,011,586; Federal Reserve credit balance, $33,875,894.

Domestic Exchange.

Boston, par; Chicago, par; St. Louis, 25@15c discount; San Francisco, par; Montreal, $18.75 premium.

Silver Quotations.

Bar silver in London, 48 13-16d, unchanged; in New York, 99¾c, unchanged; Mexican dollars, 77c.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—Receipts and expenditures:

	This Month.	Fiscal Yr.
Customs	$5,839,182	$21,677,071
Internal revenue—Income and excess profits tax	12,634,754	510,131,130
Miscellaneous	43,197,780	149,145,826
Miscellaneous revenue	9,277,772	31,252,582
Total receipts	$70,949,468	$712,206,611
Excess of ordinary disbursements over ordinary receipts	493,256,805	1,111,782,261
Excess of total receipts over total disbursements	123,253,773	45,528,897
Expenditures	564,206,274	1,823,988,873

DECLARED DIVIDENDS.

Company.	Rate.	Per-iod.	Pay-able.	Hold. of Record.
Canada SS. pf.	1¾	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 14
Cerro de Pasco	$1	Q	Aug. 31	Aug. 23
Do	25c	Ex	Aug. 31	Aug. 23
Harb. Walk. Refrac.	1½	Q	Sep. 2	Aug. 20
Phila. Electric	1¾	Q	Sep. 14	Aug. 20
Pitts Brewing	1	—	Sep. 14	....
Do pf	1¾	Q	Aug. 31	....
Union Tank Line	$2.50	SA	Sep. 25	Aug. 30

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 14, 1918.

	1918.	1917.	1916.
Day's sales	367,675	515,242	813,824
Year to date	84,517,422	119,389,827	99,361,328

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
3¼	3½	1,300	Alaska Gold Mines	3⅝	3⅝	3¼	3¼	— ¼
1⅞	2⅛	400	Alaska Juneau	2	2	2	2	...
33¾	33⅞	4,000	Allis-Chalmers	33¾	34½	33¾	33¾	...
83	84½	100	Allis-Ch. Mfg. pf	84	84	84	84	...
47	47¼	2,150	American Can	47¼	47½	47	47	...
93½	94¼	100	American Can pf	94	94	94	94	...
84½	84⅞	850	Am. Car & F'dry	85¼	85¼	84⅜	84⅝	— ⅜
42¼	42⅝	1,600	Am. Cotton Oil	41½	42¼	41½	42⅛	+ ⅛
80	85	100	Am. Express	80½	80½	80½	80½	—3½
18¼	18⅝	420	Am. Hide & Leath.	18¼	18¼	18¼	18¼	+ ¼
82¼	82¾	1,000	Am. Hide & L. pf	81½	82⅜	81⅞	82⅜	+2½
34	34⅜	1,400	American Ice	35	35	33⅜	33⅜	—1½
50¼	51¼	300	American Ice pf	50⅜	50⅜	50½	50½	— ⅞
41¼	42	200	American Linseed	42¼	42¼	41⅜	41⅜	—1¼
67	67½	800	Am. Locomotive	67½	67⅝	67½	67⅝	+ ⅜
78¼	78⅝	1,400	Am. Smelt. & Ref	79	79⅛	78½	78½	— ¼
74	74½	600	Am. Steel F'dries	75	75⅛	74½	74½	— ⅝
110¼	110¾	625	Am. Sugar Ref	110¼	110½	110	110	...
109	110	85	Am. Sug. Ref. pf	109	109	109	109	...
130½	130⅝	5,500	Am. Tobacco	131	131½	129½	130⅝	+2½
94	95½	100	Am. Sum. Tob. pf	95	95	95	95	+2½
92½	92¾	3,000	Am. Tel. & Teleg	92½	93⅛	92½	92⅝	+ ⅝
162½	165	400	American Tobacco	164¾	164¾	163¾	164	+4
58½	59	600	American Woolen	58⅝	58⅝	58¼	58¼	— ¼
35	35¼	4,300	Am. Wr. Paper pf	35¾	35½	33¾	34½	—1¾
17½	18¼	700	Am. Zinc, L. & S	18	18⅛	18	18⅛	+ ⅛
47½	50	100	Am. Z., L. & S. pf	49⅞	49⅞	49⅞	49⅞	+ ⅝
60½	61⅝	4,300	Anaconda Copper	66⅞	67	66⅝	66⅞	— ¼
60	61	100	Associated Oil	61	61	61	61	+1¼
85¾	86¼	1,100	At., Top. & S. F.	86	86⅜	85½	86	— ⅛
81½	82	400	At., T. & S. F. pf	82	82	81½	81½	—1⅝
102¾	103¾	200	Atl. Gulf & W. I.	104¼	104¼	104	104	— ½
94½	94¾	31,600	Baldwin Locomo	95	96⅜	94¼	94⅜	— ⅛
55	55½	1,000	Balt. & Ohio	56	56	54⅞	54⅞	—1
92	94⅜	100	Barrett Co.	93	93	93	93	+ ⅛
1¼	1⅜	100	Batopilas Mining	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼	— ⅛
83¾	84	2,100	Beth. Steel Cl. B	84	84⅞	83¾	83¾	— ⅝
103⅞	104	700	Beth. St. 8 p. c. pf	104¼	104¼	104	104	— ¼
26½	27	200	Booth Fisheries	26⅞	26⅞	26¾	26¾	— ⅛
77	85	100	Biklyn Union Gas	78	78	78	78	—7
65	68¼	100	Brown Shoe	67	67	67	67	—1
143½	144	1,100	Burns Brothers	144¼	145	143	143½	— ⅞
25⅝	26	500	Butte & Superior	26¼	26½	26	26	+ ⅛
11⅜	11¾	100	Butte C. & Z.	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	...
42½	43¼	100	Cal. Packing	43	43	43	43	+ ¼
19	19⅜	2,100	Cal. Petroleum	20	20⅜	19⅜	19⅜	+ ⅛
59	61¼	835	Cal. Petroleum pf	60½	62	60¼	61⅜	+1¾
153⅞	154½	200	Canadian Pacific	154½	154½	154	154	—1½
		100	Case (J. I.) Co. pf	83½	83½	83½	83½	—2
67½	68¼	1,900	Central Leather Co	67⅝	68⅛	67⅝	67⅞	+ ¼
34½	34½	200	Cerro de Pasco Cop	34½	34½	34½	34½	+ ⅛
57¼	57⅜	800	Chesapeake & Ohio	58½	58½	57¼	57⅜	— ⅜
7½	7¾	108	Chi. Great Western	7½	7½	7½	7½	— ⅛
49	49⅜	16,200	Chi., Mil. & St. P	48⅝	49⅝	48⅝	49⅛	+ ½
78½	78⅝	3,800	Chi., M. & St. P. pf	79	79⅝	78	78½	— ⅛
93¼	94	200	Chi. & Northwest	93½	93½	93½	93½	— ⅛
68½	69	100	Chi. Pneu. Tool	69	69	69	69	— ½
25⅜	25¾	4,000	Chicago, R. I. & P	25¾	25⅞	25	25¼	— ⅝
76¼	76½	400	Chi., Rock Island & P. 7 p. c. pf	77	77	76½	76½	— ¼
65½	68	800	Chi., Rock Island & P. 6 p. c. pf	65⅞	65⅞	65½	65½	...
16	16¼	100	Chile Copper	16	16	16	16	...
38⅜	39	500	Chino Copper	39	39⅛	38⅞	38⅞	— ⅛
32¼	33	200	C. C., C. & St. L	33	33	33	33	+1
47	47⅛	300	Colo. Fuel & Iron	47	47⅛	47¾	47⅜	— ⅛
22	23½	100	Colo. Southern	22	22	22	22	— ⅜
35½	35⅝	500	Columbia Gas & El	35¼	35⅜	35¼	35⅜	+ ⅛
72	72⅞	800	Continental Can	72	73	72	72½	+1½
43⅜	43⅞	1,400	Corn Products Ref	44⅜	44⅝	43¾	43¾	— ⅜
68¼	68⅜	6,100	Crucible Steel	69¼	69¾	68	68⅜	— ⅜
29⅞	30	1,200	Cuba Cane Sugar	29⅞	29⅞	29⅝	29⅝	— ⅛
109	110	100	Delaware & Hud	110	110	110	110	...
58⅜	58¾	3,300	Distillers Securities	59¼	59½	58⅜	58⅜	— ½
	81½	100	Dome Mines	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼	...
29	29¼	700	Elk Horn Coal	28¾	30	28¾	29	+ ¼
15½	15⅝	2,100	Erie	15½	15⅞	15½	15½	...
32¼	32½	800	Erie 1st pf	33	33	32½	32½	— ¼
23	23½	700	Erie 2d pf	23	23⅞	23	23⅞	+1⅜
29½	29⅝	100	Gaston Wms. & W	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾	...
49¼	50	800	General Cigar	49¾	50	49¼	49¼	...
145½	146¾	1,200	General Electric	145¾	147¼	145¾	146	+ ⅛
45¾	46½	300	Goodrich (B. F.)	45¾	45⅞	45¾	45¾	+ ¼
81	82½	300	Granby Consol.	81½	82	81½	82	+1
92¼	93	600	Great Northern pf	92⅝	92⅝	92⅝	92⅝	— ½
32	32¼	400	Gt. N. Ctfs. for O. P.	32½	32¾	31⅞	31⅞	— ⅜
44	44⅞	1,000	Greene-Cananea	44⅜	45	44½	44½	+1
47½	48	100	Haskell & Barker	47⅜	47⅜	47⅜	47⅜	— ⅛
95½	97½	500	Illinois Central	96¾	96¾	96½	96½	—1
51⅞	52	2,500	Inspiration Copper	52¼	52¼	51⅞	52	— ⅛
7⅜	8	800	Interboro Consol.	7½	7⅞	7½	7¾	— ⅛
126⅜	128½	800	Inter. Harv., N. J.	128	128	127	127	—1½
64¼	65¼	267	Inter. Harv. Corp.	65	65	65	65	— ⅜
26	26¼	200	Inter. Mer. Marine	26½	26½	26½	26¼	...
98¼	98⅞	5,600	Inter. Mer. Mar. pf	99	99⅜	97¾	98¼	— ⅝
30½	30⅝	2,200	Inter. Nickel	30½	30⅝	30½	30½	+ ⅛
37	37½	3,200	Inter. Paper	37¾	38	36½	37	— ⅛
18¼	18⅝	500	Int. Smelting Corp	18¾	18¾	18¼	18½	— ⅛
52	56	100	Kan. City So. pf	55½	55⅞	55¼	55¼	— ¼
33¾	34	500	Kennecott Copper	34	34	33¾	33¾	— ¼
86	90	200	Kings Co. El. L. & P.	89	89	87	87	—3
84	85	800	Lackawanna Steel	84½	84⅞	84½	84½	— ⅜
58	59	100	Lehigh Valley	58⅝	58⅝	58⅝	58⅝	— ⅛
101	103	200	Liggett & Myers	102	102	102	102	...
		100	Loose-Wiles Biscuit	29⅜	29⅜	29⅜	29⅝	+ ⅜
155	160	800	Lorillard (P.) Co	157	157	156	156	...
18	18¾	800	Do. rights	18⅝	18⅝	18½	18½	— ½
114	115¼	100	Louisville & Nash	115¼	115¼	115¼	115¼	—1
74½	75⅜	200	Mackay Cos.	74½	74½	74⅜	74⅜	+ ⅛
64½	65	300	Mackay Cos. pf	64¼	64½	64¼	64½	+ ⅜
25	25¾	200	Maxwell Motors	25½	25½	25	25	— ⅞
19¾	19¾	200	Max. Mot. 2d pf	20¼	20¼	20	20	— ½
100¾	101	7,500	Mex. Petroleum	100¾	102⅜	100¾	101⅜	— ½
27⅜	28	700	Miami Copper	28	28	28	28	— ¼
53¼	53⅜	4,700	Midvale Steel	53⅜	54	53¼	53¼	— ⅛
88¾	89⅜	100	M., S. P. & S. S. M.	89¼	89¼	89½	89½	...
23⅜	24¼	2,100	Missouri Pacific	24¼	24⅜	23⅞	24¼	...
16½	17⅜	900	Missouri Pacific pf	17	17⅜	17	17	— ⅛
71	72½	800	Montana Power	71½	72	70½	72	+2¾
89⅞	90¾	100	National Biscuit	90	90	90	90	— ¾
100	108	50	Nat. Cloak & S. pf.	100	100	100	100	...
17⅞	18	100	Nat. Conduit & C.	18	18	18	18	...
51¼	51½	1,100	Nat. Enam. & Stp.	51¼	52	51¼	51¼	— ¼
58½	60	200	National Lead	58½	58½	58¼	58¼	— ¼
20	20¼	200	Nev. Consol. Cop.	20	20	20	20	— ⅛
20	20¼	100	N. O., Tex. & Mex.	20	20	20	20	— ⅛
73¼	73⅞	3,100	New York Central	74	74⅛	73⅜	73⅜	— ¼
22	23	100	New York Dock pf	22	22	22	22	—1
42¾	43	15,800	N. Y., N. H. & H.	42¾	43	41⅝	42⅜	+ ⅜
107	108	500	Norfolk & Western	107¼	107¼	107	107	— ⅛
90½	90⅝	1,100	Northern Pacific	90½	90½	89⅝	89½	— ⅛
69	69	100	Nova Scotia S. & C.	69	69	69	69	...
40	40	1,500	Ohio Cities Gas	40	40	39¾	39⅞	— ⅛
9⅞	10	900	Ontario Mining	9⅞	10¼	9⅞	10	+ ⅛
1⅞	2	200	Pacific Mail rights	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
92	93½	200	Pan Am. P. & T. pf	92	92	92	92	—1½
43¾	44¼	450	Penn Railroad	44	44	44	44	+ ⅛
14⅜	15	200	Penn Marquette	15	15	15	15	...
26½	28	200	Philadelphia Co.	26¾	26¾	26¾	26¾	...
38¼	38½	400	Pierce-Arrow	38½	38½	38¼	38½	— ½
51⅜	52	100	Pittsburgh Coal	51¾	51¾	51⅜	51⅜	— ¼
36¼	36½	2,200	Pitts. & West Va.	37	37	36	36¼	— ½
70¼	70½	900	Pressed Steel Car	71	71	70	70	— ¾
90	93	100	Pub. Serv. N. J.	91	91	91	91	+2
61¾	62	400	R'way Steel Spring	61⅞	62	61½	61½	— ½
24	24¼	300	Ray Consol. Cop.	24⅛	24½	24	24	...
89⅜	90	12,900	Reading	91	91⅝	89⅞	89⅞	—1⅝
92⅝	92¾	2,000	Rep. Iron & Steel	92¾	93½	92⅛	92¼	— ½
105	107¼	200	Roy. Dutch N. rets.	106½	106¼	106	106	...
11	11¼	1,400	St. L. & San F.	12⅜	12½	11	11¼	—1⅛
27	28	100	St. L. & San F. pf	28	28	28	28	...
73	74	300	Savage Arms	73	73	73	73	...
7¼	7¾	200	Saxon Motor	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼	— ¼
7⅞	8	100	Seaboard Air Line	7⅝	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞	— ⅛
15½	16	100	Shattuck-Arizona	15½	15½	15½	15½	— ¼
31¾	32¼	1,100	Sinclair Oil Ref	32	32	31⅝	31⅝	— ⅛
87½	87¾	3,000	Southern Pacific	87⅜	88¼	87⅛	87⅜	— ⅛
		27	Do., Tr. Co. Ctfs	118¼	118¼	118¼	118¼	...
125	135	100	So. Porto Rico Sug.	126	126	126	126	+1
23¾	24½	3,800	Southern R'way	24½	24⅝	23⅝	24¼	— ⅛
63½	64½	400	Southern R'way pf	64⅝	64⅝	64¼	64¼	— ⅜
116	118	100	Standard Milling	118	118	118	118	...
43⅞	44¾	1,200	Studebaker Co.	43½	44¼	43½	43⅝	— ⅛
39¾	40	100	Stutz Motor	39¾	39¾	39¾	39¾	— ⅛
42	43	300	Superior Steel	43	43	42⅜	42⅜	+1⅛
19	19¼	500	Tenn. Cop. & Chem.	19	19¼	19	19⅛	— ⅛
152¼	152¾	800	Texas Co.	152¼	152¼	151	151½	— ⅜
15½	15½	700	Texas & Pacific	15½	15½	15½	15½	— ¼
18½	18½	100	Third Avenue	18½	18½	18½	18½	...
72¼	72⅞	11,100	Tobacco Products	72¼	72⅞	71¾	72⅛	+ ⅛
124½	124⅞	4,500	Union Pacific	125¼	125⅜	124	124⅜	+ ⅛
71⅜	71⅝		Union Pacific pf	71⅜	71⅝	70¼	70¼	—1¼
38	38¼	300	United Alloy Steel	38	38	38	38	— ¼
102½	103	12,500	United Cigar Stores	102½	104	102½	102⅞	+ ⅜
15	15		United Ry. Inv. pf	15	15	15	15	...
128	128¼		U. S. Ind. Alcohol	128	128¼	128	128¼	— ½
94½	94¾		U. S. Ind. Alco. pf	94½	94½	94¼	94¼	— ¾
62	62¼	400	U. S. Rubber	62	62¼	61⅝	61⅝	...
104⅞	104⅞		U. S. Rubber pf	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞	+ ½
112¾	112¾		United States Steel	112¾	112¾	110¾	111⅛	— ⅞
110¼	110¼		U. S. Steel pf	110¼	110¼	110¼	110½	+ ¼
81¾	81¾		Utah Copper	81¾	81¾	81⅝	81¾	— ¼
51⅜	51⅝		Va.-Caro. Chemical	51⅜	51⅝	51	51	— ½
10¼	10¼		Wabash	10¼	10¼	10	10	...
39¼	39½		Wabash pf. A	39¼	39½	38⅞	38⅞	— ⅛
24½	24½		Wabash pf. B	24½	24½	24½	24½	+ ⅜
15⅜	15⅝		Western Maryland	15⅜	15⅝	14⅝	14⅝	— ¼
30	31	100	West. Md. 2d pf	30⅞	30⅞	30⅞	30⅞	...
19⅜	20	45	Western Pacific	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	...
60	62	330	Western Pacific pf	60¼	60¼	60	60	— ⅝
77⅞	79	2,000	West. Un. Teleg	78	80½	78	78¾	+1½
43½	43⅝	8,100	Westinghouse E. & M	42¾	44¼	42¾	43¾	+1⅜
9⅛	9¼	300	Wheeling & L. E	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	...
46¼	46⅜	100	White Motors	46½	46½	46½	46½	— ¼
19½	19¾	2,200	Willys-Overland	19¾	19¾	19¾	19⅝	+ ¼
37	37	200	Wisconsin Central	36	36	36	36	...
62¼	62	200	Worthington Pump	62	62	62	62	— ¼
67½	69½	200	Worth. Pump pf. B	69	69	68½	68½	— ⅞

OFFER CITIES SERVICE BONDS

Bankers Will Sell Part of Authorized Issue of $30,000,000.

Henry L. Doherty & Co. and Montgomery & Co. are offering for subscription at 102½ and interest, $6,000,000 Cities Service Company's series B 7 per cent. convertible debentures dated Jan. 1, 1918, and due Jan. 1, 1966. These are part of an authorized issue of $30,000,000 of which $21,000,000 are in the treasury of the company, and $8,785,000 is outstanding in the hands of the public, including the present issue. The offering is made subject to prior right of stockholders of the Cities Service Company to subscribe until and including Aug. 20.

The debentures are convertible on and after Jan. 1, 1920, at the option of the holder, on the basis of $1,000 principal amount of debentures into eight shares of Cities Service preferred stock and two shares of common stock, together with accumulated cash and stock dividends on two shares of common stock from Jan. 1, 1918, to date of conversion.

PAY RUSSIAN BOND INTEREST

Authorization Received by City Bank at Last Moment.

The National City Bank of New York paid yesterday the semi-annual interest on the 5½ per cent. ruble bonds of the Imperial Russian Government Internal War Loan, due in 1926, to owners of bonds who had previously registered the same with the bank. The amount paid out was not made public.

Authorization to make the payments was received by the bank only yesterday morning. It is believed that the disbursement was made out of the balance of funds on hand to the credit of the Imperial Russian Government. The interest on the coupons was paid on the basis of 13 cents to the ruble.

The 5½ per cent. ruble bonds were quoted yesterday at $101@$105 per 1,000 rubles, compared with $103@$107 on Tuesday.

Petition in Bankruptcy Filed.

Kammerer, Mathies & Co. of 50 Broad Street, members of the Consolidated Stock Exchange, were yesterday the subjects of an involuntary petition in bankruptcy, filed by Paul Katske and F. M. Small, who alleged that the firm is insolvent and that the partners have made preferential payments.

MARKET AVERAGES.

**STOCK

Foresight

The world is turning a critical corner. Mighty things are doing. Business readjustments have already started. Far-sighted business men are safeguarding themselves *now* against the reaction that inevitably follows every period of abnormal prosperity. They are protecting their *future* profits and peace of mind with American Credit Insurance.

Not only does the American's Unlimited Policy insure against abnormal losses caused by sudden, unforeseen mishaps or conditions. It does more—it serves to *prevent* losses, by providing for the allowance of all covered accounts not over 45 days past due, if the company fails to collect them.

Manufacturers and wholesalers, get the full facts about this business-stabilizing *service* today.

The AMERICAN CREDIT INDEMNITY COMPANY

A. B. Treat, Gen. E. Mgr.,
R. S. Chambers, Gen. Agt.,
91 William St.,
Phone John 533-534-3365,
New York City.

B67

APPROVE CRUDE OIL STABILIZATION PLAN

Federal Fuel Administration Accepts Scheme Worked Out by the Industry Itself.

PREMIUMS ABOUT AS BEFORE

Large Companies to Continue to Purchase at the Posted Market Price.

A. C. Bedford, Chairman of the National Petroleum War Service Committee, last night made public a plan which has been recommendedby that committee and approved by the United States Fuel Administration to accomplish two purposes.

These are to stabilize the price paid for srude oil and to maintain the continuous, uninterrupted flow of crude oil in its present channels in so far as is practicable and just to the interests involved through the voluntary action and co-operation of the industry itself. The plan agreed upon is the result of numerous conferences held in different parts of the country. The fundamental features of the plan agreed upon are these:

1. That the large purchasing companies shall continue to purchase crude oil at the posted market price.

2. That all other purchasers who now pay a premium for crude oil, be hereafter permitted to pay certain stated premiums, they being substantially the same as those now in effect.

Contracts to be Submitted.

3. All contracts hereafter made for the diversion of crude oil from its existing channels are to be first submitted to committees on conciliation and co-operation, created by the trade. These committees will be constituted of an equal number of purchasers and producers of crude oil, and at least one and not exceeding three disinterested men of standing in the community.

The actions of these committees are to be reported to the War Service Committee, and in case of dispute which the national committee cannot settle, matters are to be referred to the Oil Division of the Fuel Administration. It is stated in Chairman Bedford's letter that "the purpose and intent being that the industry and all connected therewith shall use every effort to settle within their own councils all matters of dispute and difference before burdening the Oil Division with their troubles, thereby carrying out to the fullest extent feasible principles of self-government."

It is also stipulated in the plan:

"That all contracts hereafter entered into for the purpose of crude oil at a premium shall contain the following provision:

"That all parties to this contract agree that this contract shall be subject to cancellation or assignment in whole or in part at any time, upon the request or order of the President of the United States, of the United States Fuel Administration, or of the Director General of the Oil Division of the Fuel Administration, acting under authority of the President."

Chairman Bedford's Statement.

In making public the plan of the War Service Committee, Chairman Bedford issued this statement:

"It would be difficult to exaggerate the importance to the oil industry of the plan to regulate premiums paid upon crude oil as devised by the National Petroleum War Service Committee and approved by Mr. Requa, Director General of the Oil Division of the United States Fuel Administration.

"The scheme has been worked out by the industry itself, always with the cordial assistance and co-operation of the Oil Division. The effort has been to promote, first of all, the national interests, thereby contributing to the utmost in winning the war, and, secondly, to promote the welfare of the industry as a whole, especially with a view to preventing injustice to any factor in the industry, little or big.

"The plan is unusual and unique in that it is wholly a voluntary action of the industry, and, therefore, its success will depend upon the loyal and united support which is given to it by every element in the industry.

"The oil industry has shown great patriotism and a spirit of co-operation with the Government since the war began. It is confidently believed, therefore, that the final agreement upon a plan to settle the vexatious problem of crude oil prices will receive the hearty support of every oil man in the United States.

"On behalf of the National Petroleum War Service Committee, therefore, and emphasizing the words of Mr. Requa, Director General of the Oil Division of the United States Fuel Administration, I bespeak the utmost effort on the part of every man in the oil industry to make a success of this plan."

For the Appalachian Division the premium is not to exceed 10 cents per barrel. For the Mid-Continent Division maximum premiums are from 30 cents to $1.50 per barrel. The Gulf Coast and North Louisiana maximum premium is 10 cents per barrel, except that on light crude oil a premium of 25 cents per barrel be permitted.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

The Stock Exchange yesterday admitted to the official trading list $75,482,000 three-year 7 per cent. secured notes of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, $6,423,000 additional first and refunding mortgage 5 per cent. convertible bonds of the International Paper Company, $1,500,000 additional first consolidated mortgage 5 per cent. bonds of the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Railway, and $1,000,000 additional cumulative 7 per cent. first preferred stock of the Booth Fisheries Company.

Pouch & Co., members of the Stock Exchange, have issued a circular describing the new 8 per cent. cumulative preferred stock of the Galena Signal Oil Company.

Johannes Andersen of J. Andersen & Co. was elected yesterday a Director of the New Netherland Bank of New York. Mr. Andersen, who is well known in the paper trade, is also a Director of the Scandinavian Trust Company.

The New Market Manufacturing Company of Boston declared yesterday a quarterly dividend of 2 per cent. and an extra dividend of 1½ per cent., both payable Aug. 15 to holders of record Aug. 13.

J. P. Morgan & Co., the syndicate managers, announced yesterday that all of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company's convertible 6 per cent. bonds had been sold. The syndicate was dissolved at 10 A. M. yesterday.

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

The following securities were sold at the Auction Salesroom yesterday:

For account of administratrix.

198 shares McAllister Steamboat Company common, $100 each, $300 per share.

For account of whom it may concern.

200 shares Chicago, South Bend & Northern Indiana Railway Company preferred, $100 each, $100 lot.

MONTANA POWER TRANSMISSION CO

Montana Power Transmission Company, pursuant to the terms of its First Mortgage, dated August 1st, 1903, has deposited with the undersigned, the Trustee thereunder, the sum of $11,290.98 as a payment into the Sinking Fund mentioned therein. Proposals for the sale of bonds sufficient to absorb such sum are hereby invited at a price not to exceed 105 per centum and accrued interest. All proposals must be in securely sealed envelopes addressed to the undersigned and marked "Montana Power Transmission Company, Proposal for Sinking Fund," and must be delivered at the office of the undersigned, 55 Cedar Street, New York City, prior to 12 o'clock noon, August 22nd, 1918. The right is reserved to reject any offer.

UNITED STATES MORTGAGE & TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.
CALVERT BREWER, Vice President.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm name and style of the "Acme Belt Co." has been dissolved by mutual consent.

Mr. Irving K. Schwab will continue the business at the same address, under the name of Acme Belt Co. and has assumed the payment of all debts and obligations.

Dated New York, August 14, 1918.

IRVING K. SCHWAB.
MARY KATHERINE HASSON.

HEAT CUTS STEEL OUTPUT.

Reduction in Pittsburgh District Reaches 10 to 15 Per Cent.

The effect of the current hot wave is being shown in reports from steel and iron making centres. The Iron Age notes that the heat and humidity cut down the output last week in the Pittsburgh district from 10 to 15 per cent., with losses at some Eastern Pennsylvania plants higher than these figures. This trade periodical commenting on the success of agricultural machinery manufacturers in obtaining a reduction of $5 a ton on steel bars says:

"A concession to this interest on its bar purchases has been no uncommon thing for years. Government price-fixing promised to be the end of it. But there was pressure at Washington to prevent any advance in implements to the farmer. The implement manufacturers finally agreed to make no advance if the Government would get them a $5 reduction on bars. The steel men were appealed to and the reduction was granted."

The General Committee of the American Iron and Steel Institute is scheduled to confer with the Steel Administrator at Washington next week on certain pressing demands from abroad for steel. It is reported that Japan is in the market for a large tonnage of railroad material on which shipments are being asked at an early date.

OIL CO. EARNS $2,596,090.

Pan-American Petroleum Owner of Torpedoed Steamer.

The Pan-American Petroleum and Transport Company, which controls the Mexican Petroleum Company, reports gross revenue from operations amounting to $4,512,649 in the year ended Dec. 31, last. This was the second annual report for the corporation, but contrast with the statement for 1916 was not practicable because of fuller information contained in the latest report. The income was divided into $4,112,278 from steamships and $401,372 from oil properties.

The net income was $2,596,090, and the balance for dividends totaled $4,271,725 after $2,480,004 income from investments and other sources had been included. The amount available for disbursement to owners of the common stock was equal to $5.80 a share. The management added $2,409,568 to the surplus account, making the aggregate profit and loss surplus at the end of the year $5,010,164.

The company owned the tank ship Frederick H. Kellogg, which was sunk by a German submarine off the Ambrose Channel on Tuesday. In addition to this vessel, the report showed the ownership of seventeen tankers, while five others are being built.

Brooklyn residents will find the Brooklyn office of The New York Times, at The Brooklyn Citizen office, 401 Fulton Street, a convenience when they desire to insert advertisements in The Times. Subscriptions also may be left at the Brooklyn office.—Advt.

CHINA AIMS AT GOLD BASIS.

Will Issue Currency Notes, Using Japanese Loan as Reserve.

LONDON, Aug. 14. — A Presidential mandate was issued on Aug. 10 in Peking, says a Times dispatch from the Chinese capital, establishing a Currency Bureau and authorizing the issuance of gold currency notes. It is announced that this is done with the view of "facilitating international trade and preparing for the adoption of a currency system on a gold basis."

The regulations prescribed by the mandate are designed to prepare the way for the consummation of a Japanese loan of 80,000,000 yen in gold notes, which will be retained in Japan as a reserve for the issue in China of 240,000,000 yen in gold notes. These will be convertible when coins are minted on a gold basis.

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Ask.		Bid.	Ask.
Amer. Oil	5	5½	Homa Oil	75	78
Bay S. Gas	7	9	Iron Cap	19½	20¼
Begole	50	60	Iron Blos	36	42
Black Hawk	80	80	La Rose	35	40
Bohemia	80	90	Majestic	18	19
Boston Ely	65	75	Mex. Metals	45	48
Boston & M	51	52	Mo. Pung	9	10
Butte & L	15	17	New Baltic	90	99
Boston & A		1⅝	Nat. Z. & L	16	18
Crystal	36	38	New Cornella	18½	18⅞
Calaveras	1	1⅝	Nev. Doug	51	54
Crown Res	17	24	Nixon Nev	49	50
Cortez	8	14	Oneco	20	25
Champ. old	4	5	Onondaga	13	17
Chief Con	2⅝	2¾	S. W. Miami		
Denbigh	2	2½	full paid	90	1¼
Earl Eagle	2	2½	U. Verde E	37½	38½
Fortuna	2	4	Victoria M	67	73
Houghton	50	75	Yukon Gold	1	1¼

UNITED STATES GOVT. BONDS

	Bid.	Ask.		Bid.	Ask.
2s, registered, 1930	98½	99	4s, registered, 1925	106½	107
2s, coupon, 1930	98½	99	4s, coupon, 1925	106½	107
2s, coupon, '38, reg	98¾	99¾	2s, Panama, '38, coupon	98¼	98¾
3s, registered, 1946	85	89	3s, Panama, '61, reg	86	89
3s, coupon, 1946	85	89	4s, Panama, '61, coupon	86	89
3s, conversion, 1947	85	89	5s, Fed. Land Bank, '38	103	103¼

NEW YORK CITY BONDS

		Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Tuesday. Bid.
4½s July,	1967	99¾	100¼	99½
4½s June,	1965	99¾	100¼	99¾
4½s Mar.,	1963	99¾	100¼	99¾
4½s Nov.,	1957	99¾	100½	99¾
4½s May,	1957	99¾	100½	99¾
4½s Mar.,	1960-30	94½	95	94½
4¼s Mar.,	1964	94½	95	94½
4¼s Apr.,	1966	94½	95	94½
4¼s Mar.,	1962	94½	95	94½
4¼s Sept.,	1960	94½	95	94½
4s May,	1959	90	90½	90
4s Nov.,	1958	90	..	90
4s May,	1957	90	90½	90
4s Nov.,	1956	89	90	89
4s Nov.,	1955	89	90	89
4s Nov.,	1936	92½	93¾	92½
4s May,	1919	99¾	..	99¾
4s Nov.,	1918	99½	..	99½

		Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Tuesday. Bid.
3½s Nov.,	1955	81	82¾	81
3½s Nov.,	1954	81	82	81
3½s May,	1954	80½	..	80½

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

4½s	1924-1931	4.60	4.45	4.60
4½s	1921-1923	4.60	4.45	4.60
4¼s	1919-1920	4.60	4.45	4.60
4¼s	1910-1923	4.60	4.55	4.60
4½s	1924-1932	4.60	4.45	4.60
3½s	1940-1953	4.70	4.55	4.70
3½s	1930-1939	4.70	4.55	4.70
5½s	1922-1929	4.70	4.55	4.70
2½s	1918	4.75	..	4.75
3s	1940-1953	4.70	4.55	4.70
3s	1926-1930	4.70	4.55	4.70
3s	1918-1925	4.70	4.55	4.70

PUBLIC UTILITIES

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Bid.	Asked.
170	Cities Service	212	211½	210½	212
355	Cities Service pf	75	74½	74½	75

Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adiron Elec Power	14	16	Gas & Elec Secur pf	80	85
Adiron Elec Power pf	67	72	Miss River Power	11	14
Am Gas & Electric	81	83	Miss River Power pf	42	47
Am Gas & Electric pf	39	41	Northern Ohio Electric	15	25
Am Light & Traction	185	188	Northern Ohio Elec pf	50	60
Am Light & Trac pf	91	93	North Ont Lt & Pow	11	15
Am Power & Light	41	43	North Ont Lt & P pf	51	53
Am Power & Light pf	67	70	Northern States Power	43	46
Am Public Utilities		25	North States Power pf	81	83
Am Public Utilities pf		50	Northern Texas Elec	55	60
Am W W & Elec	4½	5½	Northern Tex Elec pf	70	75
Am W W & E 1st pf	55	58	Pacific Gas & Electric	33½	35
Am W W & E partic	12	14	Pacific Gas & Elec pf	79½	80½
Carolina Pow & Light	24	28	Puget S Ut & P	13	14
Carolina Power & L pf	85	90	Puget S T L & P pf	42	46
Colorado Power	21	23	Ry & Light Secur pf	80	85
Colorado Power pf	90	97	Republic Ry & Light	20	22
Columbus Electric pf	74	78	Republic Ry & Lt pf	57½	59
Com Pow, Ry & Lt	22	23	Southern Cal Edison	78	79
Com Pow, Ry & Lt pf	41	43	Southern Cal Edis pf	95	98
Conn Power	80	84	Stand Gas & Electric	5	6
Conn Power pf	80	85	Stand Gas & Elec pf	22	23½
Consumers Power pf	90	95	Tampa Electric	97	102
Eastern Texas Electric	50	55	Tenn Ry, L & Power	2½	3½
Eastern Texas Elec pf	70	75	Tenn Ry, L & P pf	12	15
El Paso Electric	90	96	United Light & Rys	30	31
El Paso Electric pf	93	96	United Lt & Rys pf	62	63
Electric B & S pf	93	96	Wash I W L & P	82	84
Empire Dist Elec pf	70	75	Wash I W L & P pf	82	84
Federal Light & Trac	7	10	Western Power	12	14
Federal Lt & Trac pf	35	40	Western Power pf	50	51
Galveston-Hous Elec	19½	20½	West. Church & Kerr	61	65
Galveston-Hous El pf	60	65	West. Church & K pf	80	85
Gas & Elec Securities	200	250	Yadkin Riv Pow	98	100

Bonds.

Alabama Water 6s	'20	96½	98	Miss Riv Pow 1st 5s	70	72
Appalach Power 5s	'32	65	67	Miss V G & E 5s	72	80
Cincinnati Gas & Elec 5s	1956		89	Nor States Pow 6s	'26	89	91
Cities Serv deb 7s		101	102½	Nor States Pow 5s	'41	85	87
C and G E deb 5s	'27	70	76	Nor Tex Elec col 5s		79	85
Commonwealth Power (Neb) 1st 6s	1944	97	100	Ohio Gas & Elec 5s	'31	85	87
Conn Power 5s	1963		85	Roanoke W W 5s	'19	96	96½
Dallas Elec 5s	1922		84	So Cal Edison 5s	'39	87	90
East Tex Elec col 5s			85	Twin States Gas & El 5s	1953		80	85
El Paso Elec col 5s			85	92	Un L & R 1st 5s	'32	75	77
Gt West Pow 5s	'46		74	76	Un L & R deb 6s	'26	83	87
Gt West Pow 6s	'25		87	90	Un Util cv 6s	'43	90	95
Int-M Ry L & P 6s			98	99	Utah Securities 6s		85	87
Middle W U 6s	'25		85	90	Wash I W L & P 6s		94½	98

OUT-OF-TOWN EXCHANGES

BALTIMORE.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
8	Con Coal	85¾	85¾	85¾	100	Do pf	40½	40½	40½
193	Consden	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	10	Hous Oil pf	81	81	81
100	Do pf	33¾	33¼	33¾	60	Mt Vern pf	72	72	72
10	Elkhorn	29½	29½	29½	25	W, B & A	30	30	30

Bonds.

$2,000	City 4s, '61	93¼	93¼	$2,000	Cos 6s, '19, B
5,000	Con Pow 5s	91½	91½	5,000	Elkhorn 6s
1,000	Cos 6s, '19, A	96	96	15,000	Fair Coal 5s
1,000	Do A	81	81		

81½	81½	81½			
95¼	95¼	95¼			
96					
91½	91½	91½			

BOSTON.

Mining.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
50	Am Zinc	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	120	North Butte	14½	14⅜	14½
760	Ariz Com'l	15½	15⅜	15⅜	20	Old Domin	41	41	41
10	Anaconda	66¾	66¾	66⅝	50	Osceola	50	50	50
10	Calu & Ariz	67½	67½	67½	5	Quincy	69½	69½	69½
3	Calu & Hec	460	450	450	15	Seneca	12	12	12
54	Cop Range	48½	48½	48½	25	Shannon	4¼	4¼	4¼
50	Daily-West	2¾	2¾	2¾	10	Super Cop	5¼	4⅞	5¼
300	Davis-Daly	5⅞	5¾	5⅞	500	Super & Bos	1⅝	1¾	1⅝
100	East Butte	10	10	10	20	Trinity	3	3	3
4	Isl'd Creek	63⅜	63	63¾	200	Tuolumne	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
50	Isle Royale	26¼	26¼	26¼	10	U S Smelt	42⅜	42⅜	42⅜
15	Kerr Lake	5½	5½	5½	23	Do pf	43	42¾	43
50	Lake Copper	5½	5½	5½	30	Utah Con	10	10	10
120	Mohawk	56½	56	56	300	Utah Metal	2	2	2
60	Nipissing	8½	8⅜	8⅜	50	Wolverine	23½	23	23

Railroads.

192	Bos Elev	70⅝	70	70½	20 Mass Elec	23¾	23¾	23¾
2	Bos & Me	35	35	35	955 New Haven	43½	41¾	42
5	Com'wlth pf	75	75	75	10 Do pf	55	55	55
4	Fitchburg pf	62	62	62				

Miscellaneous.

26	Am Agr Ch	93	92½	93	10 Mathiesen	37½	37½	37½
45	Amoskeag	75	75	75	27 N E Tel	83½	83¼	83½
15	Am Sugar	110¾	110¾	110¾	13 Pullman	111	111	111
312	Am T & T	93¾	92¾	92½	312 Swift	113½	112¾	112¾
22	Am Wool pf	95½	95	95	5 Torrington	52	52	52
210	Booth Fish	27	26½	26½	6 United Drug	71	71	71
480	CenturySteel	14½	14	14	18 UnitedFruit	128⅜	126½	126½
18	Edison Elec	152	150¼	150¼	170 United Shoe	40	39¾	40
190	Eastern SS	7¼	7¼	7¼	30 Ventura Oil	7¼	7¼	7¼
1,800	Fairbanks	49½	47¾	48¾	30 West Union	80½	80½	80¾
50	Mass Gas	81	80	80				

Bonds.

$5,000	Anglo-Fr 5s	94¾	94¾	94¾	$33,000 Lib cv 4s
2,000	Am Wr Fr 5s	73½	73½	73½	1,500 2d 4s
2,000	Swift 5s	91	91	91	300 4¼s, '42
2,000	West Tel 5s	85¼	85	85¼	2,100 4½s, '47
2,800	Lib 3½s	99.98	99.84	99.98	20,000 4½s, '28

94.04	94.04	94.04			
93.00	93.04	93.76			
94.34	94.10	94.10			
93.00	93.64	93.76			
95.70	95.24	95.34			

CHICAGO.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
20	Am Ship	124½	124½	124½	10	People's Gas	45	45	45
100	Do pf	88½	88½	88½	20	Qua Oats pf	94½	94½	94½
75	Booth Fish	27	27	27	50	Shaw pf	90	90	90
55	Com Edison	102	101½	102	2,303	Swift & Co	113¾	112¾	112¾
32	Deer&Co pf	94¼	94	94	519	Un Carbide	57¾	56⅞	57¼
25	H S & M pf	105	105	105	30	Wilson pf	95½	95½	95½
22	M Ward pf	102	102	102					

Bonds.

$38,000	Ch City & Con Ry 5s	60	59½	60	$2,000 Cudahy Pack 1st 5s
5,000	Ch P T 5s	95	95	95	5,000 Pub Serv N Ill 5s
1,000	C Ry 1st 5s	94¼	92¾	92¾	
1,000	Do 5s, A	76	76	76	9,000 Swift 1st 5s
16,000	Do 5s, B	59	58⅞	59	

91	91	91		
77	77	77		
91¼	90⅝	90⅝		

PHILADELPHIA.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
2	Cramp's	82	82	82	50	Phila Elec	24½	24¼	24½
1	Keystone Tel	7	7	7	128	Ph R T t c	28	28	28
25	Gen Asphalt	31½	30	31	50	Ton Mining	2¼	2¼	2¼
230	L Sup Corp	20¼	20	20	5	U G I	65½	65½	65½
6	Lehigh Nav	69½	69	69	50	Union Trac	37½	37½	37¾
25	Minehill	50	50	50					

Bonds.

$2,000	Lib 2d 4s	93.84	93.84	93.84	$1,000 Phil Elec 5s
2,100	Do 4¼s	95.52	95.52	95.52	5,000 Un Ry Inv 5s

93	93	93			
57½	57½	57¼			

STANDARD OIL STOCKS

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Tuesday. Bid.
Anglo-Am Oil	15½	15¾	15
Atlantic Refining	960	980	960
Borne-Scrymser	450	470	460
Buckeye Pipe Line	88	92	88
Chesebrough Mfg	325	350	320
Colonial Oil	10	40	10
Continental Oil	425	445	425
Crescent Pipe Line	32	36	32
Cumberland Pipe Line	140	150	140
Eureka Pipe Line	185	195	185
Galena Signal Oil	100	110	100
Do pf, new	98	103	98
Do pf, old	100	110	100
Illinois Pipe Line	150	155	150
Indiana Pipe Line	90	95	90
Int. Pet. Co., Ltd.	13¾	13¾	13¾
National Transit	12¾	13½	12¾
N Y Transit	190	200	190
North Pipe Line	100	105	100
Ohio Oil	312	317	312

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Tuesday. Bid.
Penn-Mex Fuel	25	28	25
Prairie Oil & Gas	495	505	495
Prairie Pipe Line	250	255	252
Solar Refining	300	310	305
South Pipe Line	172	177	172
South Penn Oil	255	260	255
S W Penn	93	97	98
Stand Oil of Cal	217	222	217
Stand Oil of Ind	600	610	600
Stand Oil of Kan	435	460	435
Stand Oil of Ky	320	330	320
Stand Oil of Neb	425	450	425
Stand Oil of N J	518	522	518
Stand Oil of N Y	267	270	267
Stand Oil of Ohio	400	410	400
Swan & Finch	96	100	96
Union Tank	94	97	94
Vacuum Oil	325	330	325
Washington Oil	84	88	84

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE

There was a reactionary tone to the market yesterday on the Consolidated Stock Exchange at the close. With one or two exceptions, security values showed losses from a fraction to more than a point. In the industrial list, stocks were freely supplied during the afternoon session, and the gains made during the morning were quickly wiped out. There was a steadier tone to the rails, but selling affected even this group, the majority showing fractional losses.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
170	Alaska Gold	3½	3¼	3⅜	275	N Y Cent	74½	73⅛	73⅜
40	Allis-Chal	34⅜	34¼	34¼	820	N Y, N H & H	42¾	41¾	42⅜
100	Am Can	47½	47½	47½					
20	Am Ice	34½	34	34	30	North Pac	89¾	89¾	89¾
20	Am Loco	67⅝	67⅝	67⅝	40	Ohio C Gas	39½	39½	39½
80	Am S & R	70⅝	78½	78½	10	Ont Silver	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜
100	Am S Tob	131½	129¾	130⅜	40	Penn'a	44¾	44¼	44¼
10	Am Zinc	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	10	P & W Va	38	38	38
300	Ana Copper	67½	66⅜	66⅜	10	P Steel Car	70⅜	70⅜	70⅜
100	A. T & S F	86	86	86	10	Ry Steel S	62	62	62
4,330	Baldwin L	96⅜	94½	94⅝	50	Ray Copper	24½	24¼	24¼
30	Balt & Ohio	56⅜	55⅝	55⅝	1,420	Reading	91¾	89¾	90½
450	Beth S'l B	84⅝	83⅜	84	270	Rep I & S	93	92¼	92¼
70	Butte & S	26¾	26	26½	70	Sinclair Oil	32¾	32	32
40	Cal Pet'm	20¼	20	20	80	South Pac	87⅞	87	87
40	Cent Leath	68⅝	67⅞	67⅞	20	Southern Ry	24½	24¼	24¼
90	Ches & Ohio	58½	57⅝	57⅝	10	Studebaker	43⅝	43¼	43⅜
1,000	C, M & St P	49⅝	48¾	49⅜	730	Tob Prod	73	71⅞	72
290	Dist Secu	59¼	58½	58½	690	Union Pac	125⅜	124	124⅝
780	Erie	15¾	15½	15⅝	350	Un Cigar S	104¼	102⅝	103¼
30	Do 1st pf	32⅞	32⅞	32⅞	90	West Elec	44½	43⅝	43⅝
50	Insp Copper	52¼	52¼	52½	270	Willys-O	10⅜	10½	10⅜
5	Int Mer M	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜		BONDS.			
490	Do pf	97⅝	96¾	96¾	$2,000	Int-M 4½s	50¼	50¼	50½
30	Int Nickel	30⅜	30¼	30½	1,000	Int R T 5s	78¾	78¾	78¾
30	Int Paper	38½	37⅝	37⅝		*LIBERTY BONDS.			
10	Inter Con	7¼	7¼	7¼	$4,200	Lib 3½s	100.64	100.52	100.58
1,090	Mex Pet'm	102⅜	100¾	101	2,500	Do 1st 4s	94.88	94.74	94.88
350	Mivala Pet	54	53⅜	53⅜	2,300	Do 2d 4s	94.78	94.66	94.66
80	Mo Pacific	24½	23¾	23¾	2,100	Do 1st 4¼s	94.90	94.82	94.90
10	Nat Conduit	18¼	18¼	18¼	3,200	Do 2d 4¼s	94.82	94.70	94.78
10	Nat Enam	51⅛	51⅞	51⅞	4,250	Do 3d 4½s	96.72	96.60	96.60
10	Nevada Con	20	20	20	*Prices include accrued interest.				

CURB TRANSACTIONS

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
7,700	†Aetna Exp	12⅛	11⅞	12	100	N Y Trans	16	16	16
42	†Do pf	65	65	65	2,000	†Poul Wire	9¼	9¼	9¼
1,000	B-Am T Co, coupon	18½	18¼	18¼	545	†Relc E Cp	11¼

RUSSIAN GOVERNMENT INTERNAL LOAN COUPONS

With the shortly expected overthrow of Bolshevism and with the military and economic assistance of the Allies, law and order should again be established in Russia, resulting in the consequent appreciation in value here of RUSSIAN BONDS and CURRENCY of the old regime. Quotations on which we will be pleased to give upon application.

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RISE IN COTTON FITFUL ON BULLISH REPORTS

Greater Part of Early Advance Lost in Heavy Selling Just Before the Close.

The local cotton market yesterday reacted rather peculiarly to two Government reports which each of themselves might fairly have been regarded as much more bullish than many news items which have lately sent the market soaring. One of these was the most unfavorable weekly weather report issued this season; the other a Census Bureau consumption report which, although indicating a decline in exports and an increase in imports as compared with last year, showed a considerable higher domestic consumption. But though the market advanced on both, the rise was fitful, and most of it was lost in some heavy selling just before the close, at which the tone was easy, changes running from 28 points decline to 42 points advance.

The declines were in August and September, which had been bid up to unnatural levels on a small number of orders, the day before, but though the active months were still above Tuesday's close they were going off rapidly at the finish. This was especially true of December and January, as October held up fairly well. The uncertainties of the market were generally attributed around the ring to some very extensive "scalping" operations by a considerable group of export buyers, among whom Japanese interests are believed to play a leading part. This group has devoted itself especially to December and January, whereby the volume of business done in December has lately practically equaled that in October.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Day.
Aug ....Off at	30.50	30.55	30.35	30.28-38	30.40
Sept.	30.38			30.37 B	30.65
Oct.	30.90-30	30.76	29.85	30.47-55	30.05
Nov.				29.95 B	29.70
Dec.	29.39-45	30.16	29.38	29.85-90	29.60
Jan.	29.33-38	30.06	29.33	29.82-90	29.56
Feb.				29.77 B	29.47
March	29.29-30	29.99	29.29	29.77-85	29.47
April				29.77 B	29.47
May	29.29	29.29	29.29	29.77 B	29.47

The local market for spot cotton was 15 points lower at 33.25 for middling upland; sales nil.

Southern spot markets were: Galveston, 31; New Orleans, 29.50; Savannah, 30.50; Augusta, 30.50; Memphis, 30; Houston, 31.25; Little Rock, 30.50.

Yesterday's cotton statistics were:

	Yester-day.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Port receipts.....	5,313	5,566	6,860
Exports	4,150	39,412	
Exports, season.....	87,668	26,397	144,031
New York stocks.....	120,529	115,046	87,134
New York sales.....	899	933,434	480,567
New York arrivals..	2,253	600	

Liverpool cables: Spot cotton quiet, 30 points advance; middling, 22.62; good middling, 21.76. Sales, 2,000; American, 1,000. Imports, 2,000. Futures opened quiet. 37 to 40 points advance; closed steady, 43 to 50 points advance; Aug., 22.66; Sept., 22.45; Oct., 22.20; Nov., 22.01; Dec., 21.89. Manchester: Yarns firm, cloths good demand.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 14.—Twenty-two new corporations with aggregate capitalization of $607,900 were chartered today. They include:

Hyman Rosenfield Realty Co., Manhattan, $5,000: H. Rosenfield, C. H. Hyman, L. A. Rosen, 132 Nassau St.

New Rochelle Hotel and Restaurant Co., New Rochelle, $5,000: F. H. Crandell, J. Barrett, 75 Cranmore Av., West 94th St.

Atlanas Storage Company, Manhattan, $5,000. F. J. Samo, J. F. Roe, J. F. McGahan, 708 Eighth Av., Brooklyn.

Bagin Building and Rubber Co., Manhattan, $25,000. J. Gray, H. W. Austin, C. E. Sutherland, 15 Park Row.

Fifty-three West 72d Street, Manhattan, realty, $10,000. Swinnerton, G. M. Bate, S. K. Renge, 1,366 St. Nicholas Av.

Forty East 62d Street Corp., Manhattan, realty, 625 shares preferred stock, $100 each; 100 shares common stock no par value; active capital $63,000. M. Lowenthal, R. A. Low, M. Dammann, 61 Broadway.

The Lustre-Ite Corp., Mineola, patent medicines and chemical preparations, $200,000. A. Hall, L. Mosher, R. G. Marth, 70 Chauncey St., Brooklyn.

Emmandine Farms Development Co., Hopewell Junction, $5,000. R. Stuart, H. C. Stratley, H. M. Wise, Hopewell Junction.

The Dee Securities Co., Manhattan, $30,000. J. Maloney, H. I, Perlin, S. Davidson, 262 West 94th St.

Grand Boulevard Bakery and Dairy Restaurant Co., Bronx, $10,000. M. Grossfield, J. Sanacory, J. Weiss, 160 Nassau St.

R. G. Snovelly Co., Manhattan, make wearing apparel, $100,000: A. Gimsburg, J. Richman, J. Sherwin, 1,345 54th St., Brooklyn.

U-Neak Dinner Favors, Manhattan, make novelties, $25,000; I. M. and C. M. and H. L. Barnet, 81st St. and Columbus Av.

B. A. Dean & Son, Auburn, deal in grain, farm produce, and machinery; $40,000; A. C. Wethy, A. H. and B. A. Dean, Auburn.

The Ford Nursery, Rye, $10,000; J. M. Redfield, L. I. Hand, E. Ford, Rye.

Oscawana Land Co., Manhattan, $10,000; W. F. S. Ollivier, T. Van Wyck, B. H. Chappell, 402 West 153d St.

Alm Realty Corp., Manhattan, $10,000; H. C. Cohen, S. Grossman, N. Himowich, 35 Cathedral Parkway.

Kantor & Co., Manhattan, stocks and bonds, $5,000; M. Cohen, J. Stems, C. A. Davidson, 60 Wall St.

Special Materials Co., Brooklyn, drugs, chemicals, and dyestuffs, $50,000; L. H. Wallace, G. Lau, C. A. Spencer, 60 South Elliott Place, Brooklyn.

CAPITAL INCREASES.

Buffalo Pressed Steel Co., Buffalo, $75,000 to $750,000.

Weiler's Booterie, Manhattan, $5,000 to $30,000.

Julius Grossman & Co., Manhattan, $10,000 to $50,000.

DISSOLUTIONS.

Thompson, Straus & Weil Co., Manhattan.
The Wyckoff-Gillett Co., Manhattan.
Grand 25 Cents, Manhattan.
Augustus Barth, Manhattan.
John Diehl, Manhattan.
The Base Sorting Plant, Manhattan.
J. W. Matthews, Newburg.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., Aug. 14.—Charters filed: Commercial Securities Sales Co., $100,000; F. D. Buck, M. L. Horty, M. H. Noblit of Wilmington, Del.

Federal Research Society, $100,000; John F. Dobbs, Joseph J. Festa, Michael B. Newman, all of New York; William M. McCormack, Maspeth, L. I.; James J. Kissick, Jamaica, L. I.

Golden Brands Oil and Refining Co., $100,000; W. F. O'Keefe, George G. Stiegler, J. H. Dowdell of Wilmington, Del.

The Helen Oil Co., $50,000; F. R. Hansell, S. C. Seymour, J. Vernon Pimm of Philadelphia, Penn.

International Clothing Co., $16,000; Giovanni Guttadi, Giacomo Iacone, Ferriccio Iacone, Dominico Iacone of Philadelphia, Penn.

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

BROADWAY, 2,531; Chas. F. Campbell against 95th St. and Broadway Corp, owners; Kennedy Theatres, Inc., contractor $15,289.10

CANAL ST, n s, 50 ft w of Mott St, 50.4x 100.3; Abraham Elias against 191 and 193 Canal St, Inc., owner; L. Abrahamson & Son, Inc, contractor $545

PARK ROW, 158; Schindler & Pihlman against Evarts Holding Co., owner and contractor $190

60TH ST, 128 WEST; Truscon Steel Co. against Trustees of Columbia College in the City of New York, owner; Lewis P. Fluhrer Co., Inc., contractor $1,612

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

BROADWAY, 1,567 and 1,569, and 47th St, 14 to 20 West; Bell & Killcullen, Inc., against Charles Johnson et al, July 2, 1918, (by bond) $310.50

SAME PROPERTY; Berger Mfg. Co. against same, July 2, 1918, (by bond) $788.31

131ST ST, 573 West; Richmond & Daniels, Inc, against A. L. S. Realty Corp, et al, May 24, 1918 ..... $2,560.65

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by prominent commercial paper house. One with bank experience preferred. Excellent opportunity for right man. Address Box No. H 542 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

REAL ESTATE FIELD

United Cigar Stores Company Buys Sixth Avenue Corner —Cliff Street Deal.

Confidence in the future of Sixth Avenue real estate was reflected yesterday in the purchase by the United Cigar Stores Company of a mid-town corner. From John F. Haaran, the company bought the three-story building at 460 to 462 Sixth Avenue, southeast corner of Twenty-eighth Street, covering a plot 49.6 by 90 feet, adjoining Mouquin's restaurant. The purchaser has been the tenant of the store for a number of years.

Buying On Cliff Street.

Edward M. Raphel & Co., export and shipping merchants, have purchased from the estate of John T. Willets, the properties 64 and 66 Cliff Street, through to 303 Pearl Street, four and five-story buildings covering a plot of 7,200 square feet. The buyers will occupy. The broker in the deal was the Charles F. Noyes Company.

Buyer For Mangin Street Tenement.

Elsie Armour Duncan of Toronto, Canada, sold to Sophie Bisgaier, the six-story new law tenement at 22 Mangin Street, on a lot 25 by 100 feet. The purchaser will make extensive alterations and hold for investment. Samuel Kronsky negotiated the deal.

Hotel Buys to Protect Light.

The 250 West 103d Street Corporation, owners of the Hotel Alexandria, 250 West 103d Street, purchased from Charles A. Flammen, 247 West 102d Street, a five-story dwelling abutting the hotel property. The purchase was made to protect light and air.

Resale of Drive Apartment.

Joseph S. Ward resold to the Gustave Sandblum, 127 Riverside Drive, a seven-story elevator apartment on a plot 27.5 by 96.4 feet. In part payment the buyer gave the estate known as Knollwood at Croton-on-the-Hudson. Edward C. H. Vogler negotiated the sale.

Buying in the Bronx.

Mrs. A F. Butler, sold to the Benenson Realty Company, operators, 1,072 Forest Avenue, a five-story new law tenement on a plot 50 by 103, held at $52,000.

Celia Wagner purchased from L. Hamilton, 2,178 Arthur Avenue, a two-story dwelling on a lot 25 by 90.

Harry Aronson sold to Gustave Newman the two-story dwelling, 2,767 Decatur Avenue on a lot 25 by 86. B. H. Weisken negotiated the sale. The same broker also sold for the Clayton Realty Company to Mary Flynn, the three-story brick dwelling, 2,344 Aqueduct Avenue on a lot 16.2 by 80.

The adjoining house at 2,346 Aqueduct Avenue was also sold by the same broker, for the Clayton Realty Company to Walter A. Duke.

N. Diagostino purchased from Michael Saviano, 2,362 and 2,364 Lorillard Place, a five-story new law tenement on a plot 50 by 100.

Brooklyn.

Ralph F. Izzo sold to James Casina, for occupancy, 93 Garfield Place, a three-story dwelling, on a lot 20 by 100, through the John Pullman Real Estate Company.

Frank H. Tyler sold the building at 1,195 Fulton Street to Morris Schneider and 4,321 Eighteenth Avenue to Samuel Sterling.

Queens Borough Sales.

The Henckcn Company sold to M. C. Haaren a plot 135 by 180, at the southeast corner of Junction and Jackson Avenues, Corona, and a plot of several lots in the Zeigler addition to Corona.

Silman Investors, Inc., sold to K. Gerken a plot, 100 by 154, on the south side of Corona Avenue, west of Hanover Avenue, Elmhurst.

P. J. Gately, as guardian, sold to J. E. Dunningham a plot, 50 by 100, on the east side of Thirty-first Street, west of Lamont Avenue, Elmhurst.

Caritas Island Sold.

Joseph P. Bartram of New York has purchased from J. G. Phelps Stokes his estate Caritas Island, consisting of five acres, a residence, and two small cottages at Wallacks Point, Stamford, Conn., connected with the mainland by a bridge. The property was held at $150,000. Thomas N. Cooke and S. Harry Abbott were the brokers.

New Heights Synagogue.

Isaac M. Shane, acting for a downtown synagogue, leased from Thomas J. Brown the two four-story dwellings at 470 and 472 West 152d Street. Cook & Brown were the brokers. The houses, which are connected, will be altered to meet the requirements of the lessee.

Commercial Leases.

The Kahn Window Shade and Awning Company has leased for a term of years, from the Charles Weisbecker estate, the building at 319 West 126th Street. John Lawson was the broker.

L. Tanenbaum, Strauss & Co. rented for the United Cigars Stores Company of America the entire building at 1,544 Broadway to the ideal Holding Company, for a long term, and subleased the upper portion to the National Photographers, the Typhoon Fan Company, and the O. J. Gude Company.

The Rowantree-Schley Company leased for the Rhinelander Real Estate Company, represented by the Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown Company, the store, basement, and sub-basement at 190-96 Sixth Avenue, northeast corner of Thirteenth Street, to the Sibley Pitman Electric Corporation, dealers in electrical supplies, now at 19 West Thirty-sixth Street. This newly acquired space is part of the former Henry Siegel Fourteenth Street Department Store, and with this renting it completes the leasing of the building. The lease is for a term of years, at a rental aggregating about $125,000.

Auction Sale at Edgemere.

Thirty furnished houses and 150 lots fronting on the ocean at Edgemere Forest, L. I., will be sold at public auction on Saturday, Aug. 17, afternoon and evening, under the direction of Charles S. Gerth, Alfred H. Wagg, and Lewis H. May, associate auctioneers.

Two Building Loans Made.

Charles E. Nammack has secured a loan of $200,000 from the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company for the erection of a ten-story loft building at 38 to 42 East Twenty-ninth Street, on a plot 62.6 by 98.9.

The City Mortgage Company has made a building loan of $100,000 to the Samwil Construction Company for the erection of a four-story apartment house on the west side of the Grand Boulevard and Concourse, 102.9 feet north of 165th Street, 107.4 by 142 by irregular.

A Recent Buyer.

Martin Garone is the buyer of the tenement 229 Mulberry Street, sold Tuesday, through Henry Brady. Mr. Garone owns the adjoining house at 231, and plans the erection of a factory on the combined sites.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

By Joseph P. Day.

3d Av, 422, w s, 74 ft n of 29th St, 24.8x95, four-story brick tenement and stores; Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum against J. E. Shotland et al; E. H. Daly, attorney; due, $20,367.16; taxes, &c., $1,260.92; to the plaintiff for $15,000.

108th St, 335 and 337 East, n s, 100 ft w of 1st Av, 50x100.11, six-story tenement and stores; Lawyers Mortgage Co. against Isaac Kraft et al.; Cary & C., attorneys; due, $32,870.03; taxes, &c., $1,907.80; to the plaintiff for $35,000.

116th St, 130 West, s s, 310.6 ft e of 7th Av, 32x100.11, five-story tenement and stores; City Real Estate Co. against Fordcraw Co. et al.; Harold Swain, attorney; due, $30,123.44; taxes, &c., $1,200; withdrawn.

Bryant Av, 1,474, e s, 355 ft s of 172d St, 20x100, three-story tenement; C. G. Coakley et al. against Giuseppina Guarino et al.; Arthur Knox, attorney; due, $7,079.11; taxes, &c., $124; to the plaintiff for $7,200.

By Henry Brady.

129th St, 151 West, n s, 250 ft e of 7th Av, 25x99.11, five-story tenement; J. F. Henes against E. S. Peets et al.; E. M. Burghard, attorney; due, $26,679.24; taxes, &c., $550; adjourned to Aug. 20.

By Samuel Marx.

Norfolk St, 153, w s, 75 ft s of Stanton St, 25x100, six-story tenement and stores; J. I. Frenowitz against Harris Schmulowitz et al.; M. S. & I. S. Isaacs, attorneys; due, $28,713.28; taxes, &c., $1,976.73; to the plaintiff for $25,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 14.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

AMSTERDAM AV, n w corner of 108th St, 100.11x100; Nathan Sulzberger to M. J. Sulzberger, 527 5th Av, mtg $190,000, one-third part, all liens, March 25, 1916; address, 524 5th Av. $100

BROOME ST, 375, e s, 50.3 ft w of Mott St, runs s 114.5x s w 25x n 113.8 to street x e 25.3 to beginning; Sarah Brown conveys ¼ part to Millie Baum, 229 West 78th St, and others, ¼ part, to Rebecca Lowenthal, 139 Elm St., New Rochelle, subject to ⅛ of mtg, $22,000; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $1

ELIZABETH ST, 5, w s, 99.6 ft n of Bayard St, 28x29.6x irregular; Sarah Baum to Rebecca Lowenthal, New Rochelle, N. Y., ¼ part, subject to ¼ of mtg $18,000, Aug. 14; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $1

MADISON AV, 778-80, w s, 60.5 ft n of 66th St, 40x80; Albert H. Stone to 780 Madison Av Co., 49 Wall St, mtg $195,000, b. and s., c. a. g. and all liens, Aug. 5; attorneys, Alger & Coughlan, 49 Wall St. $100

WEST END AV, 369, w s, 85 ft n of 77th St, 17.2x100.6, foreclosure July 24, 1918; Max Altmayer, referee, to 301 West 77th St Realty Co., 305 West End Av; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $24,800

WHITEHALL ST, 57-58, e s, 82.2 ft s of Front St, 40.4x40.7x39x37.6; Ambrose Realty Co. to Patrick A. Dollard, 57 Whitehall St, Aug. 12, et al, mtg $53,850; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $1

5TH ST, 222 East, s s, 308.1 ft w of 2d Av, 20.9x92.4; Morris Simon to Eva Satran, 214 East 5th St, Aug. 1, mtg $13,500; attorney, New York Title and Trust Co., 135 Broadway $100

16TH ST, 431 West, n s, 400.2 ft e of 10th Av, 25.2x92; Oliver C. Wagstaff to Heneken Realty Co., 543 West 28th St, all liens, Aug. 14; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $100

73D ST, 315 East, n s, 250 ft e of 2d Av, 25x102.2; Regina Ganz to Bertha G. Simons, 633 Orange St, New Haven, Conn., mtg $9,500, all liens, Aug. 14; attorneys, Elsman, L., C. & L., 135 Broadway..$100

93D ST, n s, 150 ft e of Columbus Av, 16.6x 99.5 to centre of old Apthorp's Lane x 16.6x70.1; Michael F. and James H. Cassidy to John J. Cassidy, 61 West 93d St, quitclaim, Oct. 3, 1917; attorneys, Walsh & Waddy, 51 Chambers St. $1

104TH ST, 115-121 East, n s, 135 ft e of Park Av, 65x100.11; The G. D. G. Realty Co. to Harry Kannensohn, 517 West 180th St, all liens; attorney, I. H. Perskin, 144 Court St, Brooklyn $1

122D ST, 354 West, s s, 186 ft w of Manhattan Av, 16x100.11; Martha W. Stilwell to Jas. H. Hill, Bronxville, N. Y., one-sixth part, a. t., b. and s., Aug. 7; attorney, F. M. Tichenor, 381 Park Row. $100

144TH ST, 468 West, s s, 82.6 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 17.6x99.11; Geo. W. Simpson to Ezra Sacks, 323 East 157th St, the Bronx, mtg $13,000, all liens, Aug. 1; attorney, G. W. Simpson, 51 Chambers St...$1

149TH ST, 512 West, s s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 15x99.11; Carrie C. Catt to Harry Aronson, 200 5th Av, b. and s., c. a. g., all liens, July 19; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

SAME PROPERTY; Harry Aronson, Inc., to James L. Van Sant, 156 Broadway, mtg $6,000, all liens, Aug. 9; attorney, same, $100

Bronx.

ARTHUR AV, e s, 150.1 ft n of Oak Tree Place, 25x90; Lizzie Hamilton to Celia Wagner, 2,176 Arthur Av, mtg $4,000, July 23; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $1

EASTERN BOULEVARD, s s, part of Lot 28, map of E. Ferris, Throgs Neck; Elizabeth A. Heaney to P. J. Building Co., Inc., 1,044 Tremont Av, mtg $15,000, Sept. 25; attorney, Joseph P. Fallon, Jr., 2 Columbus Circle $100

HINDLEY AV, e s, 140 ft s of 169th St, 40.8x x100; Ludwig J. Erb to Louisa Westphal, 414 East 160th St, mtg $3,000, Aug. 13; attorney, P. Weber, 1,272 Brook Av. $100

HOLLAND AV, e s, 275 ft n of Rhinelander Av, 25x100; William Peters to George F. Friess, 1,833 Wallace Av, Aug. 14; attorney, William Peters, 1,044 Tremont Av. $100

LOT 212, map Olinville, 2 Elizabeth Place; heir to Edward Sherman, East 23d St, Sheepshead Bay, Oct. 6, 1917; attorney, E. Finnegan, 44 Court St, Brooklyn. $1

SAME PROPERTY; Francis H. Palmer et al to same, Dec. 30, 1916; attorney, same $1

NELSON AV, 1,674, Lot 202, map of Century Investing Co.; Carrie C. Catt to Harry Aronson, Inc., 2000 5th Av, July 19; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

OLMSTEAD AV, s e corner of Powell Av, 33x105; George A. Hefter to Stella M. Clark, 2,070 3d Av, mtg $1,800, Aug. 12; attorney, G. A. Hefter, 2,164 Westchester Av $100

SEDGWICK AV, w s, 444.6 ft s w of Kingsbridge Road, runs n w 132.7x s w 16.2x s w 18.2x s e 128.1 to av x n e 33.5; Bronxmont Realty Co. to Bessie E. Eustis, 2,625 Grand Av, Aug. 13; attorneys, William Peters & Co., 1,044 Tremont Av. $100

SEDGWICK AV, w s, 477.6 ft s w of Kingsbridge Road, runs n w 128.1x s w 14.8x s w 25.1x s e 121.9 to av x n e 33.5; Bronxmont Realty Co. to William Peters, 4,444 Van Cortlandt Park East, Aug. 1; attorney, same $100

VALENTINE AV, s w corner of 202d St, 100 x50; Carrie C. Catt to Harry Aronson, Inc., 200 5th Av, July 19; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

WASHINGTON AV, e s, 50x88.11x50x 88.5; Jennie Tackney to Rime Building Co., Inc., 509 Willis Av, mtg $32,900, Aug. 12; attorney, Rime Building Co., Inc., 509 Willis Av $100

ZEREGA AV, 1,664, e s, 19x97.5x19x97.2; Minne C. Harrington to Jessie C. Bruenn, 41 Siwanoy Av, New Rochelle, N. Y., Aug. 14; attorney, Jessie C. Bruenn, 41 Siwanoy Av, New Rochelle $100

150TH ST, n s, w half of Lot 186, map of Melrose South, 25x100; Julius J. Matthiesen to Mathilda Klatt, 332 East 150th St, Aug. 14; attorney, J. J. Matthiesen, 332 East 150th St $100

SAME PROPERTY; Mathilda Klatt to Julius J. Matthiesen, 332 East 150th St, Aug. 14; attorney, same $100

166TH ST, 708 East, s w corner of Jackson Av, 22x100; Joseph H. Hayes, referee, to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, Aug. 9; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $6,900

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

FORT WASHINGTON AV, s w corner of 172d St, 20.4x226.4x42x220.3, Aug. 7; Longlight Service Corp. to Van Dyck Estate, 331 Madison Av, demand, 6 p. c., prior mtg $68,000; Attorneys, Middlebrook & Ely $33,214

Cedar St $4,000

MADISON AV, 778-780, w s, 60.5 ft n of 66th St, 40x80, prior mtg, Aug. 5; 780 Madison Av. Co. to Albert H. Stone, 15 Westland St., Worcester, Mass., due Oct. 1, 1929, 6 p. c., prior mtg $145,000; attorneys, Alger & Coughland, 49 Wall St. $50,000

STATE ST, 9-12, 10, and 12½, s s, 100 ft e of Whitehall St, runs s 40.4x40.7x39x37.6, prior mtg $82,150; Patrick A., John J. and Edw. J. Dollard, Mary E. Curtis, Catherine F. and Gertrude A. Dollard, and Ambrose Realty Co. to John Cooney, 43 North Lincoln Av, Belle Harbor, Borough of Queens, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorney, James A. Boylan, 27 Cedar St $21,700

WEST END AV, w s, 85 ft n of 77th St, 17.2x100.6, prior mtg, Aug. 8, 301 West 77th St Realty Co. to Lawyers Title and Trust Co., ¶60 Broadway, due Aug. 13, 1921, 5½ p. c. $20,000

WHITEHALL ST, 57-58, e s, 82.2 ft s of Front St, 40.4x40.7, Aug. 12; Ambrose Realty Co. et al. to W. E. Hicks, 127 Tuers Av, Jersey City, 5 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $32,150

1ST AV, 1,119, w s, 60 ft n of 61st St, 20x 70, Aug. 12; Sarah A. Bolger to Joseph I. Daly, 800 East 167th St, Bronx, 2 years, 6 p. c., prior mtg $4,500; attorney, T. L. A. Britt, 271 Broadway $1,500

16TH ST, 431 West, n s, 400.2 ft e of 10th Av, 25.2x92, p. m., Aug. 14; Heneken Realty Co. to Oliver C. Wagstaff, 131 East 61st St, due Aug. 1, 1920, 6 p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway..$5,500

149TH ST, 512 West, s s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 15x99.11, prior mtg, Aug. 9; Harry Aronson, Inc., to John Duffy, 701 West 177th St, due and int. as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $6,000

Bronx.

BERGEN AV, 666, e s corner of 153d St, 85x82.3; John L. Mead to Catholic Women's Benevolent Legion, 949 Broadway, Aug. 13, due as per bond; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 B'way..$12,000

FRANKLIN AV, n w s, part of Lot 131, map of Morrisania, 30x90.10; Alice White to Amelia L. Faller, 110 West 86th St, Aug. 14, 3 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney, William T. Matthies, 506 East 175th St. $4,000

HOLLAND AV, 1,924, e s, 25x100; George P. Friess to William Peters, 4,444 Van Cortlandt Park East, Aug. 14, 3 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney, William Peters & Co., 1,044 East Tremont Av. $3,000

OLMSTEAD AV, s e corner of Powell Av, 33x105; Stella W. Clark to George A. Hefter, 2,026 McGraw Av, Aug. 12, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, George A. Hefter, 2,164 Westchester Av. $1,800

PROSPECT AV, w s, 100 ft n of 156th St, 25x99.4; Katie Sabo to Bowery Savings Bank, 128 Bowery, Aug 10, 3 years; attorneys, Cadwalader, W & T., 40 Wall St.

STEBBINS AV, s w corner of 169th St, 80x 19; Robert Bruce to Frank Schmidt, 424 Hart St, Brooklyn, prior mtg $8,750, Aug. 1, 2 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Harry Wishnew, 522 Broadway, Brooklyn. $1,050

VALENTINE AV, s w corner of 202d St, 100x50; Abr. Wendel to Harry Aronson, Inc., 200 5th Av, Aug. 1, 3 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $3,500

WALLACE AV, 1,833, 25x100; George P. Friess to William Peters, 4,444 Van Cortlandt Park East, Aug. 14, 3 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney, William Peters & Co., 1,044 East Tremont Av. $2,000

WALTON AV, 2,385, w s, 19.11x96.5; Abr. Wendel to Harry Aronson, Inc., 200 5th Av, Aug. 1, 3 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $4,000

1917E ST, n s, 66.8 ft w of Davidson Av, 16.8x80; Charles W. Irving to Catholic Women's Benevolent Legion, 949 Broadway, Aug. 13, due, &c., as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $5,500

ASSIGNMENTS OF MORTGAGES.

Manhattan.

DELANCEY ST, 120; Morris Dlugasch to Charles H. Louis, 1 Wes 81st St; attorney, Sigmund Honig, 280 Broadway..$6,900

PARK AV, 1,446, s w corner of 107th St; Lawyers Title and Trust Co. to Helena Hirner, 135 Boerum Av, Jersey City; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $5,000

ROOSEVELT ST, 72, mtg $3,500; Alida Jacques to Maude E. Brumley, 365 Highland Av, Newark, N. J.; attorneys, Solinger & S., 179 Broadway. $1

129TH ST, 122 West; Aimee T. Heins and another to Lillian Shaw, 3,565 Broadway; attorney, Harvey J. Cohen, 51 Chambers St $14,000

Bronx.

GRAND BLVD AND CONCOURSE, n w corner of 165th St, 102.11x72.6x102.11x74; Conwalt Corp to J. H. Schwartz, 77 West 113th St; attorney, Krakower & P., 309 Broadway $1

INTERVAL AV, e s, at s e s of Beck Av, 115x—; Tenrab Realty Co. to Millie Barnett, admx, 980 Av St. John; attorney, Krakower & P., 309 Broadway $1

INTERVAL AV, e s, at n w s of Fox St, —x—; same to same; attorney, same.... $1

LOTS 14, 15, 21, 76, 90, 92, 93, 95, 96, 99, 103, 104, 111, 112, 113, 145, 150, 151, 164, 174, 175, 235 to 237, 268 to 272, 281, 285 to 287, 307 and 308, 335, 2, 7, 11, 59, 239, 240, 277 and 278, map of Moss Estate; Trebilig Realty and Construction Co. to Howard H. Williams, 915 Kensington Av, Plainfield, N. J.; attorney, H. H. Williams, 95 William St, assignment of 28 mtgs..... $1

MAPES AV, n w s, 35 ft e of 179th St, 40x 100; Francis K. Pendleton, trustee, to Le Grand L. Benedict, 21 Rue des Bordes Valmor, (Passy,) Paris, France, et al, trustee; attorneys, Anderson, I. and A., 25 Broad St. $1

MORRIS AV, s w corner of 167th St, 100x 100; Louis Smyth to New York Title and Mtg Co, 135 Broadway; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co. $100

203D ST, 234 East; Hanson Place Methodist Episcopal Church to New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway $100

RECORDED LEASES.

With name and address of lessee.

Manhattan.

ST. NICHOLAS AV, s s, between 160th and 170th Sts, Woodrow Court, all; Elizabeth F. Buckley to John Neonsheikan, 435 Convent Av, 4 months from Aug. 1, per month, $25

7TH AV, 859, n e corner 55th St, all; J. P. Dymock to 859 7th Av. Corp., 859 7th Av, 21 years from May 1, 1919; attorneys, Henry, M. & M., 62 William St. $14,000

12TH AV, w s, between 131st and 132d Sts, runs to N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R., part now used by party first part; Alice B. Morris, individually and executrix, to Frank J. Lennon Co., 18 years from June 1, 1918; attorney, W. H. Corbitt, 60 Wall St..$2,400

21ST ST, 145 East, all; Hy. J. Metz to Mary A. Phillips, 145 East 21st St, 3 years from May 1, 1918; attorney, H. R. Sanford, 37 Wall St. $3,300

51ST ST, 217 West, 6,951 ft of first floor, 2,578 ft of second floor, and 1,045 square ft in basement for use of Post Office Station G; Adolph Frankfield to the United States of America, Post Office Department, Postmaster General of the United States, 5 years from July 1, 1917; attorney, F. Klaber, 55 Liberty St. $21,000

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

PARCEL of land beginning at a point on boundary line between Plot 10 and land of Isaac Dyckman, 120 ft n of centre line of 211th St, runs w 435x n — x e — to centre line 212th St; again n 140 to beginning; parcel of land beginning at a point on boundary line between Plot 9 and land of Isaac Dyckman, 60 ft

Brooklyn

Advertisements and subscriptions for the daily and Sunday editions of The New York Times received at the Brooklyn office, Citizen Building, 401 Fulton Street, Brooklyn.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—West Side.

80TH, 119 WEST.—Newly furnished single, en suite; baths, kitchenette, electricity, phone; reasonable.

86TH ST., 399 WEST.—Lady would like to share her cozy apartment with cultured young lady. Apt. 1C.

89TH, 305 WEST.—Private house, 2d floor; bath, kitchenette; $100 suites $50-$55.

90 S., West End.)—Handsomely furnished apartment, six rooms, two baths, year's lease, $200 month. Elberson, 25 West 42d.

91ST, 27 WEST.—One, two room apartments; high-class; furnished; latest improvements; maid service; $25-$70; references necessary.

92D, 74 WEST.—2 large front parlors and bath, ground floor, $40.

115TH, (Riverside Drive.)—Handsomely furnished apartment, five rooms, two baths; year's lease; $150 month. Elberson, 25 West 42d.

118TH, 517 WEST.—Spacious, beautiful apartments, 2, 4, 5, and 6 rooms, furnished complete in every detail; very high-class elevator apartment house. Telephone 8240 Morningside.

118TH, (Riverside Drive.)—High-class apartment, eight rooms, two baths, to October, 1919. $1,600. Elberson, 25 West 42d.

114TH, 622 WEST.—Handsomely furnished 7 room elevator apartment; year lease.

122D, 547 WEST. (Broadway.)—Elevator, 4, 5 rooms, baths; $40-$45. Rose.

124TH, WEST, (220 Wadsworth Av.)—Seven rooms, front, outside; high-class building; piano; subway, street car; $125 month. Apartment 207.

APARTMENT HOMES.

MISS ISABEL DAINTRY of LONDON and PARIS has solved the problem of making furnished Apartments synonymous with HOMES. She has on her Books a few choice APARTMENT HOMES, centrally located. Office, 66 West 56th St. Tel. Circle 3099.

APTS. OF UNUSUAL CLEANLINESS.

Two, three, four rooms, bath, and kitchenette, $45 to $80 monthly; comfortably furnished; telephone and elevator service; no objectionable or questionable tenants; references essential.

THE WILSONIA,
223-229 WEST 69TH ST.

APARTMENT.—Elevator, corner; 6 all-light rooms; beautifully furnished; piano, silver; wonderful view; 110th St. Subway; bargain. 4607 Lenox.

APARTMENT HUNTING UNNECESSARY.—Personally inspected. Consult Mrs. Dingleman, Renting Specialist, 154 W. 72d. Col. 836.

ATTRACTIVE Apartments. — Hotel conveniences; apartment rates; inspection invited; coolest and healthiest part in city.
CATHEDRAL PLAZA,
100 CATHEDRAL PARKWAY.
110TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV.
We have 1, 2, 3, 4 room apartments, $35, $45, $55, $65 UP MONTHLY.
Fully furnished, dishes, silver, cooking utensils; maid service optional; each apartment has private bath and kitchenette; concessions, lease, or unfurnished; near subway and "L"; must be seen to appreciate. Phone Academy 613. 5th Av. bus s ops at door.
Weekly rates if desired.

ATTRACTIVE APARTMENTS, PERSONALLY INVESTIGATED BEFORE LISTING; SEASON OR LONGER. APARTMENT RENTING CO., 118 WEST 72D ST., COR. BROADWAY. PHONE COLUMBUS 1277.

2,128 BROADWAY.
Two and three rooms with bath, maid service; references required.

MANHATTAN AV., 215, (near 109th St.)—Completely furnished apartments, 2 to 6 rooms; elevator; $30 to $60 month; also weekly rate. Academy 1647.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, 110.—Beautiful six rooms, corner; all outside, south and east; long lease. Apartment 57. Morn. 984.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 125, (84th.)—Eight, ten light, well-furnished rooms. Call or address W. R. & J. M. Stewart.

WEST END, 758, (97th.)—Any part handsomely furnished home, 7 rooms. Apt. 62.

Unfurnished—East Side.

16TH ST., 141 EAST.—Single flat, seven large, light rooms; $55. Janitor.

30TH ST., 139-141 EAST.
Three and five rooms.
Rents $480 to $840 per annum.
Possession Oct. 1.
Elevator service. Superintendent on premises.
WM. A. WHITE & SONS,
46 Cedar St.
Tel. John 5700.

4TH AV., 480.—A two room and bath apartment, $45; new, modern; maid service included; central location. Albert B. Ashforth, Inc., 12 East 44th St. Tel. Murray Hill 1100.

LEXINGTON AV., 807.—Select studio apartments, 1 and 2 rooms, bath, $40-$50; near 62d St.; steam heat; hot water. Or on premises, or Hall & Bloodgood, 542 5th Av.

MADISON AV., 173.—2 rooms and bath, $900; immediate occupancy; 2 rooms and bath, $840; Oct. 1. Superintendent on premises; non-housekeeping. WM. A. WHITE & SONS, 46 CEDAR ST. TEL. JOHN 5700.

MADISON AV., 158.—3 rooms and bath, $1,140; 2 rooms and bath, $900; inspection by appointment only. WM. A. WHITE & SONS, 46 CEDAR ST. TEL. JOHN 5700.

MADISON AV., 926, (Near 73d.)—2-3 elegant large rooms; modern improvements.

Unfurnished—West Side.

12TH ST., 149 WEST.—4 rooms; modern; half block from subway and elevated. Cardwell.

16TH, 5 WEST.—Skylight studios, bachelor apartments, $50 to $60. Phone Chelsea 3106.

57TH, 200 WEST.—Newly completed 14-story building; duplex studio and housekeeping apartments, 2 to 8 rooms, $1,500 to $4,400; studio living rooms, 25x30; restaurant.
PAYSON McL. MERRILL CO., INC.,
9 East 44th St. Tel. Murray Hill 8300.

167, 342 WEST.—7, 8, 9 unusually large, light rooms; living rooms, 16x22; two bath-rooms; modern elevator house; excellent transit facilities; immediate possession; $1,-200-$1,500. Telephone Jepson, 7830 Riverside.

BED ST., 250 WEST, (Near Broadway.)—High-class apartments, 8 and 9 rooms, 2 baths, $1,600 to $2,360.
LOTON H. SLAWSON COMPANY,
111 Madison Av. Tel. Murray Hill 8580.

67TH, 17 WEST.—Seven large rooms, bath; ground floor; $55; immediate possession.

86TH, 125 WEST.—Two beautiful large floors, private residence; newly decorated; one suitable for physician; electricity, bath, phone.

88TH, 315 WEST.
Attractive 2 and 3 room suites.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE at 148th St.—To sublet for one year from Oct. 1, six large, all outside rooms, two baths, large foyer hall, exceptional closet room; can be seen by appointment. Telephone Audubon 6443.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 452.—Nine rooms, three baths; southern exposure; rent, $2,000 to $2,400. Superintendent on premises.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 900, (Corner 161st.)—5, 6, 7, 8, 9 rooms and 2 baths; elevator house; Hudson views. Inquire office.

Washington Square district, studios; 2-room apartments; $40 up. Barnes, 207 Chelsea.

WEST END AV., 843, (near 101st St.)—Basement apartment, 3 rooms, $25 per month.

3 AND 5 WEST 105TH ST.
Elevator Apartments, 4 and 6 rooms, $50-$65.

APARTMENTS WANTED.

Furnished.

Man and wife want living room, two bedrooms, kitchen, and one or two baths in modern apartment house from October to April; furnishings and outlook pleasing; excellent care assured; larger apartment would be considered if rent does not exceed $150. Y 338 Times Annex.

ISABEL DAINTRY,
Tel. Circle 3099. 66 West 56th St.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY FOR MY CLIENTS FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED APARTMENT HOMES.

Wanted by young couple, small, well furnished apartment; respectable neighborhood; west side; convenient to rapid transit; reasonable rental; lease if desired; exchange references; answer by mail. Harry Hoffman, 128 Broadway.

Family, three, (daughter attending Columbia,) closing suburban home, want furnished apartment, 5 to 7 rooms, October to about April; bank and personal references. E. O. R., Box 437, City Hall P. O.

LET US RENT YOUR FURNISHED APARTMENT OR DWELLING FOR YOU. List now for Fall and Winter Leasing.
L. J. PHILLIPS & CO.,
148 West 72d St., Columbus 2150.

APARTMENTS WANTED, FURNISHED, from October; clients waiting. Apartment Renting Co., 176 W. 72d St. Col. 1277.

TWO studio apartments wanted; furnished or unfurnished; state terms. R 54 Times.

Unfurnished.

UNFURNISHED four or five room apartment, latest improvements; west side; from Oct. 1; about $1,200. R 61 Times.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

Unfurnished.

LIGHT apartment, 2 or 3 rooms; bath, kitchen; location between 57th and 66th Sts., preferably west; limit $45; references required. R 63 Times.

APARTMENT wanted; unfurnished; Manhattan; two adults; seven rooms; about $1,400. R 66 Times.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

East Side.

19TH, 111 EAST.—Very large room, private bath; balcony; electricity; private residence.

30TH, (163 LEXINGTON AV.)—Rooms, sunny; telephone, elevator; well furnished; excellent service, $6 weekly up; including elegant meals, $12 weekly; front room with running water, $14 weekly; with bath $17 weekly; refined women. Hotel Rutledge.

45TH, 16 EAST.—Room, with bath; room, with piano; single room; references.

53D, 56 EAST.—Single and double rooms, all conveniences. Plaza 2955.

MADISON AV., 220, (36th St.)—Attractive rooms, large, small; running water; music allowed.

West Side.

12TH, 34 WEST.—Attractive suite; private bath; one large double room.

40TH ST., 66 WEST.—Floor, two rooms, bath; single or en suite; small room; references.

40TH ST., 64 WEST.—Large, exceptionally pleasant rooms; suitable two; references.

47TH, 27 WEST.—Beautiful large rooms; private baths and electricity; nice house and location; also small rooms.

50TH, 44 WEST.—Large and small rooms; every convenience, clean, quiet house; references.

50TH, 14 WEST.—Large room, private bath; also small room; gentlemen.

52D, 61 WEST.—Large back parlor, private bath, toilet; $10.

56TH, 48 WEST.—Comfortable, cool room; electric light; running water; Summer rates; gentleman.

65TH ST., 164 WEST.—Physician owning modern house; large, airy room; phone; $5.

69TH, 50 WEST.—Double rooms, on second floor; electricity, phone; large basement, front.

69TH, 63 WEST.—Double and single rooms; running water, electricity; adjoining bath; references.

70TH, 278 WEST.—Homelike, airy rooms, suites, entire floors; reasonable; gentlemen; business couple.

71ST, 48 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms, telephone, electricity, running water; desirable locations.

71ST ST., 143 WEST.—Well-furnished rooms, running water, electricity, telephone; convenient location.

71ST, 147 WEST.—Attractive, large room, with washroom, bath adjoining; also large hall room, bath adjacent.

71ST, 62 WEST.—LARGE, ELEGANTLY FURNISHED FRONT PARLOR, TWIN BEDS; ELECTRICITY; REASONABLE.

71ST ST., 70 WEST.—Large, airy front room, suitable for two; telephone.

72D ST, 301 WEST, (Corner West End Av.)—Non-housekeeping suites, large and small; also single rooms, with or without baths.

72D, 261 WEST.—Attractive large room, private bath; also small room; references.

73D, 110 WEST.—VERY LUXURIOUSLY FURNISHED, DELIGHTFULLY COOL DOUBLE ROOM; ELECTRICITY, BATH, LAVATORY ADJOINING; SUMMER RATE.

73D, 273 WEST.—Comfortable, cool, single, double rooms; private house; near Riverside.

73D, 302 WEST, (Near Riverside.)—Attractive double, single rooms; private bath; subway.

73D, 242 WEST.—Large room, with private bath; one small; Summer rates.

74TH ST., 5 WEST, (near Park Av.)—Refined Holland family offer superior accommodations, large and small rooms; telephone, electricity; board optional.

74TH, 3 WEST.—Beautiful rooms, private residence, select neighborhood; breakfast optional. Columbus 9051.

76TH, 46 WEST.—Comfortable single room, newly decorated, electricity; select residence; $4.50; references.

76TH, (341 West End Av.)—Select house; large front rooms; private baths, electricity.

76TH, 171 WEST.—Continuous hot water in room; electricity; bath same floor; phone.

76TH ST., 45 WEST.—Large, comfortable room, running water; private house.

78TH ST., 110 WEST.—Private home; beautiful light, large room for high-class people; reference essential; breakfast if desired.

123D, 76 WEST.—Immaculate, large rooms; private bath; electricity; kitchenette privileges; references.

137TH ST., 606 WEST, Apt. 3D.—Single furnished room to business woman or gentleman in private American family; elevator. Call after 4 P. M.

148TH ST., 481, (Convent Av.)—Three, four rooms; furnished, unfurnished; private house.

BROADWAY, 3,525.—Nice room; high-class elevator house; private family; reasonable. W. Z.

CENTRAL PARK, 80's.—Room with, without private bath; 11th floor. Schuyler 5500. Blanchard.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 78, (corner 86th.)—Magnificently furnished rooms, overlooking Hudson; elegant house.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 202.—BIG, COOL SINGLE ROOM; FACING RIVER; BREAKFAST OPTIONAL. STANHOPE.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 311th St.—Front, outside, handsomely furnished room or suite, $35, $60; immediate. Phone 3915 Cathedral, Apt. 8B.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 320, corner 104th St.—Hotel service; rooms $15-$25 weekly.

WEST END, 755, (97th.)—Private, elegant home; one-three charmingly furnished. Apartment 62.

WEST END AV., 611, (89th-90th Sts.)—Large, beautiful rooms; run by Southern family.

WEST END AV., 826, (100th.)—Superior accommodations, with or without bath; gentlemen; free rent.

WEST END AV., 664.—Handsomely furnished rooms; running water; adjoining baths.

WEST END AV., 896.—Large rooms, private bath; private house. Phone 2697 Academy.

Brooklyn.

41 7TH AV., PARK SECTION; SUBWAY. Alcove, large and small rooms; house newly furnished; hot and cold running water; telephone; refined.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

Long Island.

TWO ROOMS, housekeeping privileges, refined family, private house, Far Rockaway, all improvements, from Sept. 15. Rand, Sherman Square Hotel, Broadway, 40th-41st Sts., N. W. York.

ROOMS WANTED.

Furnished.

Gentleman wants clean, well-furnished room with private bath, preferably with separate entrance; price, $25 to $35 per month; walking distance from Columbus Circle. R 77 Times.

Refined young man wants neat, furnished room, with private bath; rent not exceeding $5 weekly; location or size no objection, but private bath essential. H 534 Times Downtown.

Two comfortable furnished rooms, with bath, with private family; west side, 66th to 96th; full particulars requested. R 79 Times.

Gentleman, (Hebrew,) desires comfortable room, possibly board, with private family. W 383 Times.

BOARDERS WANTED.

East Side.

88TH, 29 EAST.—Large room, private bath; also small room; meals.

87TH, 59 EAST.—3 and 4 rooms, bath, electric lights; all improvements; $60 and $75.

89TH, (1,345 Lexington Av.)—Large, small rooms; excellent table; private house; telephone.

HOTEL RUTLEDGE, 163 Lexington Av., (30th St.)—For refined women. Why not live at a hotel if you can do so at lower cost than boarding or keeping house? Outside rooms; telephone, elevator; complete service; homelike; including meals, $12 weekly up. Tel. Madison Square 6160.

MADISON AV., 213, (36th St.)—Attractive rooms; excellent table; references.

West Side.

50TH, 61 WEST.—Double, single rooms, private bath, electricity; also attractive suite.

53D, 57 WEST.—Attractive homelike, double, single rooms; good table; refined; references.

54 WEST 54TH ST.
Single, double rooms, with board; references.

58TH ST., 41-43-45.
Elevator.
MADISON ARMS.

68TH, 56 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large rooms, private baths, electricity; Southern cooking.

70TH, 23 WEST.—Large room; refined Jewish surroundings; excellent cuisine; Winter reservations.

72D, 228 WEST.—Electricity, steam heat, elevator; table guests; subway express; references.

72D, 212 WEST.—PRIVATE BATHS, ELECTRICITY, TABLE BOARD. COLUMBUS 6396.

72D, 318 WEST, (Riverside.)—Two large connecting rooms, private baths, single or en suite; also small room; good table.

72D ST., 253 WEST.—Double rooms, with bath and without, also single rooms. Mrs. A. G. Cronin.

74TH, 102 WEST.—Rooms, private bath, switchboard, dining room open Sept. 1.

78TH, 159 WEST.—Desirable large, small rooms, private bath; special rates; references.

79TH, 114-132 WEST. (Wide, Parked Street.)—Unusual and attractive; large parlors; tearoom and lounge; steam heat; booklet.

80TH, 143 WEST.—Large, medium rooms, table board, electricity, homelike surroundings; references.

80TH, 162 WEST.—Spanish-American, with, without meals; telephone, private bath; reasonable.

82D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.) — Attractive, modern; steam heat; references; table guests' booklet.

83D, 25 WEST.—Beautiful large room, connecting, single, private bath; southern exposure; steam heat, electricity; best home cooking.

88TH, 316 WEST.—Attractive, single room, near Riverside; table a specialty.

93D, 301 WEST.—Beautiful sunny, front room, with private bath; high-class house.

99TH, 230 WEST.—Beautiful double, single rooms; couple or gentlemen; excellent board; high-class apartment; table guests. Jents.

152D, 501 WEST. (Corner Broadway.)—Large front room, with dressing room; running water, electricity, refined surroundings, table board.

WEST END AV., 524, (86th.) — Rooms, suites, floors, excellent table; Winter reservation; references.

WEST END AV., 315.—Private family, beautiful large room, bath; splendid table; references.

BOARD WANTED.

2 ADULTS and 4 children; please describe location and character of house and conveniences. Manhattan School, 111 East Houston St.

YOUNG GENTLEMAN SEEKS GOOD LIVING CONNECTIONS WITH HIGH-CLASS PRIVATE FAMILY IN REFINED VICINITY. R 52 TIMES.

YOUNG gentleman wants room with running water and board with congenial family; 90th to 125th St.; state terms, &c. H 498 Times Downtown.

COUNTRY BOARD.

Brooklyn.

Wanted, by a family of four adults, in the vicinity of the Aqueduct Race Track, Woodhaven, Howard Beach, Broad Channel, furnished cottage or apartment of rooms with or without table board; references. Mrs. George Lee, 385 Franklin Av., Brooklyn. Phone 6764W Bedford.

Staten Island.

THE EVELYN LODGE.
Ocean Traffic Passing Windows.
Charming Family House of Highest Standard
20 Minutes' Delightful Sail N. Y. Fare 5c.
Fifty Lovely Rooms, Exquisitely Furnished.
Excellent Chef and Service. Small Tables.
Parlors, Porches, Lawns, Comforts.
Weekly, $12-$18 per adult, with meals.
71 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

Westchester County.

Rockledge, Manor Hotel and cottages, 124 Bruce Av., Yonkers; convenient location, refined clientele, moderate prices. Telephone 3344 Yonkers.

New York State.

GRADUATE NURSE will care for patient in own home in Ulster County, Catskill Mountain air; chronic case preferred; reference from two New York hospitals and home town physicians. Y 327 Times Annex.

Country Places Wanted.

Wanted, by gentleman, board with private family or on farm in Long Island or New Jersey, with easy commuting from New York. Write B. D., Box 18, 125 East 34th.

Farm board wanted, near New York, for three young boys; reasonable. R 83 Times.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female

A VERY capable young woman wishes employment evenings that will pay something above the average. W 375 Times.

BOOKKEEPER - STENOGRAPHER, American, Christian, thoroughly familiar general office practice, exporting; competent to take full charge shipping. H 541 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, executive, capable producing trial balances, financial statements; take full charge office, &c.; several years' experience; stenographer; $35. O 77 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, thoroughly experienced controlling accounts, wishes connect with reliable concern. H 508 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, stenographer, private secretary; six years' experience; good education; $20. H 505 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Expert bookkeeper and assistant auditor wishes to connect with large concern. O 88 Times.

BUSINESS WOMAN, capable executive, organizer, editorial or publicity work preferred. R 68 Times.

BUYER.—Ladies' waist and underwear, 8 years' experience, desires position. R 61 Times Harlem.

CHILD'S MAID.—Refined young woman wishes position with Spanish family; will give first-class references. W 371 Times.

CLERK.—Fine penman, good figurer; office details; refined American. Box 180 Times.

COLLECTOR in advertising department of daily newspaper; one who has had experience in collecting small accounts; salary $12 and commission; state age, experience. Y 326 Times Annex.

DESIGNER of ladies' dresses, French system, experienced, artistic, wishes position with first-class house. R 81 Times.

DRESSMAKER.—Gowns, waists, alterations children's clothes, $2.50 daily. Phone Hensley, Morningside 880.

FILING CLERK, experienced; switchboard operator; best references. Anderson, 241 Lenox Av.

FORELADY.—Take full charge of finishers, examiners, &c., children's white or colored dresses. R 619 Times Harlem.

LADY.—Christian; clerical position; $15. Genovese, 404 East 138th St.

LADY, 32, refined, educated, first-class reference, wishes position; consider motherless home with one or two children, assuring conscientious and excellent care. B. E., 156 Times.

MAID, SEAMSTRESS, HELP CHAMBERWORK, Irish, $46. Seamstress, care Lyons, 137 W. at 90th.

MASSEUSE (licensed) desires patient; reference. Brook, 211 West 88th. Tel. 3329 Riverside.

MODEL, 42½ BUST; PERMANENT POSITION; LIBERAL SALARY. MURPHY, 7 WEST 30TH ST.

NURSE, English, wants position to infant; good references. Reply letter only, M. S., 416 Madison Av., city.

OFFICE MANAGER.—Young woman, fully qualified to undertake responsible position, open to offers above $45 in New York, Philadelphia or Washington; highest references; interview by appointment. Y 290 Times Annex.

ORGANIST.—A capable young woman organist and experienced choir director, wishing to make exchange, seeks position in or near New York. Y 314 Times Annex.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER.—Efficient, executive ability; extensive experience; Christian; $22. Box 140 Times.

SECRETARY, expert stenographer, capable taking entire charge correspondence; six years' experience; $25. R 59 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, for many years with large financial institution; accustomed to work for executives and on own initiative; salary $25 weekly at start. R 608 Times Harlem.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY; initiative; thoroughly competent; conscientious; highly recommended; $25. Box 374 Times, 2 Rector St.

STENOGRAPHER, typist for accounting department of large publishing house; moderate salary; state age, experience, and salary expected. Y 332 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER, assistant bookkeeper; 7 years' experience; references; $22. H 492 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-TYPIST, high school graduate, experienced; salary $18; highest credentials. H 494 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER desires desk room, exchange services; 42d St. location preferable. W 366 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, American; 2 years' experience; competent; salary $16; highest credentials. H 516 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER — Two years' experience; business college graduate; salary $12. Telephone Lenox 4985.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY. — 5 years' experience; competent; highest credentials; $20. D. L., 9 East 101st St.

STENOGRAPHER, office assistant, refined American, desires position downtown; $18. H 546 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Some experience; salary desired, $15. Miss Ottman, 15 Louis Place, Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY, expert, desires connection with high-class office. Y 339 Times Annex.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR, two years' experience, central office; $15. M 400 Times Downtown.

TYPIST. — Rapid, conscientious, accurate, highly recommended. Edith Friedman, 1,017 Simpson St., Bronx.

WOMAN, understanding textiles, Spanish, wants position in dry goods commission house. Wd 873 Times.

YOUNG WOMAN in advertising department of daily newspaper; one with experience in newspaper work or advertising agency, and knowledge of bookkeeping preferred; steady position; good opportunity for bright woman; salary $15 per week to start; state age, experience, and telephone number. Y 336 Times Annex.

Instruction.

TEACHER, lady, Italian; reasonable terms. 629 West 115th St., Apt. 2. Morningside 2260.

Employment Agencies.

HOUSEWORKERS, colored chambermaids, chefs; references. Augusta Agencies, 333 West 53d. Columbus 3219.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT, office manager, executive ability, expert systematizer, manufacturing specialist, cost accounting; 25 years' experience, several years' public accounting; at present auditor with large corporation; open for permanent engagement with large manufacturing or commercial concern; salary $3,500. Address Jersey Commuter, L 280 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT desires interview with shipbuilding corporation having vacancy for official staff; 26 years' experience all departments; own system at your disposal. Reply Advertiser, 8 Sidney Place, Brooklyn. Telephone Main 2776.

ACCOUNTANT-BOOKKEEPER, over 10 years' practical experience on cost and general accounting work, handling of credits and collections, good executive, age 39, married, seeking connection with future. H 500 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT.—Executive, managerial experience; university graduate, business school teacher; public accounting experience; draft exempt; stand investigation. H 504 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, bookkeeper, (32,) married, quick, accurate; thoroughly experienced, controlling accounts, income statements, balance sheets; can instruct, supervise, take full charge; references. W 362 Times.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened, systems, arrangements firms not employing bookkeepers, $2.50 weekly. 132 Nassau St., Room 1221. Telephone Beekman 7300.

ACCOUNTANT, certified, opens, closes and audits books; financial and income tax statements; special rates for monthly audits. M 336 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT-CASHIER.—(29;) married; capable of taking full charge of office; six years present position; $40. W 367 Times.

ACCOUNTANT, auditor, systematizer; high-grade credentials; would accept temporary position. Address D., Room 1315, 25 Broad.

ACCOUNTANT.—Trial balances, audits, $5 upward; books opened, closed. Friedlander, Beekman 998.

ACCOUNTANT, (general and cost,) college man, (37,) 15 years' experience, desires good connection. W 330 Times.

An opportunity for producers, packers, handlers, &c., of foodstuffs and allied lines is offered by export expert just arrived from tropics for limited stay; willing to devote part time organizing export selling division or act in advisory capacity for furthering trade with Latin-American countries; might accept permanent proposition from reliable importing firm recruiting path, who will remunerate accordingly; replies must be specific and carry details; am American with long practical experience. Address Highclass, Box 367, Times, 2 Rector St.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER, cashier or collector; experienced; married; $28. C. D., Times, 397 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

AUDITOR-ACCOUNTANT.—American, draft exempt, possessing initiative, desires connection where honest work will gain responsible position. H 483 Times Downtown.

AUTOMOBILE MECHANIC wishes position; expert on all work; also experienced driver. O 78 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Exempt, well educated, competent, seeks good connection; has selling experience, excellent references. Rosenberg, 208½ Stockton St., Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER, 4 years' wholesale experience, double entry, controlling accounts, good penman, references, desires position without Saturday. M 399 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER-ASSISTANT. — Young lady, neat, willing, accurate, good penman, desires position. Georgiana Bartunek, 37 East 58th St. Plaza 2993.

BOOKKEEPER, cashier, typist, and clerical work; four years' experience; age 22, exempt; highest references. Morton Alboum, 1,117 Westchester Av.

BOOKKEEPER, (32,) German, exempt, experienced in double entry; pleasing personality; well educated; salary $25. F. Fleisch, 406 East 57th.

BOOKKEEPER, credit man and office manager; middle aged man of wide experience, energetic, and of great executive ability; moderate salary. W 364 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, office and credit manager; 15 years' mercantile experience; age 33; married; salary $40. M 337 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER AND AUDITOR desires position in essential industry; thorough, practical, and extensive experience; salary commensurate. E. Eldred, 328 W. 44th St.

BOOKKEEPER-ACCOUNTANT, 24, exempt, 5 years of practical and theoretical knowledge of accounts, desires position. M 398 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, accountant, correspondent, exempt, 10 years' experience; $30. W., 151 East 47th.

BOOKKEEPER, 20, A1 references; 4 years' experience; moderate salary start. W 420 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced, coats and suits, trial balance, controlling accounts, credits. W 363 Times.

BOOKKEEPER (20), university man; experienced controlling accounts, trial balances. H 539 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPING.—(20;) reliable, experienced, controlling accounts, trial balance, statements, typist. H 3 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, 28, exempt, 9 years' thorough experience, desires position; references. C. C., 134 Times.

BOOKKEEPING, cost accounting, expert, 15 years' experience, first paper, 30, married; salary $30. W 356 Times.

CHAUFFEUR to be placed by family leaving New York; excellent mechanic, reliable in every way, sober, good driver, and can do all repairs. Write Joseph Nerney, 1,067 Park Av., for personal reference. Apply D. S. Barrows, Federal Reserve Bank. Rector 5700.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, A1, Japanese, wishes position with private family; city or country. Eto, 47 Fremont Place, Elizabeth, N. J.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

CHAUFFEUR, MECHANIC.
Like to change position, age 38, 12 years' experience on high power car; Pierce locomobile, Stutz, Crane, Simplex, any car; $35 per week; A1 references. Steady, R 53 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, machinist, Japanese, desires permanent position; private; 14 years' experience; wages $25 per week, board, or $35; references. Kurabon, 23 West 65th. Columbus 9710.

CHAUFFEUR.—We have several good men with from 5 to 9 years' reference on last positions; this is not an employment bureau. Society of Professional Auto Engineers, 1,947 Broadway. Tel. Columbus 10276.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, Swedish, married, no family, 14 years' experience; personal and city references; country all year; wages $30 and rooms. Oscar Ohlson, 153 E. 54th.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC, Swiss, 34; 12 years' experience; Pierce, Locomobile, Pickard; 3 years last position. Ronk, 771 St. Ann's Av.

CHAUFFEUR, married man, desires high-class position; 4th class draft; 4 years repairing, 3 years driving. Jelinek, 14 W. 101st. Phone 5026 Riverside.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, single; 12 years' experience, Packard, Pierce, etc.; wants steady position; excellent references; wages $35. Robert Pogson, 122 W. 54th. Circle 1740.

CHAUFFEUR, exceptionally good driver and mechanic, 3 years' experience, draft exempt, married, wishes position private family. Taylor, 609 W. 138th.

CHAUFFEUR, married, (34,) English, abstainer; 10 years' experience; best references. Evans, 56 West 104th St. Riverside 6197.

CHAUFFEUR, 26, married, wishes private position; best references; unlimited experience; careful driver; honest. Messo, 201 West End Av.

CHAUFFEUR, American, draft exempt, 11 years' experience; excellent references; first class position only. Abbott, 158 West 96th. Riverside 6303.

CHAUFFEUR wishes position; private; 5 years' experience; good Packard man; references. Samuel Frank, 33 Norfolk St. Orchard 160.

CHAUFFEUR.—Mechanic, 10 years' experience, wishes position, city, country; best references. Henry, 68 West 68th. Phone 8826 Columbus.

CHAUFFEUR, expert driver, mechanic, draft exempt, highly recommended, seeks position; city, country; careful; strictly temperate. W 377 Times.

CHAUFFEUR.—Married, wishes position with private family, 8 years' experience; good references. Gus Michaels, 584 Col. Av.

CHAUFFEUR.—Swede, 35 years, good mechanic, careful driver; long experience; best references. Adamson, 219 East 66th St.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, private experience on all cars; draft exempt. Richard Tolle, 205 West 95th St.

CHAUFFEUR, experienced, wishes private position; willing, obliging. L. Schirger, 513 West 59th.

CHAUFFEUR, 10, experienced, good repair man, careful driver; private position. W 369 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, 13 years' driving experience, wishes private position Martin M. Leavy, 952 42d St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

CHEMICAL LABORATORY ASSISTANT, 18, beginner, desires position with industrial firm. H 499 Times Downtown.

CLERK.—Young married man wishes clerical position; 10 years in last place; jewelry or bank preferred. M 297 Times Downtown.

CONDITIONS forced me out; 5 years clothing business; executive ability; want position where energy and ability will be rewarded; married; draft exempt. W 360 Times.

DRAFTSMAN, architectural, experienced, desires position. Tremont 3562. Write G. K., 2,960 Daly Av.

ELECTRICIAN.—Expert knowledge of machinery, chemistry, wishes out of doors position. draft exempt. Address M. H., 280 Times Downtown.

EMPLOYMENT MANAGER open for engagement; highest credentials; American. Telephone Beekman 4119. Room 518, 132 Nassau St.

ENGINEER, consulting and constructing; American; technical graduate; above new draft age; extensive practice; experience, planning, construction, and complete equipment of industrial plants and engineering works; present concern over five years; would make change for engagement requiring higher order of practical experience as well as technical training. R 41 Times.

ESTIMATOR and draftsman, in builders' office or war work plant. W 332 Times.

EXECUTIVE MANAGER.

Are you in need of a high-powered man of proved ability and world-wide experience?

A man familiar with the operations of big business, both as manager and company Director?

A man who has had extensive experience in the organization of new enterprises and the reorganization and successful rehabilitation of old ones?

A man who has risen by his own merit and knows how to get results under difficult conditions?

A man with a broad outlook, who is forceful, active, analytical, and enterprising?

If so, let me hear from you.

I have been employed by some of the biggest corporations and firms in the world, for whom I have visited all parts of the world, charged with independent responsibilities.

My training has been along similar lines to those which Herbert C. Hoover has applied with such conspicuous success to the benefit of American Relief and the U. S. Food Administration.

I am desirous of becoming connected with a growing business of a permanent character, where my talents and abilities will be called into action.

I have been making from $10,000 to $30,000 a year for years, but the question of salary is not of first importance at this time.

Address "Permanency," Room 807, 135 Broadway, N. Y.

EXECUTIVE.

Advertiser has been identified for the past thirteen years with some of the largest concerns, industrial and commercial, as general manager, chief engineer, manager of production, and other important capacities. He is an American of Swiss descent, married, 34 years of age. He is a mechanical and chemical engineer, and is qualified by training and experience for an executive position. He is a linguist and possesses that national and international point of view essential to the executive.

Letters of reference from people whose standing compels attention to their recommendation can be furnished.

Can you utilize the services of such a man?

If so, address H 495 Times Downtown.

EXECUTIVE.

As active head of a large concern, I am thoroughly equipped for scientific business management; have had years of practical experience in selling, buying, manufacturing, exporting, importing, banking, credits, correspondence, and modern office methods; I am an American of education and standing; have energy, ability, initiative, and administrative tact, coupled with ripe judgment; salary $5,000. R 56 Times.

EXECUTIVE, 33, married, with two children, desires to connect with progressive concern; 12 years' present connection; headquarters being transferred to Western city is my only reason for wanting to change; considerable experience in accounting, office management, finance, and sales; salary $50; will accept less if good prospect for future. W 374 Times.

EXECUTIVE
desires interview for a $3,000 position. H 518 Times Downtown.

EXECUTIVE, experienced, large manufacturing corporations, credits, and collections, office manager, correspondent, with non-essential line, open immediate change; efficient; clean record. W 357 Times.

EXECUTIVE, with 25 years' bank and trust company experience, open for engagement. H 515 Times Downtown.

GARDENER.—Position as superintendent of private estate; excellent references; married; no family; leaving present position because of employer's decease and closing of estate. Address N. B., Box 121, Fairhaven, N. J.

HOTEL STEWARD.—Capable handling large work, desires to change. O 80 Times.

IF courtesy, intelligence, good personality are needed, I am your man; American, 38, 9 years last position; railroad dispatcher. D 545 Times Harlem.

MANAGER.—Columbia graduate, (27,) now employed, draft exempt; experienced sales executive, correspondence, office manager, capacity for detail, absolutely loyal; salary $60. M 220 Times Downtown.

MAN, LOYAL, COMPETENT, EXECUTIVE ABILITY, WANTS TO LEARN A NEW BUSINESS; 23; MARRIED. R 74 TIMES.

MAN of proven ability in the handling of men and the loading and unloading of ships is open for a position. M 373 Times Downtown.

MASTER MECHANIC, at present employed subway construction, desires position Sept. 1; will go out of town. J. Doyle, 750 Metropolitan Av., Brooklyn. Phone Greenpoint 4251.

MECHANICAL ELECTRICAL ENGINEER desires executive position; experienced superintending large manufacturing establishments; excellent recommendations. H 491 Times Downtown.

NIGHT position wanted after 5 P. M. by reliable married man; 14 years with 3 New York firms in responsible clerical positions. H 493 Times Downtown.

OFFICE MAN

Persons looking for situations may leave advertisements for The New York Times at offices of the American District Telegraph Company at office rates.

HELP WANTED—Female.

STENOGRAPHER.
STENOGRAPHER FOR LARGE PUBLISHING HOUSE; MUST HAVE INITIATIVE, BE QUICK, ACCURATE; SALARY, $18; HOURS, 9 TO 5, HALF DAY SATURDAY; SURROUNDINGS CONGENIAL. COLLIER'S WEEKLY, 416 WEST 13TH ST.

STENOGRAPHER.
A large corporation has exceptional opening for a competent young lady who wishes to make permanent connection; good salary. Yu Ess Manufacturing Corporation, 200 5th Av., Suite 340-348.

STENOGRAPHER - TYPIST, WITH GENERAL OFFICE EXPERIENCE, ACCURATE FIGURER, $14 TO $18, ACCORDING TO ABILITY; SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY; STATE EXPERIENCE, SALARY EXPECTED, &c. JOHN KAESER & CO., 150 FIFTH AVENUE.

STENOGRAPHERS.—Three expert stenographers for large manufacturing office; excellent opportunity; start $15 to $17, dependent upon ability. Apply immediately to Employment Dept., National Conduit and Cable Co., Hastings-on-Hudson, N. Y.

STENOGRAPHER. — Capable taking notes rapidly and transcribing neatly and accurately; don't apply unless you know you are qualified; reliable growing concern, 5th Av. location; interesting work; $15 start, with advancement. L. K., 236 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and office assistant with general office experience; steady position, good salary, and short hours. Apply Humboldt Machine Co., 81 10th St., near Vernon Av., Long Island City.

STENOGRAPHER, MUST BE COMPETENT. Good firm, good salary; fine chance for advancement; permanent position; state age, experience, and salary desired. Raymond, 82 Brown Place, Bronx.

STENOGRAPHER and typewriter in house of manufacturers supplies of silk, ribbons, &c. Call Cavalli & Kimmerle, 8 Washington Place.

STENOGRAPHER; only those who have had experience in ladies' apparel lines need apply. Lindenman, Gross & Hindes, 15 East 26th St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Must be speedy, competent, bright, possess initiative and personality, and have good education and experience in commercial line. Wormser & Co., 95 5th Av.

STENOGRAPHER AND BOOKKEEPER, age over 25; must be competent; apply by letter, which may be presented personally. A. Simonson, 506 5th Av., near 42d St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young lady as stenographer in large mercantile corporation; applicant must be rapid and accurate; state experience, age, and salary desired. L. X., Box 16, 1,364 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER.—FOUR YEARS' EXPERIENCE; ACCURATE, NEAT, WILLING WORKER; START $20; EXCELLENT REFERENCES. I. C., 114 Nassau.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced in machinery; competent to take charge of correspondence and filing; salary, $20 to start. A 575 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-OFFICE ASSISTANT.—Interesting work, music publishing house; Oliver machine; chance learn dictaphone; state experience, salary. W 380 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—One able to take Spanish dictation; big company; hours 9-4; quick advancement. Call Room 1048, 120 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER and typewriter in office of factory; must have experience; steady position; $14 to start. Walsh Mfg. Co., 525 West 26th St.

STENOGRAPHER.—High school graduate; at least 3 years' experience; permanent position, good future. Answer by letter, giving telephone, Room 704, 21 East 40th St.

STENOGRAPHER and typewriter for general office work, living east side, north of 59th St.; permanent position; references required. Philbrick, 97th St. and 1st Av.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPIST FOR SEVERAL WEEKS; $20 WEEK; UNDERWOOD MACHINE. PROFICIENT, BOX 250 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

STENOGRAPHER, capable and experienced, for general office of a public utility corporation; state age, experience, and salary required. A 587 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, familiar with Oliver machine; steady position; good chance for young girl to advance; salary to start, $12. A 582 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced, or resourceful beginner; education; prefer art or literary training; convenient location. Apply Mr. Robertson, 7 West 42d.

STENOGRAPHER with at least six months' experience for permanent position, with good chance for advancement. Call E. F. Warner, 461 8th Av.

STENOGRAPHER willing to do general office work; good opporunity. Call Room 216, 10 Bridge St., New York City.

STENOGRAPHER and Typewriter with billing experience for real estate office. Jerome, 8th Av. and 3d St., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER, thoroughly experienced, for mercantile house; temporary work; state reference. R. B., 115 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, temporary, to begin at once; light work, good pay. Call 75 Murray St.

STENOGRAPHERS, (2,) neat, accurate, rapid, to act as assistants to executive. Call E. F. Warner, 461 8th Av.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, with knowledge of bookkeeping. Apply, stating experience and salary. 580 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER. — CAPABLE; SALARY $25. APPLY BY LETTER, F. R. HENDERSON & CO., 82 BEAVER ST.

STENOGRAPHER and typewriter wanted for duty Long Island City. Apply at Room 2,610, 165 Broadway, New York City.

STENOGRAPHER, WITH CLERICAL EXPERIENCE; COAT HOUSE; STATE EXPERIENCE AND SALARY. B 89 TIMES.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced and capable; state salary, age, experience, and religious preference. Z, L., 104 East 14th St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Permanent position, with advancement; state age and salary desired. Steno, 210 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and assistant bookkeeper. $16 to start. Apply Lou Krause, 597 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER for a wholesale woolen house; salary $15; state age and experience. W. L., 104 East 14th St.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced. M. B. Brown Printing and Bindery Co., 41 Chambers St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Rapid, accurate; permanent. Room 904, 487 5th Av.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced; salary $15. Braunsdorf, 450 Eas. 53d.

STENOGRAPHER; law experience. R. S. Hudspeth, 75 Montgomery St., Jersey City.

STENOGRAPHER, with filing experience. Call Kuhnmaier Mfg. Co., 149 West 24th.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, $12. Call after 1 P. M., Room 505, 32 West 39th St.

STENOGRAPHER. — Girl, general office work; $10. Apply Room 406, 2 Rector St.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR WANTED. THE EMPIRE STATE OPERATOR required, who is experienced at filing and typing; salary $22; application in writing, which may be presented personally. A. Simonson, 506 5th Av., near 42d St.

TEACHER.—Wanted, by Sept. 3, at Regina College Conservatory of Music, Regina, Saskatchewan, Canada, an experienced teacher of piano; lady; must be graduate in the Fletcher-Copp system of kindergarten instruction. Apply, giving experience and references, to H. Holgate, 84 Summerhill Av., Toronto, Ontario, Canada.

TELEPHONE SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR. —Must be experienced. Apply between 9 and 11 A. M., Kugelman, Frankland, Foreman, 11th floor, 354 4th Av.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR wanted for small switchboard. Apply Irving Iron Works, 3d and Creek Sts., Long Island City.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR wanted. New York Orthopaedic Hospital, 420 East 59th.

TRIMMER. — HIGH-CLASS MILLINERY HOUSE REQUIRES THE SERVICES OF A THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED TRIMMER; ONE WHO IS CAPABLE OF DESIGNING; WRITE, GIVING FULL PARTICULARS; ALL COMMUNICATIONS TREATED STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL. B 55 TIMES.

TYPIST.—EXPERIENCE ON STATEMENT WORK PREFERRED; PERMANENT POSITION CORPORATION DOWNTOWN; $60 MONTH TO BEGIN WITH; ADVANCEMENT; STATE AGE, SCHOOLING AND EXPERIENCE. M 384 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

TYPIST.—Wanted, by Christian concern, intelligent young lady to take charge of drawing files and indexes in engineering department; must be a neat and experienced typist; give full particulars. W 385 Times.

TYPISTS,
experience necessary; luncheon; easy hours; advancement; state age, experience, nationality, phone number. Address A., Box 290, New York City.

TYPISTS.—Ten good operators on L. C. Smith, Remington, or Underwood machines in large downtown office; permanent position; state salary desired and experience. H 524 Times Downtown.

TYPIST WHO CAN OPERATE THE UNDERWOOD BOOKKEEPING MACHINE THOROUGHLY. ATLANTIC COMB WORKS, 10 EAST 38TH, 9TH FLOOR.

TYPIST AND FILE CLERK.—Must be rapid, accurate, and experienced in keeping records; good opportunity for bright girl; permanent position in export office. Apply Room 1110, 11 Broadway, New York City.

TYPIST AND STENOGRAPHER to assist in office work. Apply Hermann Baum, 1 Malden Lane.

TYPIST, experienced, pleasant person; ability; regular office hours; state full qualifications and salary desired. B 74 Times.

TYPIST.—Experienced general office, billing, etc.; good position; rapid operator. H 511 Times Downtown.

TYPIST.—Permanent position, with advancement; state age and salary desired. Typist, 211 Times Downtown.

TYPIST and general office assistant; must be neat and accurate at figures; advancement; salary, $12. A 576 Times Downtown.

TYPEWRITER.—Must know shorthand. M. Bawle, 496 7th Av.

WAITRESSES.—Bright girls for Sunset Hotel, Sea Gate, New York Harbor; good wages, room and board. Telephone 1271 Coney Island.

WAITRESSES.—Bright girls for Hotel Bonta, Broadway, corner 94th St., city; good wages, room, and board.

WANTED BY A BANKING HOUSE, A YOUNG LADY, WITH AT LEAST THREE YEARS' OFFICE EXPERIENCE, FAMILIAR WITH FIGURING INTEREST ON NOTES AND ACCOUNTS, AND HAVING SOME KNOWLEDGE OF BOOKKEEPING. WRITE, GIVING EXPERIENCE AND REFERENCES. ADDRESS "E. J. F." P. O. BOX 607, NEW YORK CITY.

WOMAN.—By a publishing house of established reputation, a young or middle-aged woman, who is quick at figures; permanent position. Address Publisher, H 525 Times Downtown.

YOUNG GIRL to assist in sample department of wholesale glove house; experience unnecessary; state age, reference; good chance for advancement; salary $9. B 31 Times.

YOUNG GIRL, neat and accurate, to assist in office of wholesale house; answer own handwriting, stating salary. T. M., 428 4th Av.

YOUNG GIRL to do light work in office; permanent, good chance advancement; salary $6 weekly. H 521 Times Downtown.

YOUNG LADY
FOR CLERICAL WORK.

Progressive firm; advancement; luncheon; good salary to start; state age, nationality, experience, education, phone number. Address G., Box 290, New York City.

YOUNG LADY wanted in exporting and importing house; must understand Spanish and be able to handle export invoices and consular certificates, &c.; state experience and salary desired. M 395 Times Downtown.

YOUNG LADY, high school graduate, good at figures, to assist in office; salary $12 per week and lunches. Apply C. D. Steele, Mgr., Hotel Algonquin, 59 West 44th St.

YOUNG LADY.—Do filing, insurance office, no experience necessary, prefer high school girl; salary $35 monthly; good opportunity; reply fully. H 522 Times Downtown.

YOUNG LADY to assist in office; must be accurate at figures; state experience and salary expected. P. O. Box 825, City Hall Station.

YOUNG LADIES, THREE, 18 TO 25 YEARS OF AGE, IN OFFICE OF A LARGE CORPORATION; STATE AGE, EXPERIENCE, AND SALARY DESIRED. W 370 TIMES.

YOUNG LADY, office of large insurance company, must understand filing and have had experience; salary $45 monthly; reply very fully. H 523 Times Downtown.

YOUNG LADY for filing and general office work; experience essential. Apply by letter only, stating salary desired. Neal & Brinker Co., 81 White St.

YOUNG LADY wanted in a ladies' tailoring establishment; must know bookkeeping and typewriting. Call in the morning not before 10 o'clock. W. Katz, 256 West 88th.

YOUNG LADY in filing department; one with experience preferred; hours 9-5:30 P. M.; salary to start $12 per week; state age and experience. Y 331 Times Annex.

YOUNG LADY to help wait on trade in our uptown sample room. Call S. Mayer & Son, 584 Broadway.

YOUNG LADY for entering purchase orders on card records. Call Room 10, 18th floor, 165 Broadway.

YOUNG WOMEN
wanted as messengers; must be over 21 years of age. Apply
AMERICAN DISTRICT TELEGRAPH CO.,
33 PARK PLACE.

YOUNG WOMAN
IN ACCOUNTING DEPARTMENT OF STOCK BROKER'S OFFICE; MUST BE NEAT AND ACCURATE. ADDRESS H 543 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

YOUNG WOMAN, wholesale house requires serious minded, energetic young woman, capable of handling sales records, high school education and clerical experience necessary; opportunity for able, ambitious young woman; state experience and salary. D. G., 194 Times.

Instruction.

HOTELS NEED TRAINED WOMEN.
Hundreds of positions ready; you can learn at once; fit yourself for bigger pay, comfortable living; broad opportunity. Send for free, illustrated book, "Your Future in Hotel Work." Lewis Hotel Training Course, Grand Rapids, Mich.

Shorthand, Typewriting, Bookkeeping. Individual training. Beginners, advanced students, post-graduates. Begin any time. Hours and terms arranged. BUSINESS EFFICIENCY SCHOOL, 280 Madison Ave. Telephone 7580 Murray Hill.

BOOKKEEPER and credit office assistants. —Double your salary; personal evening training; practical bookkeeping, credit investigations; moderate rates; write for Prospectus A. Edward Levi, Room 619, 200 5th Av.

GIRLS, LADIES, ATTENTION!
Learn telephone switchboard operating, typewriting, stenography, filing, dictaphone, bookkeeping, billing. Capt. O'Brien, 112 East 23d; 137 Decatur, Brooklyn.

FILING.—We are unable to supply the demand for our graduates; instruction in day, evening, and correspondence courses; visitors invited. New York School of Filing, established 1912. Singer Building, New York.

ATTENTION—FILING COURSE.
Filing course, why pay more? Capt. O'Brien School, 112 East 23d.

PRIVATE SECRETARIAL TRAINING. PRATT'S SCHOOL, 6 WEST 45TH ST. INDIVIDUAL INSTRUCTION.

Employment Agencies.

STENOGRAPHERS.—A NUMBER OF ATTRACTIVE OPENINGS, PAYING FROM $12-$22.
BOOKKEEPER—TYPIST; GOOD SALARY.
BOOKKEEPER—JEWELER; $18.
OFFICE ASSISTANTS.—GIRLS GOOD AT FIGURES; $13; RAPID ADVANCEMENT.
SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR—FILE; $12.
FREE REGISTRATION.
FLORENCE BLOCH AGENCY, 47 W. 42D.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER, Washington, 30, and New York, $30; Stenographers, personal assistants, $25; Ledger Clerks and Bookkeepers, $23-$25; Junior Stenographers, $20-$23. Alliance, 29 Liberty.

OWENS AGENCY, 165 Fulton or Times Bldg., (42) stenographers, legal, $25-$30; others, $25; bookkeepers, $25-$30; clerks, $14; typists, $15; switchboard operators, $12.

STENOGRAPHER. — French - English, $25-$35; English only, $12-$25; immediate position; free registration. Co-Operative Employment Agency, 25 Beaver St.

STENOGRAPHERS, office assistants, typists, bookkeepers; good openings for educated, refined Americans. Clark Agency, 5 Beekman St. Cortland 4249.

STENOGRAPHERS, Bookkeepers, Typists, Clericals, $10-$35. Rose Webber Agency, 1009 Tribune Building.

STENOGRAPHERS; POSITIONS PAYING FROM $12-$25; IMMEDIATELY. FULTON AGENCY, 459 5TH AV., 68 NASSAU ST.

HELP WANTED—Female.

Employment Agencies.

"THE"
"NATIONAL"
EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE,
30 Church St.
ESTABLISHED 1900.
THE WORLD'S FOREMOST
EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE.
WHY? ? ?

Because nine years of fair dealing have gained the complete confidence of both the EMPLOYER and the EMPLOYE.

We advertise only a small portion of the many desirable positions listed with us; as a rule, we fill an order by referring to our files of registered applicants, so make it a point to come in and interview our Department Managers as to the possibilities of improving your opportunities.

We need quickly

SPANISH-ENGLISH STENOGRAPHER for position in commercial office in Wilmington, Del.; must be expert in both languages; salary $40 week.

FILE CLERK.—Prefer some one 25 to 30 years of age, experienced with Dewey decimal or Williams filing systems; executive department, downtown railroad office; must be high grade; salary $100-$125 to start.

REFINED American young women, good English education, for permanent openings with prominent BANKS, OIL, EXPORT and INSURANCE companies:
30 STENOGRAPHERS, $15-$25.
20 TYPISTS, $12-$17.
15 ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPERS, $18-$20.
10 CLERKS, $10-$15.
SUBSTITUTE STENOGRAPHERS, $4 day.
WASHINGTON OPENINGS.
STENOGRAPHERS, $1,200-$1,300.
TYPISTS, $1,000.
OVERSEAS OPENINGS.
STENOGRAPHERS, (American-born of American ancestry,) $1,700 and transportation.
AMERICAN COMMERCIAL EXCHANGE, 7 Pine Street.

HODGES-BROWN EXCHANGE.
Secretaries, $25-$35; stenographers, Spanish, $20-$35; legal, $20-$30; beginners, $15-$18; high class positions only.
99 Nassau. Free registration. 1,457 B'way.

SWITCHBOARD, $15; typists, $12-$16; clerical, $15. Registration free. Gahagan Agency, 256 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHERS.—Good openings, $20-$18; typists, $15. David Agency, 17 West 42d.

HELP WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT
who is thoroughly qualified as merchandise accountant, capable of supervising all methods of stores accounting, preparing and analyzing trading account, &c.; wholesale grocery house; experience will be given special consideration.

Out-of-town Government work. Reply at once, giving full details as to age, experience, ability, salary desired. &c.
A. W., 278 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT AND COST EXPERT.—SALARY $25 TO $35. CALL AT 199 5TH ST., LONG ISLAND CITY.

ACETYLINE WELDERS.
CITIZENS ONLY.
E. W. BLISS CO.
76 54TH STREET, BROOKLYN.

ACETYLINE WELDERS. — Steady position and overtime. Wells, 151st St. and River Av., Bronx.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. desire several young men, 16 to 18 years, for their wholesale silks, dress goods, and velvet stocks. Apply after 9:30, 5th floor, 40th St. and 5th Av.

ARCHITECTURAL DRAFTSMAN wanted with estimating experience; traveling position; state age, experience, and salary expected. A 574 Times Downtown.

ARMATURE WINDERS, (2;)
MOTOR REPAIRMEN;
CITIZENS ONLY.
E. W. BLISS CO.,
76 54TH ST., BROOKLYN.

ARMATURE WINDER wanted on G. E. automobile motors. Walker Vehicle Co., Harris and Ely Av., Long Island City.

ARMATURE WINDERS FOR A. C. AND D. C. REPAIRS; NECESSARY INDUSTRY. CALL 514 WEST 147TH ST.

ASSISTANT FOREMAN FOR HIGH-CLASS MACHINE SHOP IN BROOKLYN; MUST BE FAMILIAR WITH ALL MACHINE TOOLS; GOVERNMENT WORK EXCLUSIVELY; GOOD SALARY TO RIGHT MAN. ADDRESS ROOM 7, 126 LIBERTY ST.

ASSEMBLERS on light and power switchboard; experience necessary; steady work, good pay. Sprague Electric, 528 West 35th.

BAKERS,
FIRST-CLASS AMERICANS,
FOR OUT OF TOWN.
HIGH-CLASS MEN.
FOR A HIGH-CLASS JOB.
APPLY TODAY BEFORE 4,
DU PONT COMPANY,
244 WEST 23D ST.

BANK CLERKS.

Big downtown bank needs young men, 17-35 years, with banking or adding machine experience; high school graduates with or without experience, desirable; salary $600-$1,300 and lunches; good opportunity for advancement; state experience in detail, age, draft status, and salary. H 537 Times Downtown.

BILL CLERK.—Experienced on hand billing from copy; must be accurate and rapid; unless fully qualified do not call. C. H. D. Robbins Co., 150 Madison Av.

BOOKKEEPERS.

We are in need of a number of bookkeepers and assistant bookkeepers; applications will be received and interviews can be arranged for any time during the week.

CHARLES WILLIAM STORES,
25 Washington St.,
Brooklyn, N. Y.

BOOKKEEPER, EXPERIENCED; MUST HAVE EXECUTIVE ABILITY AND SOME KNOWLEDGE OF SPANISH; DRAFT EXEMPT; GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR THE RIGHT MAN; APPLICANTS MAY BE INTERVIEWED FRIDAY MORNING BETWEEN 9:30 AND 12, ROOM 2405, 55 LIBERTY ST., NEW YORK.

BOOKKEEPER.—Fully competent double entry bookkeeper; must have a capacity for handling considerable detail and be capable of assuming complete charge in a large mercantile firm; salary commensurate with ability; write, giving experience and other details. B 79 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—EXPERIENCED STEAMSHIP ACCOUNTANT ABLE TO HANDLE THE DETAILS OF THE OPERATING ACCOUNTING OF A LINE OF VESSELS; STATE NATIONALITY, EXPERIENCE, AND SALARY. ADDRESS ACCOUNTS, A 584 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT, exempt from military draft; easy routine work; good chance for advancement; hours 9 to 5, Saturday 1 P. M.; salary $18 to $20 per week; state age, experience, and religion, Corporation, R 625 Times Harlem.

BOOKKEEPER.—Bright young man, Brooklyn office, assistant to bookkeeper and general office work; salary to start $14; good prospects for future; Christian concern; answer in own handwriting. G. R. S., 46 Times Downtown.

BOYS, 15 to 17 years old; gentlemanly appearance, polite and willing; wholesale importing firm; good pay; excellent opportunity for boys who want to learn and get ahead quickly. R 72 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, thoroughly competent, for general office work; steady position, good salary, and chance for advancement. Apply Humboldt Machine and Stamping Co., 81 10th St., near Vernon Av., Long Island City.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced double entry; permanent position, with opportunity for advancement; state age, experience, reference and salary. J 804 Times Downtown.

HELP WANTED—Male.

BOOKKEEPER.—Experienced on purchasing ledger; must be rapid at figures and writing; good salary. Call Weisbecker, 270 West 125th St.

BOOKKEEPER AND TYPIST.—Age over 25; must be competent. Apply by letter, which may be presented personally. A. Simonson, 506 5th Av., near 42d St.

BOOKKEEPER wanted; state age, experience, salary expected. Address Auditor, P. O. Box 760, City Hall Station, New York City.

BOOKKEEPER. — Thoroughly competent, neat, accurate; must be well recommended; good opportunity for right man. A 552 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, Catholic organization, control accounts, take full charge; $25 weekly; opportunity for advancement. H 550 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER and Stenographer.—By zinc smelter in Greenpoint, Brooklyn; good chance for advancement. W 326 Times.

BOOKKEEPER in commercial stationery store; state references. Box K. K., 104 East 14th St.

BOYS.
Must be 16 years of age, for mail and messenger service; excellent opportunity for advancement in electrical business; salary to start $9.
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE ST.,
Near West St., 6 blocks south of 14th St.

BOYS.—Office boys, public school graduates or those having attended high school preferred; large insurance brokerage, Christian corporation; permanent position, with unusual future prospects and advancement to bright, intelligent, well-mannered boys of good habits; address own handwriting, stating references, nationality; salary to start $9. M 318 Times Downtown.

BOY, 16, willing and ambitious, to work in stock and make himself generally useful in lace importing house; no experience necessary; salary $9, chance for advancement. Call Friday between 9 and 10. L. H. Junod & Co., 100 5th Av., New York City.

BOY, bright enough to start at bottom and eventually work up to salesman, about 18 years old; state salary, experience, and reference. Wholesale Woolens, Box F. E., 104 East 14th St.

BOYS, 16 to 17 years old, wanted to learn the silk business; good positions and chance for advancement; must be neat and willing. Apply by letter. Wholesale Silks, R 78 Times.

BOY wanted in office of mercantile house; must be willing to make himself useful; opportunity for advancement and to learn business; salary to start $9. H 510 Times Downtown.

BOY, bright, energetic, in office of a woolen importing house; one capable of advancement; state age and salary expected. Write, "Woolens 77," 104 East 14th St.

BOY, 14-17, bright, energetic, in large hardware establishment; excellent opportunity for bright future. Conscientious, 268 Times Downtown.

BOY, about 16, wanted in office of investment bankers; good opportunity; must be neat and write legible hand. R. R. Tuttle & Co., 437 5th Av.

BOY, high school graduate, for real estate office, knowledge of shorthand and typewriting; experience not essential. F. J., Box 444, Times Downtown.

BOY wanted by New York Stock Exchange house; must be well recommended. Address "I. P.," P. O. Box 822, City Hall Station, New York City.

BOY, bright, for office work in large company; good prospects for advancement; salary $7 per week to start. B 50 Times.

BOY, about 16, in office of large mercantile house; excellent chance for advancement; state salary expected. M 397 Times Downtown.

BOY, bright, intelligent for publisher's office. Apply between 9 and 10, Room 201, 105 West 40th St., Boni & Liveright.

BOY for stock deliveries and general office work. H 482 Times Downtown.

BOY wanted for work in newspaper office. 316 World Building.

BOY, permanent position, publishing house. E. P. Dutton & Co., 681 5th Av.

BOY.—Good salary; chance of advancement. 10 East 43d, Room 905.

CABINETMAKER.—First-class man, experienced setting up and polishing furniture; steady position. Geo. Fennell Co., 2,931 3d Av.

CASHIER.—Manufacturing corporation with 2,000 employes wants an experienced man as cashier in its payroll department; must have had experience in similar position and be thoroughly competent to take entire management of department. Address with full particulars of previous positions held, salary expected, &c., Manufacturer, Box H 527 Times Downtown.

CHAUFFEUR wanted who is a mechanic, with city references; exempt from draft. Box 555, Woodmere, L. I.

CHIEF CLERK required by prominent merchant house to supervise office detail; this is a position of responsibility requiring the services of an energetic and experienced man of 26 to 35 years of age, familiar with office systems; must be a family man; good opportunity to progress in an expanding organization not dependent on war conditions; replies should give age, education, experience, and salary desired. H 548 Times Downtown.

CHEMIST, who has had a technical education, required for the preparing of toilet articles, creams, lotions, hair dyes, &c.; preference will be given to one capable of being assistant manager of this department; reply must state experience, expectations, and fullest particulars to receive attention. A. Simonson, 506 5th Av., near 42d St.

CHEMIST.—One who is familiar in photographic work preferred; state past experience and qualifications fully; liberal salary for the right party. Write N. S., Room 906, 198 Broadway, N. Y.

CLERK of good executive ability in an iron and steel jobbing house; work to be of a general office character, but clerk must be able to attend to outside affairs when necessary; previous knowledge of the business is desirable; must be exempt from the draft; apply in own handwriting, stating references, religion, and amount of salary expected. H 506 Times Downtown.

CLERK for stock and shipping department wholesale plumbing supply house; must know plumbing and steam fittings. Call 452 Water St.

COMMISSARY MANAGER, to keep account, order, &c., for city Government contract; one meal daily, cafeteria style; salary $150 per month. B 90 Times.

COLLECTORS, EXPERIENCED, WANTED FOR FURNITURE INSTALMENT HOUSE; SALARY, COMMISSION AND EXPENSES. L. J., 416 ARBUCKLE BUILDING, BROOKLYN.

COLLECTORS.—Must furnish reference and bond. Apply early. Crystal Spring Water Co., 544 West 38th St.

COMPANION, fond of walking; 25 to 35; intelligent, pleasant personality, for college man broken health; pleasant country home, near city; salary $12. Apply afternoon, 24 East 21st St., Room 904.

CORRESPONDENT, Spanish, with fluent knowledge of English; one preferred who can operate typewriter; answer in writing. New York Label and Box Works, 511 East 72d St.

DESIGNER.—Wholesale house requires man who can design and glue sample art novelties; to one who is experienced an excellent opportunity is offered. G. D., 184 Times.

DRAFTSMEN.
Experienced mechanical draftsmen to work on small arms ammunition machinery; must be American citizens.
WRITE OR CALL, 8 A. M. TO 4 P. M.,
EMPLOYMENT DEPARTMENT,
14TH AND WASHINGTON STS.,
HOBOKEN, N. J.
Opposite 23d St. Ferry.

DRAFTSMEN
wanted; experienced men on telephone equipment and electrical apparatus; steady work, good pay.
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE STREET,
Near West St., 6 blocks south of 14th St.

DRAFTSMAN, A1, EXPERIENCED MECHANICAL, TO WORK ON AEROPLANE WORK; MUST BE CITIZEN; PLEASANT WORKING CONDITIONS. APPLY OR WRITE, CURTISS ENGINEERING CORPORATION, GARDEN CITY, N. Y.

DRAFTSMEN
EXPERIENCED ON JIGS, TOOL, AND FIXTURE.
MERGENTHALER LINOTYPE,
24 RYERSON ST., BROOKLYN.

DRAFTSMAN.—Experienced mechanical, good detailer. Apply after 9 A. M. to United Filters Corp., 36-48 Flatbush Av. Extension, Brooklyn. (Perry Bldg.)

DRAFTSMEN, mechinical; three or four men wanted at once; permanent positions open for good men; those experienced in pipe and tank work. R 67 Times.

DRAFTSMAN.—Mechanical, with experience on light machinery; state age, nationality, experience, and salary expected. A 350 Times.

DRAFTSMAN.—High school graduates with 1 or 2 years' experience; good opportunity. Y 312 Times Annex.

DRAFTSMAN.—Young man, technical school graduate, can obtain a position with excellent chance of advancement. B 59 Times.

DYER.—Good fancy feather dyer to take charge of a big dyeing plant; very big salary offered. Y 314 Times Annex.

ELECTRICAL CONSTRUCTION COMPANY WANTS man experienced in electric construction work, capable of estimating and superintending industrial power installations in Cleveland; excellent opportunity and good salary to right man. Phone W. W. Clark, Hotel Belmont, before 9 Thursday morning, or call between 4 and 6 Thursday for interview.

ENGINEERS,
CITIZENS ONLY.
E. W. BLISS CO.,
76 54TH ST., BROOKLYN.

ENTRY CLERK.—Accurate figurer; exporting house; steady employment. H 503 Times Downtown.

ELEVATOR OPERATOR. (COLORED.) $45. Must understand telephone switchboard. Apply apartment, 127 West 58th St.

EXECUTIVE CLERKS,
with mercantile experience, who have previously been employed as assistant to manager or superintendent of a large department store and who understand buying, selling, and some accounting.

Important Government work out of town; good living conditions. Reply at once, giving full details of experience, age, and salary required, R. S., 287 Times Downtown.

EXECUTIVE CLERKS,
with employment or labor experience, who have also had a good general business experience.

Important Government work out of town; good living conditions. Reply at once, giving full details of experience, age, and salary required, A. G., 257 Times Downtown.

EXPERIENCED PERSONS IN ARTICIAL SILK MANUFACTURING FOR EXTRA WORK ON SUNDAY OR WEEKDAY EVENINGS; GOOD COMPENSATION. WRITE, STATING EXPERIENCE, H 470 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

EXPORT SALESMAN.—Prominent electrical manufacturer has excellent opening, good salary and future, for salesman with knowledge of electrical supplies and acquaintance with city exporters; state confidentially experience and references. M 332 Times Downtown.

EXPORT SHIPPING CLERK, knowing present regulations and restrictions thoroughly; must have deferred military classification; one knowing Spanish preferred; state fully experience, references, nationality, age, and salary expected. B 17 Times.

FURNITURE HELPER,
A STRONG YOUNG MAN WITH SOME KNOWLEDGE OF FURNITURE PREFERRED TO ASSIST IN FURNITURE DEPARTMENT. APPLY J. S. BAILEY CO., 502 FULTON ST., BROOKLYN.

FUR SALESMAN for high-class store, city of 200,000; permanent; good salary. Address Hopkins, 27 Benedict Building, New Haven, Conn.

GUARDS.
For large downtown bank; American under 45 years, sober, reliable, well-proportioned; permanent position; good pay with lunches; state age, draft status, salary, and experience. H 538 Times Downtown.

INSPECTORS (High Grade),
Toolmakers preferred.
RATE CLERK,
experienced in checking rates in traffic work.
HIGH-CLASS MAN,
who has had charge of receiving room where machine and wood shop material are handled. This is a real job for a real man. Do not apply unless you have had similar position.
MATERIAL SPECIFICATION MAN
to make bills of material from blue prints.
Must be citizens.
STANDARD AIRCRAFT CORP.,
Brunswick Av., Elizabeth, N. J.

INSIDE MAN.—HOSIERY AND UNDERWEAR WHOLESALE HOUSE WANTS EXPERIENCED INSIDE MAN; STATE AGE AND EXPERIENCE. A 586 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

LATHE OPERATORS; FOR CLOSE WORK IN TOOL ROOM.
CITIZENS ONLY.
E. W. BLISS CO.,
76 54TH ST., BROOKLYN.

LATHE HANDS.
Experienced turret, automatic and engine lathe operators, for 3-inch shell operations; night shift, Edgewater, N. J., plant; steamers leave West 95th St. Dock, New York. American Can Co.

LEDGER CLERK wanted by large wholesale woolen house, one capable handling a number of accounts; must be neat and accurate; write in own handwriting, giving full particulars as to experience, salary expected. L. K., 271 Times Downtown.

LIST WRITERS and compilers; inducement to men employed here previously. Boyd, 19 Beekman St.

LINOTYPE OPERATORS wanted at Binghamton, N. Y.; six day paper, night work, union, scale $26; several men. James F. Corby, care Republican Herald.

LOCKSMITH for institution; must understand business; unquestionable honesty; references; 8 hours a day; $7. L. G., 178 Times.

MACHINISTS
AND
TOOLMAKERS
WANTED AT ONCE
ON URGENT
GOVERNMENT WORK.
A1 CONDITIONS.
NEW PLANT.
NEW MACHINES.
GOOD WAGES.
10 PER CENT. BONUS
FOR NIGHT WORK.
If not now employed on Government work, apply at once in person or by mail to
EMPLOYMENT DEPT.,
WRIGHT-MARTIN
AIRCRAFT CORPORATION,
BORDEN AND STARR AVS.,
LONG ISLAND CITY,
OR TO
REPRESENTATIVE AT
U. S. EMPLOYMENT OFFICE,
22 EAST 22D ST.,
NEW YORK CITY,
OR TO
U. S. EMPLOYMENT OFFICES,
171 HUNTER AV.,
(BRIDGE PLAZA,)
LONG ISLAND CITY,
OR
310 JAY ST.,
BROOKLYN, N. Y.
Directions to plant: Take Queensboro subway from Grand Central Station, New York, and get off at Jackson Av., take car at Borden Av. to plant.
JOIN THE ARMY OF
HOME PRODUCTION.
BUY W. S. S.
REGULARLY.

MACHINISTS, A1.
HAND SCREW
MACHINE OPERATORS,
LATHE HANDS,
FLAT METAL WORKERS,
Must read blueprints and use micrometer,
FOR GOVERNMENT WORK,
NIGHT SHIFT.
NEW PLANT—NEW MACHINERY.
IF YOU ARE ON GOVERNMENT WORK, STAY WHERE YOU ARE.
Apply or write Employment Department,
CURTISS ENGINEERING CORP.,
GARDEN CITY, N. Y.

MACHINISTS,
BLACKSMITHS,
BOILERMAKERS,
LIGHT STRUCTURAL AND PLATE WORKERS.
If not now on Government work, come where you can get it, along with good living conditions at reasonable prices and a steady job at good wages.
GIFFORD-WOOD CO., Factory, Hudson, N.Y.
Apply at New York office,
30 Church St., N. Y. C.

MACHINISTS.—First-class all-around mechanics who understand repairing of drill presses, milling machines, lathes, &c.; good wages, steady work; 40; THE OPPORTUNITY FOR ADVANCEMENT IS UNUSUALLY GOOD; STATE QUALIFICATIONS, AGE, NATIONALITY, AND SALARY EXPECTED. A 577 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

MACHINISTS.
First-class shop and repair men, for our Edgewater, N. J., plant; prevailing rates, steady work; plenty of overtime; steamers leave West 95th St. dock, New York; American Can Co.

MACHINIST.
Sewing machine expert on single and double needle machines; steady work, good pay; replies confidential. A. C., 250 Times Downtown.

MANAGER REAL ESTATE
RENTAL DEPARTMENT
wanted in largest real estate office in Jersey; capable man to take charge of renting and management department; wonderful opportunity for right party. Address, giving complete particulars; all communications strictly confidential. Address Real Estate, Y 326 Times Annex.

MAN.—Electrical manufacturer has excellent opening in export department for man with training in electrical supplies, export quotations, and correspondence; good salary and future; state confidentially experience and references. M 331 Times Downtown.

MECHANIC
An exceptionally fine position is open to a first-class mechanic who thoroughly

Closing Hour For Want Advertisements

Owing to increased volume of Want Advertisements, those intended for the Sunday edition of The New York Times cannot be accepted if received in The Times Building after 4 P. M. Saturday. Those for the daily edition must be received before 8 o'clock on the evening previous to publication.

HELP WANTED—Male.

TOOL AND GAUGE MAKERS.

On jigs, fixtures and gauge work; also first-class machinists. Slocum Avram & Slocum Laboratories, Inc., 531 West 21st.

TYPIST

for office in downtown bank; about 17 years; good appearance; two or more years' high school education; Underwood machine; good opportunity for beginner in typing and general office work; state age, schooling, experience, and salary. H 535 Times Downtown.

WANTED,

STATION MEN AND TRACKMEN,

AGES 21 TO 35,

SUBWAY AND ELEVATED DIVISIONS,

INTERBOROUGH RAPID

TRANSIT CO.

APPLY

ROOM 1233, 165 BROADWAY,

9 A. M. TO 5 P. M. DAILY,

EXCEPT SUNDAY.

WE

WANT

WAR

WORKERS.

HERE IS YOUR OPPORTUNITY TO HELP YOUR COUNTRY. WE WANT MEN WHO ARE NOT ALREADY ENGAGED ON GOVERNMENT WORK AND CAN FILL ONE OF THE FOLLOWING POSITIONS:

MECHANICAL DRAFTSMEN.

MACHINIST.

TOOL DESIGNERS.

TOOL DRAFTSMEN.

SWITCHBOARD WIREMEN.
Must be able to read blueprints and do good soldering.

STOCK SELECTORS.

JUNIOR MECHANICAL ENGINEER.

LATHE OPERATOR.

INSTRUMENT MAKERS.

TOOL MAKERS.

CYLINDRICAL GRINDER.
Experienced on No. 2 Brown & Sharp universal grinder.

MILLING MACHINE OPERATOR.

PACKER

PORTER.

COST ANALYZERS, (must read blueprints.)

EMPLOYMENT DEPT. OPEN FROM 8 A. M. TO 5 P. M.

WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE ST.
Near West St.; six blocks south of 14th St.

WINDOW TRIMMER and ticket writer, must have modern ideas, to take charge of windows and cards of our three leading goods stores. S. B. Davega, 831 Broadway.

WOODWORKING MACHINE HANDS wanted; good pay; excellent working conditions; Government work. Lang Products Co.

YOUNG MEN. — Opportunity to learn a good trade, electrical wiring and testing; positions are permanent; good salaries to start; advancement according to ability; men of sixteen years or over are eligible. Apply by mail. L 349 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MEN,

must be 16 years of age, for mail and messenger service; excellent opportunity for advancement in electrical business; salary to start, $9.

WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE ST.
Near West St.; six blocks south of 14th St.

YOUNG MEN WANTED

by large wholesale shoe house; excellent chance for ambitious young man to learn wholesale shoe business; must be draft exempt; good salary to start. Apply in persons.
McELWAIN, MORSE & ROGERS,
21-29 Hudson St., N. Y.

YOUNG MAN, active, in busy shipping department of large manufacturing concern; must be acquainted with freight rates, bills of lading, &c.; one with knowledge of typewriting preferred; state age, experience, draft status, and salary expected. M., 300 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MEN,

knowledge of bookkeeping; state experience, draft status, &c.; fine firm, advancement, luncheon. Address T. Box 229, N. Y. O.

YOUNG MAN, 18-20, to take charge of small stock room in metal goods factory; experienced in electrical or hardware line desirable, but not essential; state salary expected. T. C., 3 0 3 3d Av.

YOUNG MAN for old established concern to assist in cost department; excellent opportunity to one seeking steady employment; advancement; accounting student preferred. B 25 Times.

YOUNG MAN with knowledge of Spanish to assist in general office work; state age, nationality, qualifications, and salary desired. Export, H 507 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, start sample department; good opportunity to advance to road salesman; about 17 years; give reference, salary, experience. Woolens, T. K., 204 East 14th.

YOUNG MAN WANTED, ADVANCED IN OFFICE WORK; KNOWLEDGE OF SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING NOT ESSENTIAL; STATE AGE, EXPERIENCE, SALARY EXPECTED. S. T. 168 TIMES.

YOUNG MAN, intelligent, to make himself generally useful; $15 to start and advancement. James J. Leavy Co., 47 Murray St.

YOUNG MAN, 18, helper house department; inside, light work. H 531 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, about 17, as messenger in downtown bank; $40 to start; references required. H 502 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN wanted with experience on Elliott-Fisher billing machine. B 55 Times.

YOUNG MAN, second hand boxmaker. Apply 113 West 18th St., 4th floor.

Instruction.

STENOGRAPHERS WANTED.

The demand for stenographers, secretaries, and typists is unprecedented; why not qualify when in thirty days the average student writes 100 words a minute by Boyd's Syllabic Shorthand? Now is the time to register. Make reservations at once. Call, write, or telephone for three trial lessons and convince yourself. BOYD'S SCHOOLS, 50 East 42d St., 587 West 181st St., New York; 370 East 149th St., near 3d Av., Bronx, N. Y., and 214 Livingston St., Brooklyn.

AMBITIOUS MEN ought to know what an exceptional future is in store for the ACCOUNTANCY-TRAINED man. Send for "Your Market Value" and Bulletin 25 which gives details of training needed. Pace & Pace, 30 Church St., New York.

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in a profession paying $3,000 to $15,000 yearly? We graduate experts; day or night classes now forming; write for Booklet C. Naturopathic Institute, 254 West 34th, N. Y.

EARN $25 to $75 weekly taking photographs; many jobs now open; we teach motion picture, studio, and commercial photography; 3 months' studio instruction, day or night; easy terms. Call or write for Booklet "T." N. Y. Inst. of Photography, 141 W. 36th St.

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"NATIONAL"
EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE,
30 Church Street,
ESTABLISHED 1909.
THE WORLD'S FOREMOST EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE.

WHY? ? ?

Because nine years of fair dealing have gained the complete confidence of both the EMPLOYER and the EMPLOYE.

We advertise only a small portion of the many desirable positions listed with us—as a rule, we fill an order by referring to our files of registered applicants, so make it a point to come in and interview our Department Managers as to the possibilities of improving your opportunities.

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Manager is prepared to submit a number of high-grade offerings to well-experienced specialists, at salaries from $1,500 to $20,000.

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SENIOR ENGINEERS—Civil, Electrical and Mechanical, $3,600-$4,000, City. To organize and standardize field forces doing valuation work.
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FACTORY ACCT., specializing on costs, payroll and timekeeping work, preferably in automobile or similar factory, $5,000 yr.

This is only one taken at random from many hundred good positions for office men at salaries from $8 wk. to $10,000 yr.

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High-grade BANKING MEN (Americans, draft-exempt preferred class) for exceptional openings with prominent TRUST COMPANY.
Also several excellent openings (banking experience unnecessary) for bookkeepers, clerks (accurate at figures) and messengers.
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7 Pine St.

PRODUCTION and Efficiency Man, $2,400-$4,000; Accountants, $4,000; Bookkeepers, knowledge accounting, $35-$40 week; General Ledger Men, $28-$30; Stenographers, $30; Payroll Clerks, $135-$140; Junior Ledger Clerks, $23-$28; Cashiers, $25-$28. Alliance, Agency.

STENOGRAPHERS. — Excellent positions, $110 monthly; opportunity. Atlas Agency, 132 Nassau, Room 513.

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A REAL BARGAIN.

Garford, ('14,) 6-cylinder, 7-passenger, very good condition, newly painted, full equipment, slip covers, just $5,000. Price $750. Stillson, 'phone 3710 Beekman, 88 Gold St., New York.

BUICK, 1917, Runabout, like new, slip covers; practically new tires; $600. Garage, 370 West 213th Street. Telephone St. Nicholas 3506.

BUICK, 1917 Little 6 touring, also 1917 Little 6 limousine; bargains. 305 West 59th St. Phone Columbus 1433.

BUICK Cabriolet, "D-45"; overhauled, repainted; guaranteed; exceptional bargain. Handley, 305 West 59th St.

BUICK or Dodge Sedan wanted; will pay $1,000 cash or more; must be 1918, no dealer. R 618 Times Harlem.

BUICK touring car, late model; perfect condition. Plaza 6235; no dealers.

BUICK 1918-1917 TOURINGS, roadsters. Flack, 1,700 Broadway, 3d floor.

BUICK 1916 CABRIOLET.
Beautiful condition. Wallace, 236 West 59th.

CADILLAC EIGHT, 1917, seven-passenger; overhauled; perfect condition; a real bargain. Chandler Agency, 205 So. Broadway, Yonkers. Phone 3861 Yonkers.

CADILLAC "8," seven-passenger touring; perfect mechanical order, good tires, splendid appearance. CRISI, 412 West 13th. No dealers.

CADILLAC, 1916 roadster and touring; exceptional bargains. 305 West 59th. Columbus 1433.

CADILLAC, 1917 touring; beautiful appearance and condition. 305 West 59th. Columbus 1433.

CADILLAC.—New 7 passenger sedan body for sale; bargain. Dunham Sales Co., 407 South Broadway, Yonkers.

CADILLAC 1917 ROADSTER & TOURING. Equipment complete. Wallace, 236 West 59th.

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Overhauled, Refinished, 60-Day Guarantee.
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Model 17-B 7-passenger Touring.
Model 17 7-passenger Touring.
Model 17 7-passenger Sedan.
Model 17 7-passenger Limousine.
Model 17-B 4-passenger Coupe.
Model 16 3-passenger Cabriolet.
BRADY-MURRAY MOTORS CORPORATION, 62d St. and Broadway.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

CHALMERS sedan, special Silver model, used very little; beautiful car, good as it looks; written guarantee as to condition; must sell. Bowman, 327 West 49th.

CHANDLER CHUMMY ROADSTER; overhauled and repainted; equipped with five new tires; slip covers; guaranteed same as new car; will accept any make car, in good condition, as part payment. Chandler Agency, 205 So. Broadway, Yonkers. Phone 3861 Yonkers.

CHANDLER, 1917 Sedan; wonderful condition; very reasonable. 305 West 59th. Columbus 1433.

CHEVROLET, Baby Grand, 1915, Touring, lately overhauled and painted; new battery and many extras; $400. Lt. W. F. Fleming, telephone 9000 Murray Hill and 1168 Sterling.

DAVIS chummy roadster; mechanically perfect; good paint; good rubber. 1,777 Broadway, Room 204. Circle 5713.

DE DION-BOUTON SEDAN.
Most beautiful car in city; can't be told from new; special built Brewster body; Westinghouse electric starter and lights; six Rudge-Whitmore wire wheels; condition guaranteed. International Automobile Exchange, 150 West 55th St.

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BRADY-MURRAY MOTORS CORPORATION, 62d St. and Broadway.

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DODGE Brothers coupe; has been gone over in our shop; driven 4,500 miles. Bishop, McCormick & Bishop, Inc., 1,243 Fulton St., Brooklyn. Phone Decatur 4000.

Dodge 1918 Touring. Victoria Top. Wire Wheels. Wallace, 236 West 59th.

DODGE touring, like new, run 4,000 miles; bargain. Handley, 305 West 59th St.

F. I. A. T.
LATEST IMPORTATION.
4-passenger touring, "30." Fleetwood body, Victoria top, slip covers, Westinghouse shock absorbers, tonneau windshield, extra tires, tools, &c.; guaranteed absolutely perfect; the handsomest car of its kind in America. BURRELLE, 1,680 BROADWAY.

FORD, 1917, touring; demountable rims, seat covers; $150; equipment year old; mileage 6,500; paint, motor, tires fine condition; no dealers; no commission. H 519 Times Downtown.

FORD taxicabs; also Packard 18, all in good condition. Bishop, McCormick & Bishop, Inc., 1,243 Fulton St., Brooklyn. Phone Decatur 4000.

FORD runabout, good condition and tires, $200. Bishop, McCormick & Bishop, Inc., 1,243 Fulton St., Brooklyn. Phone Decatur 4000.

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FIAT, 1916.—Sport model, five-passenger, "55." Special. Seen at Clark & Kendrick, 143 West 51st.

FORD, 1917, Delivery Body.
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HUDSON, 1917 super-six touring; exceptional bargain. 305 West 59th. Columbus 1433.

HUDSON SEDAN, 1917, Super-Six, also Town Car; bargains. 305 West 59th.

HUDSON 1918 SPEEDSTER.
Very classy. Wallace, 236 West 59th.

HUPMOBILE 1918 touring; run 2,100 miles; reasonable. 305 West 59th. Columbus 1433.

HUPMOBILE, 1917, 5-passenger Sedan.
BRADY-MURRAY MOTORS CORPORATION, 62d St. and Broadway.

LANCIA SEDAN. LIKE NEW.
WALLACE, 236 WEST 59TH ST.

LEXINGTON, 1917, 7-passenger; excellent condition; guaranteed; very reasonable. Lexington, 1,700 Broadway, 4th floor. Circle 1872.

LEXINGTON, Chummy; rebuilt; guaranteed. Lexington, 1,700 Broadway, 4th floor. Circle 1872.

LEXINGTON, 1918, 5-passenger; guaranteed. Lexington, 1,700 Broadway, 4th floor. Circle 1872.

McFARLAN late model sedan; new paint; good rubber; mechanically perfect. 1,777 Broadway, Room 204. Circle 5713.

MARMON 1917 sedan, condition perfect throughout. Mr. G. L. Meyer, Room 910, 50 Broad St. Telephone Broad 3740.

MARMON 41, 1916, seating 7; Bosch starter, wire wheels; bargain; A1 condition. Post Office Box 24, Rosebank Staten Island.

MARMON, 1917, seven-passenger, touring car; factory guarantee. Marmon Auto Co., 1,880 Broadway. Columbus 1028.

MARMON 41, 1916, seating 7; Bosch starter, wire wheels; bargain; A1 condition. Post Office Box 24, Rosebank, Staten Island.

MARMON, 1917, four-passenger, Club roadster; factory guarantee. Marmon Auto Co., 1,880 Broadway. Columbus 1028.

MARMON 1916 chassis, new French sedan body; factory guarantee. Marmon Auto Co., 1,880 Broadway. Columbus 1028.

MARMON 1917 touring car, seating 7; special bargain. Coupe Motors, 1,700 Broadway.

MAXWELL coupe, 1917, newly painted, exceptionally good condition and tires, $500. Bishop, McCormick & Bishop, Inc., 1,243 Fulton St., Brooklyn. Phone Decatur 4000.

MAXWELL runabout, 1917; exceptionally good condition throughout; $400. Bishop, McCormick & Bishop, Inc., 1,243 Fulton St., Brooklyn. Phone Decatur 4000.

MAXWELL, 1917, 5-passenger; excellent condition; tires new. Lexington, 1,700 Broadway, 4th floor. Circle 1872.

MITCHELL, 1917, 5-passenger; overhauled; excellent condition; big value. Lexington, 1,700 Broadway, 4th floor. Circle 1872.

MOLINE KNIGHT, 1918, new chummy, rear door, painted beige throughout, cord tires, Spanish leather upholstery; high-class every respect; am needing cash for change in business and will sacrifice. Call Mr. Derr, Hotel Knickerbocker, Room 431.

NATIONAL coupe, late model; 6,000 miles; owner in service; same as new. 1,777 Broadway, Room 204. Circle 5713.

NATIONAL racer; speedy; made for army Captain, camp use; sell reasonable or exchange; 5-passenger. Audubon 3270. Apt. 52.

NATIONAL 1918 12-cylinder touring; ran 3,500 miles; beautifully equipped; many extras; sacrifice $1,850. Phone Riverside 8221.

OLDSMOBILE, 1917, seven-passenger, touring car. Marmon Auto Co., 1,880 Broadway. Columbus 1028.

OLDSMOBILE, 1917, sedan; original paint; exceptional bargain. 305 West 59th. Columbus 1433.

OVERLAND.—C. T. Silver special roadster; run 4,000 miles; like new; make offer. 1,203 Bedford Ave., Brooklyn. Phone Decatur 4636.

OVERLAND runabout, Model 83, newly painted; exceptionally good condition; $325. Bishop, McCormick & Bishop, Inc., 1,243 Fulton St., Brooklyn. Phone Decatur 4,000.

OVERLAND 1918 touring; many extras; $550; any demonstrations. Telephone Burns, 4005 Fordham.

OVERLAND 1918 touring, run 1,200 miles; extras; guaranteed. Handley, 305 West 59th.

OVERLAND 1916; mechanically perfect; full equipment. River 2451, Apt. 5, before noon.

PACKARD, 1918, 7 passenger, used two weeks; run less than 1,200 miles; will sell reasonable. 30th St. Garage, 256-258 West 36th St., 3d floor.

PACKARD, 2-88, 7-passenger touring car; motor in first-class condition; new U. S. E. shock absorbers. Pearl, 1,107 Broadway. Phone Farragut 514.

PACKARD, 1917, Fleetwood body, runabout; delivered April, 1918; traveled 3,100 miles; two extra tires; sell $3,600. Telephone Vanderbilt 2626, 9 to 5.

PACKARD 1918, 7-passenger touring car; price attractive. Cook-Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

PACKARD, late 1917, 2-35, practically new; sacrifice. Herman Karp. Phone Circle 5322.

PIERCE ARROW TOURING.
Latest model "66"; guaranteed absolutely perfect mechanically; appearance like new; slip covers, tonneau windshield, two extra tires mounted, tire covers, tools, &c; genuine bargain.
BURRELLE, 1,680 BROADWAY.

PIERCE - ARROW.—Private party going abroad, selling 1918 48 landaulet car; perfect, with complete equipment; all cord tires; original owner; no dealers; here's a chance for party wanting best at low cost. Phone evenings, 6-7, Riverside 5822.

RCO Sedan, new, 7-passenger; bargain; also Reo Sedan, 7-passenger, new body. Dunham Sales Co., 407 South Broadway, Yonkers.

SIMPLEX.—Fifty horse-power, chain drive, five passenger; wire wheels, electric lights; $345; $300 offers refused. Van Tassell, 130 East 13th.

STUDEBAKER, newly painted, in exceptional condition, new rear tires and tubes and battery; 1916 late production; $550. Bishop, McCormick & Bishop, Inc., 1,243 Fulton St., Brooklyn. Phone Decatur 4000.

STUDEBAKER roadster, handsome, 1917, three-passenger; almost new. Room 304, Hotel Ennis.

STUTZ, 1918, touring car; condition absolutely equal to new.
GEORGE WALLACE COPLEY,
Tel. 4837 Plaza. 665 5th Av.

STUTZ, 1917, runabout; excellent condition; very smart appearance.
GEORGE WALLACE COPLEY,
Tel. 4837 Plaza. 665 5th Av.

STUTZ five-pass. touring; owner drafted; left with us for sale at $300. Kendrick Co., 647 West 50th St.

STUTZ, 1917, speedster, wonderful condition, like new; sacrifice. Riverside 3677. Apartment 3.

STUTZ 1917, four-passenger; also touring; speedster; bargains. Cook-Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

STUTZ Bulldog Special; like new; must sell. A. Sternberg, 1,934 Broadway.

STUTZ 1918 model, seating six; A1 condition. Stuyv. 7359.

WINTON six, seven-passenger touring car, electric lights, self starter, overhauled, repainted, guaranteed. Winton Co., Broadway at 70th St.

Miscellaneous.

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IN THE MIDDLE OF THE SUMMER.

Just one of my special sales. Remember these prices are for Today only.

1917 CUNNINGHAM, 6-pass., Victoria top $3,500
1917 STUTZ Special, 4-pass., Victoria top, disc wheels 2,850
1917 HUDSON, 4-pass., special built body, wire wheels 1,650
1917 HUDSON Speedster, nickeled radiator 1,550
1917 BUICK Little 6 Sedan, like new .. 1,375
MERCEDES Racebout, Brooks Ostruk body 1,250
1916 STUTZ Roadster, wire wheels, like new 1,150
1917 CLETAC Chummy Roadster, like new 850
1917 OLDSMOBILE "8" 4-pass, roadster, like new 650

You can't go wrong if you buy from me. Watch for my special weekly sale.

ALEXANDER G. HARRIS,
1,700 BROADWAY.
BE SURE IT'S HARRIS.

BARGAINS IN SELECT USED CARS.
No war tax on used cars.
CRANE SIMPLEX TOURING.
FIAT (30) Sedan, foreign; latest importation.
1918 CADILLAC town car.
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1918 HUPMOBILE touring; like new.
1917 CADILLAC touring.
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1917 PREMIER touring; like new.
LOCOMOBILE (6-38) touring.
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1917 PEERLESS touring.
1917 BUICK Little "6" runabout.
1917 HUDSON Cabolet.
1916 FRANKLIN touring.
1916 STUTZ roadster; practically new.
1916 STUTZ speedster; Bearcat.
1917 OVERLAND Little "6" Sedan.
TRUCKS. TRUCKS.
PACKARD 3½-ton.
TIME PAYMENTS ARRANGED.
TRADES CONSIDERED.
NEW YORK MOTOR CAR EXCHANGE,
237 WEST 55TH ST.
TWO DOORS FROM BROADWAY.
No war tax on used cars.
Phone 667-668 Circle.

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1917 CADILLAC touring.
1917 HUPMOBILE Runabout.
1917 MITCHELL, 5-passenger touring.
1917 KISSEL KAR, touring; extra sedan.
1917 STUDEBAKER "6" touring.
1917 STUDEBAKER "4" touring.
1916 SCRIPPS-BOOTH coupe.
1916 CHANDLER coupe.
1916 CHANDLER chummy roadster.
1916 CADILLAC touring; exceptional.
1916 CHALMERS, 7-passenger.
1916 DODGE runabout; exceptional.
1914 NATIONAL roadster, electric starter.

Open 8 A. M. to 6 P. M. Closed Sunday.

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Appraisers to the Trade.
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BUY TIRES NOW—SAVE MONEY.
Buy and buy all you can for future use; output cut in half.
Prices must inevitably soar!
FIRSTS, AT 30% BLEMISHED SHOES.
The largest stock in N. Y.
SAVE YOU 17 30% to 50%.
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STEARNS KNIGHTS
OVERHAULED AND GUARANTEED.
1917 Cloverleaf, 8 cylinder.
1917 7 passenger, 8 cylinder. Reasonable prices.
1917 5 passenger, 4 cylinder.
1916 5 passenger, 4 cylinder.
Also Limousines and Landaulets.
STEARNS USED CAR DEPT.,
415 West 55th St. Columbus 7600.

MUST SELL at once five brand new 5-passenger cars of standard make intended for export; guarantee; reasonable reduction. 1,836 Broadway. Columbus 999.

AUTOMOBILE painting, Wurster lamps and slip covers; reasonable prices. York Auto Bodies, 551 West 52d. Phone Columbus 2712.

FOR SALE—Two envelopes and two inside curtains for Cadillac car, Y 208 Times Annex.

DELIVERY BOX for Ford car, cheap. Tire Store, 789 7th Av.

Motor Trucks.

BIG TRUCK BARGAIN.
Fleet of eight electric trucks. Five in A1 condition. Also ten outlet charging board and spare parts for five. Outfit can be bought for very reasonable price. Acolian Motor Truck Department, Borden and Review Avs., Long Island City, T. S. Airey, Mgr. Phone Hunterspoint 871.

ATTENTION! Motor trucks, 2 3½, and 5 ton, sold on easy terms to reliable buyers; contracts for steady employment at liberal rates guaranteed; immediate delivery. Wilson Motor Truck Corp., 1,457 Broadway. Tel. 6085 Bryant.

HURLBURT truck, 1½-2 ton, completely overhauled, with van type express body, in elegant condition; make an offer. Superior Motors Garage Co., 210 West 76th. Schuyler 9670.

UNITED two-ton truck, flat body; good for heavy trucking; also Hudford 1917 models. R 75 Times.

Automobiles Wanted.

ATTENTION OWNERS!
We have the facilities and the demand for the sale of 50 cars, in good condition, will handle on commission basis, or buy outright for spot cash. 1,930 Broadway.

DODGE.—Am looking for used Dodge, Buick, or equal 5-passenger touring car, good condition, complete; cash for best offer; give all particulars. F. H. J., Room 1612, 70 East 45th.

For cash, 4-passenger roadster, ready to drive off; no repairs; state make, year, price, and extras, if any, with complete description. A 573 Times Downtown.

CADILLAC SEDAN WANTED.
E. B. S., 807 Lexington Av., City.

CASH waiting anything from Ford to Rolls-Royce. Karp, 'Phone Circle 5322.

HIGHEST prices paid for cars. Telephone before you sell. Burns, 4005 Fordham.

Automobiles for Rent.

PACKARD sixes and twin sixes to hire, hour, day, week, trip; superior service; sensible rates. C. M. & G. V. Williamson, 204 West 43d St. 'Phone 4219-3530 Bryant.

PACKARDS. — 1917 twin-sixes exclusively; landaulet, touring; hour, monthly. Willmarth. Tel. Columbus 8030.

PACKARD (7-passenger) for hire; careful driver; $2.50 an hour. Murray Hill 4661.

PACKARDS.—(Twin sixes,) Pierce-Arrows; hour or season. Muldoon, 254 West 68th. Telephone Col. 2151, Col. 7204.

NATIONAL.—Beautiful 7-passenger touring car; private owner; reasonable rates. Broad 2572.

CADILLAC limousine for hire by hour, week, or trip. J. Breger. Melrose 986.

Automobile Instruction.

20 REASONS 20
STEWART AUTO SCHOOL. Why our system of automobile instruction for men and women is the best in N. Y. at Broadway. Write today for catalogue 1.
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Auto School for Soldiers and Sailors. Largest and best school in the WEST SIDE U.S. Send for booklet and pass Y. M. C. A., to school. Telephone Columbus 302 W. 57th St. 7020. Special classes for ladies.
COSMOPOLITAN AUTO SCHOOL, 231 West 50th St. Ford Day, aft., eve. Classes men, women begin daily. Driving, mechanics.

Automobile Repairing.

Overhauling and repairing; expert mechanics; guaranteed work; reasonable. Washington Heights Machine Shop, 528 West 162d St. Audubon 6201-8886.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

Manufacturing business of household specialties for sale; over $7,000 first year's profit, can be greatly increased; raw material on hand; domestic and export trade; price $8,000. H 514 Times Downtown.

Manufacturing Chemical Co. desires the services of an energetic business man, who is willing to invest capital for expansion of plants. W 416 Times Downtown.

Will sell good garage business, desirable location, outside N. Y.; owner entering service; quick action; no brokers. R 48 Times.

Desire to financially back trucking concern doing business with Government. R 71 Times.

Gentleman, considerable business experience, will interest himself financially in business dealing with a war essential. R 70 Times.

Young business man requires about $50,000 for one year; to be secured by raw material; principals only. A 484 Times Annex.

LOST AND FOUND.

Fifty cents an agate line.

LOST—Wallet containing very important papers and some money; finder may keep the money, but please return the papers to C. T. Kontos, 8 Bridge St., New York. Phone Broad 2050.

LOST—Aug. 13, pocketbook with initials E. C. D., containing money and cards; reward, no questions asked. Apply Room 201, 18 Broadway.

LOST.—Reward for return of gold bar pin with 4 pearls and 3 diamonds, on Tuesday afternoon, between 121st St. and 7th Av. and 84th St. and Columbus Av. Telephone Morningside 7279.

LOST—Sunday evening, lady's room Healy's, Broadway and 96th, platinum ring, 3 diamonds; liberal reward; no questions asked. Dilg, 790 Riverside Drive, Apt. 8H.

LOST—Tortoise shell glasses in case marked Charles J. Hart, optician, Boylston St., Boston. Please return to B. W. Moore, 258 Broadway.

LOST—Elk's tooth, 3 diamonds mounted, initials "R. B. C." No. 22, card case and chain; liberal reward if returned. Mr. Raymond Cole, 524 East 5th St., Brooklyn.

LOST—Small pocketbook, containing 3 diamond rings and $5, between Morristown and New York; liberal reward will be given to finder. Write B 71 Times.

LOST—An almost square cluster diamond gold ring, about 15 diamonds, during past week; good reward. Mackelvey, 315 5th Av., 6th floor.

LOST—At Coney, Aug. 9, passport; master's certificate 8853; identification card. H 551 Times Downtown.

LOST—Single cuff link, two small gold Peruvian coins; reward. Finder phone 3112 Rector.

LOST.—One 1918 U. S. Naval Academy class ring, last in my possession in Maurice Cafe, Tuesday night; liberal reward. W 379 Times.

LOST—Triangular gold graduation nurse's pin, "A. N. A." Red Cross in centre; reward. Bicks, 107 West 93d.

LOST—Pearl barpin, about 20 pearls. Return to W. P., 7 Wall St.; suitable reward.

REWARD $25, no questions asked and finder can keep the money in lady's silk purse, diamond monogram, lost Aug. 12, between Lord & Taylor's and Franklin Simon's. Reply to "T. O.," 207 Mattison Av., Spring Lake, N. J.

ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS REWARD.
Lost, pearl necklace, with diamond clasp, at Gedney Farms Hotel, July 30. Return to Dreicer & Co., 560 5th Av. No questions asked.

$25 REWARD, no questions asked, return diamond, ruby and sapphire service pin; lost Aug. 5. Black, Starr & Frost, 5th Av. and 48th St.

$100 REWARD for return of small painting by J. Francis Murphy, 6½x10½ inches; lost Aug. 13. Milch Gallery, 108 West 57th.

$50 REWARD for the return of a diamond tow knot pin.
DREICER & CO., 560 5TH AV.

Found.

FOUND—An envelope containing a quantity of Thrift Stamps and War Saving Stamps; gladly returned on proof of ownership. B 82 Times.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

INFORMATION WANTED OF WHEREABOUTS of JOHN E. FLYNN, husband of MILDA FLYNN, formerly resided 63 Amsterdam Av.; last known and seen in 1908.
CAESAR B. F. BARRA,
Attorney at Law, 61 Park Row.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

BUSINESS ASSOCIATE WANTED TO INVEST $25,000 TO $50,000.
Established rated business in splendid financial shape; now doing large and profitable business with U. S. Government and large manufacturing concerns; has opening for capable man able to make the above investment; capital will be fully secured and unusually large returns assured; business is in the iron, steel, and chemical lines, the great future of which is generally recognized. Particulars will be given only at interviews. Address Unusual, Box 290 Times Downtown.

Garage, (Harlem,) nearing completion; every modern convenience; 25,000 square feet; capacity, 150 automobiles comfortably; will lease to responsible persons, fully equipped and ready for business Sept. 1; location excellent; absolutely lowest rental $13,000 gross, (21 years;) one year's rent security required, bearing 6 per cent. interest; exceptional opportunity for progressive business men; triflers don't answer. R 624 Times Harlem.

Owing to recent death in its personnel a reliable Detroit, Michigan, manufacturing corporation, making an essential article, can offer to a party with from $40,000 to $100,000, an executive position; rare opportunity to reliable man; facts in sample of product may be seen by addressing Salesmanager E. L. Bennett, Knickerbocker Hotel, this week.

Executive of proven ability desires change, having obtained splendid results in organizing and systematizing sales, advertising, accounting, and manufacturing departments; will only consider salary with percentage of profits; prefers new undeveloped proposition. W 361 Times.

Well established employment agency, (office help,) splendid reputation for high-class positions, male and female, fine downtown location, office furnished, ready for one to step in and continue; will sacrifice; owners continuing one of their other lines; act quickly. Phone Cortlandt 4505.

Experienced manager has Broadway play booked; exceptional opportunity associate with capital. R 80 Times.

Well-established, profitable skirt business for sale. Write, 34, 1619 St. James Building.

Hardware business; best paying; sacrifice to right party. 54 Myrtle Av., Brooklyn.

Business Notices.

WAR CONTRACTS WANTED.
We own and operate a plant in Illinois, well equipped for the fabrication of smokestacks, tanks, and other kinds of plate or sheet steel work; capacity two hundred to three hundred tons per month; shipping facilities and working organization first class; we invite correspondence with reliable concerns whom we may assist in the execution of Government contracts.
JOS. F. WANNER & BOILER & SHEET IRON WORKS CO.,
911-912 Federal Reserve Bank Building, St. Louis, Mo.

MACHINE WORK CONTRACTS WANTED.
The Knickerbocker Motors Corporation of Poughkeepsie, New York, has available equipment, factory, and organization capable of taking on the manufacture of motor trucks, trailers or general machine work. Write Poughkeepsie Chamber of Commerce, direct.

For $3

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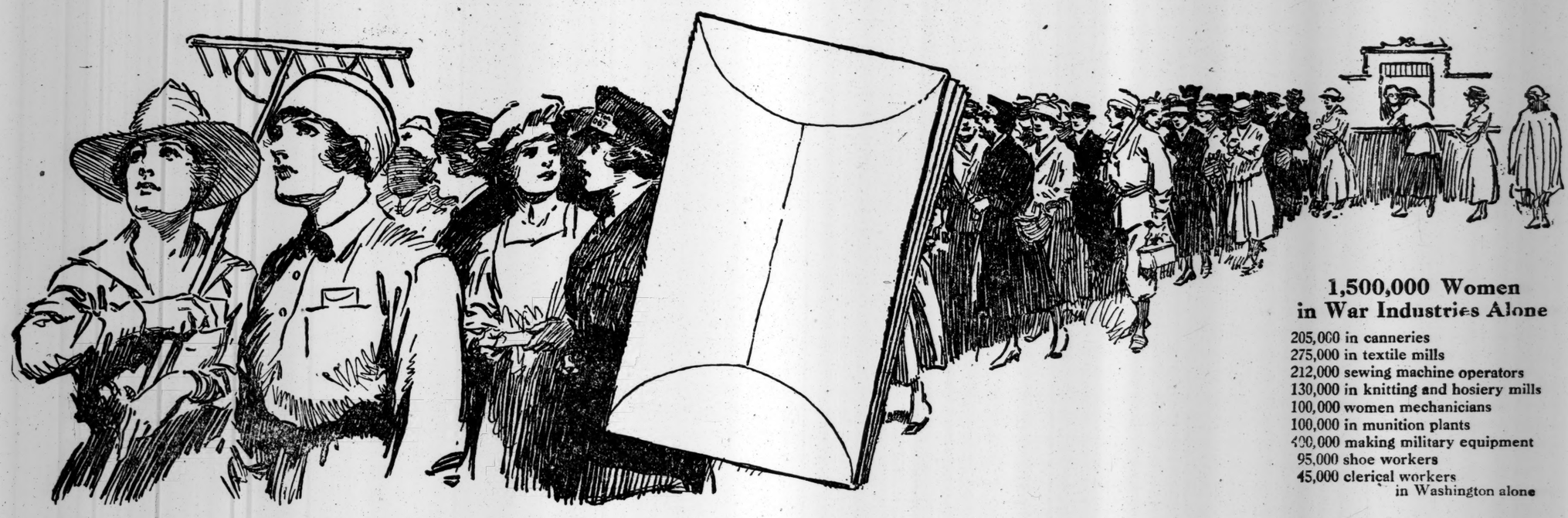

1,500,000 Women in War Industries Alone

205,000 in canneries
275,000 in textile mills
212,000 sewing machine operators
130,000 in knitting and hosiery mills
100,000 women mechanicians
100,000 in munition plants
400,000 making military equipment
95,000 shoe workers
45,000 clerical workers in Washington alone

12,000,000 pay envelopes for women

"For MEN must FIGHT and WOMEN must WORK"

TWELVE million women earning money—*women's* money in *women's* pockets!

And sixty years ago there were not half a million women in "gainful" occupations in the United States.

This is the biggest change yet that the war has brought to men and women.

Women chauffeurs! Taxi companies and private families already use them. *Women police!* New York City already has 6,000 women on its police reserve force.

Automobile builders! In automobile factories thousands of women are making spark plugs, operating drill-presses and assembling parts.

Women farmers! At least two million of them. *Women cigar salesmen! Women draughtsmen! Women electricians! Women elevator boys!* Everywhere! *Women street car conductors*—thousands of them!

Women in war industries—Already a million and a half of them!

When the war first came home to us, business men scanned the future anxiously. With a quarter of a million men being called to the Colors each month, would industries have to shut down?

They did not gauge the spirit of our women, or they would never have doubted. Even before the war became our war, before our men were called, our women were following eagerly the record of what women were doing on the other side to keep their countries' industries going.

Keeping the industrial fires burning

Were women "over there" really doing men's work just like men? That was the breathless question! The thing that would indeed revolutionize the very fabric of our life.

And the extraordinary answer came—under the authority of the British War Office itself:—That in the 1701 jobs at which women are employed, a woman is "just as good as a man, and for some of them better."

It was in November, 1916, that an English manufacturer made the statement: "Given two more years of war, and we can build a battleship from keel to aerial in all its complex detail and ready for trial, entirely by woman labour."

And recently, a ship was indeed launched on the Clyde built "almost entirely by woman labour."

Factories made over to fit women

But the great lathes? Could a woman turn them?—Just make her a lighter one, a "woman-size" lathe, and she'll turn it faster than ever a man turned his!

And the standing, standing all day long?—Provide seats! She'll be brighter, brisker at the job than any weary man ever was.

They shortened the hours! Provided rest rooms, cloak rooms, dining rooms. Made over factories employing thousands of women, equipped them with *specially made-to-measure-to-woman-size machinery!*

And women quietly, surprisingly, under these new conditions, were paying their way—actually delivering as much as a man, and in many cases more.

This is the extraordinary story that was told by Pictorial Review to American women, and was received by them with keen interest.

The spirit of American women

With a spirit as alert as our women's own, Pictorial Review, even before we entered the war, sent Mabel Potter Daggett abroad to record the splendid work that women were doing in Europe.

With a vigor worthy of its readers, Pictorial Review, since the war, has kept those readers constantly in touch with the broader issues of a world opened wide to women. And Pictorial Review readers have responded splendidly to these contributions and to the broad, comprehensive work Pictorial Review has always tried to do in matters of vital interest to women.

500,000
IN MUNITIONS AND EQUIPMENTS
These women make ammunition, guns, gas-masks, tent-poles, cots, axes, spades, scientific instruments.

478,000
IN TEXTILES AND GARMENT MAKING
They weave the fabrics and sew the uniforms, overcoats, bedding, underwear and clothing of all kinds for Uncle Sam's boys.

2,000,000
OR MORE
IN AGRICULTURE
These women drive motor tractors, hoe, weed, pitch hay, groom horses and feed the stock; 257,794 of them own and manage farm-property worth billions of dollars.

Topics which have been discussed in a broad comprehensive way by Pictorial Review

By MABEL POTTER DAGGETT
Author of "Women Wanted" and the first woman to be sent abroad to study the new status of women

"An American Woman at the Front"
"The Woman in Khaki"
"Women Who Wear War Jewelry"
"The New Wage Envelope"
"The Open Door in Commerce"
"Woman's Progress in the Professions"
"At the Gates of Government"
"The Rising Value of a Baby"
"The Ring and the Woman"

Every one of these articles was a vibrant, dramatic picture of conditions on the other side. Every one pointed out with insight and vision, the deep bearing these changes in women's life today will have on women's life in the future.

By IDA CLYDE CLARKE
Pictorial Review's Washington Editor

"Woman's Share in the Nation's Task"
Pointing out particular needs for women's war service—voluntary and paid—as they arise. Just whom to write to—just what is required.

"Your Boy and Mine"
Through this service, Pictorial Review has repeatedly obtained for anxious families definite news of their boys.

"Who's Who in War Work"
Photographs and reports each month of women performing important war service.

"The Community Idea—a War Emergency Measure"
In cooperation with the Government, Pictorial Review, by explaining and advocating Community Canning, Buying, Gardens and Markets, aroused the interest and cooperation of women.

By HELEN RING ROBINSON
The first woman senator in the United States

"Preparing Women for the Ballot"
"Woman's Work as Wholesale Housekeepers"
"The State—It is We"
"Where Do We Go from Here?"
Twelve million women in the United States have the power to vote. This series discussed vital problems in this connection and urged women to take a broader interest in civic and national questions.

By ANNA STEESE RICHARDSON
"The Woman Who Works and Her New Freedom"
Three keen articles on the economic, industrial and social conditions which women who work encounter.

By ARTHUR T. VANCE
Editor of Pictorial Review

"A Plain Talk to the Federation of Women's Clubs"
A vigorous appeal to this organization of 6,000,000 women to make itself a power for permanent community, municipal and industrial betterment.

"Why Not a Permanent Government Bureau of Woman's Work?"
A suggestion which drew comments from Louis F. Post, of the Department of Labor, The Hon. Champ Clark, Speaker of the House, Senators, and hundreds of others.

By LADY ABERDEEN
President of the International Council of Women

"In Time of War Prepare for Peace"
What the welding together of the woman-power of the nation means to the future of the world.

Largest 20-cent circulation in the world—1,500,000 copies monthly
$2,500,000 advertising revenue—only one other monthly magazine has as much

PICTORIAL REVIEW

AMERICA'S GREATEST WOMAN'S MAGAZINE

The Pictorial Review Company
New York

At news-stands everywhere

20 cents the copy
$2.00 the year